



LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO DEBATES

Session, October 29, 1954 - Wednesday, October 20, 1955
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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, October 29, 1963

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, October 29, 1963, being the first day of the first session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of the Province of Ontario for the despatch of business pursuant to a proclamation of the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1963

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, having entered the House, took his seat upon the Throne.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): I am commanded by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor to state that he does not see fit to declare the causes of the summoning of the present Legislature of this province until a Speaker of this House shall have been chosen according to law; but today, at a subsequent hour, His Honour will declare the causes of the calling of this Legislature.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Clerk of the House: Members of the Legislative Assembly, it is my duty to call upon you to elect one of your number to preside over your deliberations, as Speaker.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Clerk, and hon. members of the 27th Legislature of the province of Ontario, it is our first duty and function here this afternoon to elect a Speaker, to elect a man who will preside over our deliberations and who will preside over the conduct of business in this Assembly and he will fill an ancient historic, honourable and, indeed, a vastly important role in our parliamentary life in Ontario. And before nominating a Speaker, Mr. Clerk, I would like to make a few comments about the previous hon. Speaker who is not back in the Legislature.

He suffered, if I may say so, perhaps he suffered that fate which lies in wait for all of those who choose to serve their fellow citizens in the field of public life. Mr. James William Murdoch, the previous Speaker, was first elected to this Legislature in 1943. He was re-elected in 1945, 1948, 1951, 1955, and in 1959. Prior to being appointed Speaker of this Chamber he served for 16 years as Whip for the Conservative Party and he was a man who not only served his province and his party well, but also served his constituency well.

Those of us who served with him over at least part of these years will remember his great interest in the affairs of water in southwestern Ontario. I think he had a great deal to do with the creation of the Ontario Water Resources Commission and indeed I think he could be termed the father of the pipeline that now exists in Essex county.

But in any event, this afternoon in putting a nomination for the name of a man for Speaker, I would pay tribute to Mr. Murdoch and to his wife for her great kindness to all of us and to our wives in those social functions that fall to the wife of the Speaker, and I think you would all join me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch well.

Now, it is my very great pleasure and privilege to nominate this afternoon the hon. member for Ottawa West, Donald Hugo Morrow, as Speaker to preside during the life of this 27th Legislature of the Province of Ontario.

The hon. member is also a man of great experience in this Legislature. He was first elected in 1948; he was re-elected in 1951, 1955 and in 1959 and, of course, last month. During his time he has served as chairman of the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission. He has served as chairman of the whole House of this Legislature and on several occasions has been chairman of the committee on private bills and indeed has served on many select committees and standing committees of this Legislature.

His background: he is a graduate of Queen's University, he has done post-graduate work at the University of Toronto, he is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He served his country during World War II for five years in the army and in the air force. He has as his profession that of a school teacher.

Mr. Clerk, in proposing the hon. member for Ottawa West, I feel that his long experience in this assembly and on the many committees mentioned, make him eminently

fitted to assume the duties and the responsibilities that come with the high office of Speaker. I have complete faith in his ability to render true and impartial decisions in the many matters he will have to decide, which will come before him not only on relatively quiet afternoons in this Legislature but in some of the more stormy sessions that we do have when we require a firm hand. I have also complete confidence in his ability to maintain that due order and decorum which is the right, if not always the event, in this House.

Therefore, Mr. Clerk, it is a great privilege and honour for me to move, seconded by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), that the hon. member for the electoral district of Ottawa West, take the chair of this House as Speaker.

Clerk of the House: Are there any further nominations?

I therefore declare the nominations closed and declare the hon. Donald Hugo Morrow to be Speaker of this Assembly.

Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members of the Legislature, before taking the chair I should like to express my thanks to all the hon. members of the House for the honoured position which they have bestowed upon me this afternoon. In particular, I should like to thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in proposing my name to the House and to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) for seconding the motion.

It is with a deep sense of humility that I assume the high duties of this office. I fully realize the ancient and honoured traditions which pertain to the office, as well as its many responsibilities. I ask for your full co-operation and understanding at all times so that I may discharge my duties with dignity and dispatch.

I shall endeavour to be impartial and fair in all my decisions, seeking only to maintain justice and to grant equal rights to all hon. members. It will be my earnest desire to merit the confidence you have placed in me and to this end I promise to serve you loyally, faithfully and to the best of my ability.

Once again, my sincere thanks and appreciation for bestowing this honour upon me.

Clerk of the House: This House will now adjourn during pleasure.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor then re-entered the House, and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker: May it please your honour, the Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfill the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and their country, hereby claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to Her Majesty's person and government, and not doubting that the proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temperance and prudence, he grants and upon all occasions will recognize and allow the constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all suitable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him, the most favourable construction.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to open the session with the following gracious speech.

Hon. W. Earl Rowe (Lieutenant-Governor): Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario: it gives me great pleasure to welcome you today as you assemble, particularly at the first session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of this Province. I extend greetings to all of you and particularly those sitting here for the first time on this memorable occasion. It is made more so for me because for the first time since taking up my duties of Lieutenant-Governor I have the privilege of speaking at the opening of a session of the Legislature.

A special session has been called to consider legislation entitled The Municipal Works Assistance Act of 1963, which will permit the province to enter an agreement with the federal government to assist the municipalities to finance certain capital works. Two select committees of the Legislative Assembly which ended with the dis-

solution of the last parliament will also be reconstituted and the members appointed.

May your work be blessed by Divine Providence.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire from the chamber.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that to prevent mistakes I have received a copy of His Honour's speech, which I will now read.

(Reading dispensed with).

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) is recognized as leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Notice has been given to me of three questions before the orders of the day. As this is the opening day of the session, there is therefore no orders of the day. However, since there are several questions being asked by different hon. members, I ask the approval of the House to permit these questions to be asked at this point in the proceedings.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I received notice of these questions earlier today and as far as I am concerned I am quite prepared to have the questions asked and answered. I realize the position of the Opposition. At that stage there was no Speaker to whom to submit the questions. Of course, there are no orders of the day before which these questions might be asked. On the other hand, this is a special session—and more will be said of this I presume in due course during the afternoon—and special sessions are traditionally called for specific purposes. Nonetheless, I would never subscribe to a position in which this Legislature was gathered together in public session and questions were not permitted. If there are questions of public import which hon. members of the Opposition wish to ask the government, I suggest that this House breach the rules and permit these questions to be asked at this time, Mr. Speaker, and the answers will be given.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, being grateful for the opportunity, I should like to ask the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) the following question: would the hon. Minister inform the House as to the progress being made toward the commencement of the construction of the highway to connect Sudbury with Timmins? In

this connection, has the route been chosen? Can the hon. Minister inform the House when construction of the highway will start?

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, my answer to the three part question of the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) is as follows:

1. All pertinent data is now being evaluated by the director of planning of The Department of Highways and I have directed that a report be made available to me on or close to November 15 next.

2. The report will, it is presumed, indicate the most feasible route.

3. A clearing contract will be awarded this winter following selection of the route.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) and I have sent a copy to him in your absence this morning.

My question is, would the hon. Minister of Labour make a statement regarding the labour-management situation in connection with the Trenton Memorial Hospital?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, the situation at the Trenton Memorial Hospital is one which has caused me very great concern and for many reasons.

I think I should inform the House that the hospital has been in operation for many years and has occupied an important place in one of Ontario's substantial communities. The board of trustees represent citizens who live in the community and have contributed their services over the years in a spirit of public interest and public service. As a matter of fact they have recently completed a new addition to the hospital and from my own observation the facilities being provided are a credit to all those concerned.

On August '16, 1962, Local 183 of the Building Service Employees' International Union was certified as the bargaining agent for some 70 employees at the hospital. The efforts at collective bargaining between Local 183 and the board produced no agreement and during the spring of 1963 representatives of the conciliation branch of The Department of Labour were called in.

Finally a conciliation board was established and the majority report recommended arbitration. The minority report by the employer's representative proposed a five-year agreement and made references to union security. Little progress was made to resolve the matter and the procedures provided by The

Labour Relations Act having been exhausted, the union was in a position to strike the hospital, and this was and is its legal right. As a matter of fact it is the economic weapon with which organized labour is armed.

I think it only fair to state that both parties to the matter, both the union and the employer, were very determined as to their respective positions and certainly the hospital board felt that there was no hope of any kind in any further discussions, regardless of who sponsored them, including The Department of Labour.

This kind of situation, of course, cannot continue indefinitely because in all labour matters where bargaining and agreements are involved, some solution must be found in the final analysis.

Labour-management relations in themselves constitute an inexact science. It remains for those responsible segments of the community to continue in their efforts from day to day in the hope that some way, somehow, somewhere a viable solution may be developed.

On the other hand, the operation of a hospital occupies a very special place in the affairs of a community and indeed of our province, concerned as it is with the welfare and treatment of the patients. I am frank to say that a strike in a hospital is unthinkable by its very nature, and the vast majority of the people of Ontario feel that way too, having in mind the impact and consequences of such a step.

Insofar as I am concerned, Mr. Albert Hearn, international vice-president of the union, has, at all times, taken his responsibilities seriously and at the same time has shown a frank recognition of the impact which a strike at the hospital would have.

When events developed toward the end of September and it became apparent to our department that a strike would definitely occur, my officials felt that drastic steps were required. Accordingly, with that thought in mind, they arranged with Mr. Hearn to have the strike postponed, although it had been publicly announced.

In the meantime, I asked the department officials to redouble their efforts to bring the parties together and to re-establish a climate or an atmosphere in which bargaining could be resumed. I stated that if the parties did not conclude an agreement or were not bargaining together I would recommend that the government consider the enactment of legislation calling for compulsory arbitration with respect to this particular dispute.

My departmental officials have endeavoured

to arrange a meeting of the parties and I, as Minister, have also sought to bring them together, but the board of trustees was intransigent in its position. Indeed, I travelled to Trenton on Wednesday night, October 23 to meet with the board of trustees, and as of noon today, there had been no developments.

Now we come to the question and the principle of compulsory arbitration insofar as it affects labour-management relations. I want to be very frank and tell the House that the ramifications, the implications and the consequences of imposing compulsory arbitration, even in an isolated situation such as this, may be far greater and have more far-reaching effects than any of us intend—particularly when we consider that both organized labour and management operate in what we pride ourselves on as a free society.

It is of the greatest importance that we preserve freedom of negotiation in a free enterprise system which involves and includes the legal recognition of bargaining rights, and care must be taken with respect to legislation which might infringe on this principle.

I would not want to be a party to legislation which might involve the loss of all that has been gained over the years in the development of our labour-management relationships. A solution is required which will preserve the gains we have made in order that confidence may be maintained. That is why I say that such legislation should not be brought down without assurances that the implications and consequences of such a step have been thoroughly canvassed by all those interested in the principles which may be infringed or whose rights may be endangered or ultimately threatened.

What is the principle involved? The principle is concerned with the preservation of freedom in an organized society, indeed in an enlargement of those freedoms rather than a curtailment.

It will be apparent that it is possible that such legislation may have validity in this particular case but would affect the broader principles involved. Similarly, the government must be concerned with any step which would constitute an undue interference in the affairs of either labour or management. Government, of course, is the guardian of all the rights and privileges of the people.

May I point out that I am not out of sympathy with the needs of this particular field and the special problems which exist.

I also recognize that I will be under great pressure from those who are opposed to the principle of free trade unionism.

The government wants to be certain and sure that anything that is done in this matter will not have an adverse effect on other citizens in the work force of this province or indeed on the members of other trade unions who may not be directly involved in this particular dispute.

I have reported on this matter to the government and have asked the Executive Council to consider the enactment of a bill to provide for compulsory arbitration for the Trenton Memorial Hospital dispute.

The government recognizes that such a step might affect thousands of people in this province and endanger their freedom and the rights which they personally enjoy. The fact is that most segments of organized labour oppose the principle of compulsory arbitration and it is also true that practically all employer organizations share this viewpoint. The danger in enacting legislation of this kind is that a precedent is established and while it is the duty and function of The Department of Labour to intervene and supply services through its, Conciliation Branch, this is in the interest of all the citizens of this province and is not directed to any one segment of our society.

The government has, therefore, concluded that in the interest of all the citizens whether they be employers or members of trade unions, before such legislation is enacted, further consideration should be given to the principles involved and the rights and freedoms that might be affected, in the over-all picture, in this province. Accordingly the government intends to appoint a committee under The Public Inquiries Act to consider and report on the feasibility and desirability of applying compulsory arbitration with respect to the settlement of disputes between labour and management affecting public hospitals. This committee will be appointed as soon as acceptance of appointment can be secured.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is a desirable approach to a problem of such significance and will receive the support of all the hon. members of this House—because matters of this importance transcend the bounds of political argument by their very nature. Indeed I think that this is the kind of approach which the people of Ontario would want the government to take.

While this inquiry is continuing may I say a word to those directly concerned in this matter. It would be my expectation that the workers at the hospital and the leaders of Local 183 would continue at work—and further I would expect that the board of trustees of the Trenton Memorial Hospital would co-operate to make this possible.

It is my hope—and I am sure that all hon. members of the House will join me—that both parties will exercise the greatest restraint towards each other while this inquiry is proceeding in order that the committee may function in an objective manner.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, having had such success with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), I am impelled to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope). I hope he received notice of it. I sent it to his office.

The question is: in reference to the brief presented by a delegation from Local 598, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, on October 16, in which the delegation asked the assistance of the government in alleviating the distress and anxiety caused to several hundred families by the lay-off at Falconbridge Nickel Mines on October 19, 1963, would the hon. Minister inform the House what, if any steps, the government has taken to relieve this problem and what remedies these workers and their families may expect?

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I want to sincerely thank the hon. member for Sudbury for giving me advance notice of this very important question. It is very kind of him, indeed, Mr. Speaker, and in reference to the brief presented by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, four things were significant in this brief that was presented.

First, the company was asked to institute a share-the-work programme; second, the company was asked to take over, for performance by its own employees, work that is presently being done by contractors; third, the company was asked to pension off, on a voluntary basis, employees aged 60 or more at the full pension that they would receive at age 65; fourth, they propose that the government of Canada institute a national nickel stockpile and the government interest itself in the sale of nickel.

Number four item, Mr. Speaker, you will understand I cannot answer, but I can say that this is being studied by the federal government.

Production from the Falconbridge operations is being reduced by about 17 per cent and this necessitated the laying off of some 530 men. Even so the company estimates that their new ore production schedule will provide 10 to 15 per cent more nickel than they are currently selling.

This as you will realize, produced many problems. However, the company is studying ways to soften the impact of this layoff and decided to invite anyone over 62 years of age to retire on the pension they would have received at the age of 65. This was a spot offer, only applicable with reference to the present layoff and to those in this age bracket who agreed to retire now. At the present time it appears that 14 men out of a possible 43, will accept the offer. Thus 14 younger men, who otherwise would have been laid off, will have continuing employment but the cost to the company is very high indeed.

The company is not willing to incur the much higher cost per man of retiring younger men and, judging from the response to their present offer, less than one-third of those older men want to retire.

In addition, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), Mr. Speaker, has made facilities available for any of those men laid off to go to school to be taught new skills. Unemployment insurance benefits are available to all men laid off. All other mining companies have been notified to interview the men who have been laid off and Falconbridge has provided facilities for their interviewers.

I might mention that as of October 23, three mining companies had held 254 interviews, 66 men had firm offers and 41 more had provisional offers. Three other companies were sending interviewers looking for 57 men. The total claims processed by the Unemployment Insurance Commission at the Sudbury office up to 11 a.m. on October 23 were 203. It is the general opinion, Mr. Speaker, that most if not all of the men laid off who want to work will be employed in a short period of time. There is still a scarcity of skilled men in the mining industry. But unfortunately few areas match the Sudbury wage rates.

Now I wish to assure this Legislature, Mr. Speaker, that I will continue to do everything possible to try to find a solution to this problem, and I wish to thank the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) and the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) for their interest in this tragic lay-off. I also want to thank the union for their great assistance and also the company for their efforts to find a solution which I hope will come before too long.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, uppermost in the minds of a lot of Ontario citizens today is how a—

Mr. Speaker: Order. I draw to the attention of the hon. member that this concludes the question-and-answer portion of our proceedings.

Motions.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that during the present session of the legislative assembly provision be made for the taking and printing of reports and debates and speeches and to that end Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ an editor of debates and speeches and the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him and also that Mr. Speaker be authorized to arrange for the printing of the reports in the amount of 1600 copies daily, copies of such printed reports to be supplied to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Speaker, the Clerk of the legislative assembly, the Legislative Library, to each hon. member of the assembly, to the reference libraries of the province, press gallery, newspapers of the province as approved by Mr. Speaker and the balance to be distributed by the Clerk of the assembly as directed by Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that as the Legislature has been convened in this special session for the purpose of considering only those matters which have been laid before you in the address of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, the House hereby resolves to dispense with the customary address and reply to the Speech from the Throne and the formal debate thereon as the subject matters of the speech may be debated during the consideration of the motions and the legislation submitted to the House.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to this motion if I might. Traditionally, special sessions of the Legislature have been called to deal with special matters which are set out specifically in the Speech from the Throne, and there is no Speech from the Throne and debate on that speech as we know it in the usual session. It is also usual and traditional to dispense with a formal debate of the subject matters in the address, which is the traditional debate on the Throne speech, and because the Throne speech invariably covers a great many subjects, the latitude allowed by you, Mr. Speaker, and the Throne Speech debate is very wide. But when a special session is called to deal with

specific matters and none other, then of course this debate can be dispensed with.

The hon. members here will recall during the election campaign completed on September 25 last I gave my undertaking to the people of Ontario on several occasions that I would call a special session of the Legislature at the earliest possible moment after the election in order that we might deal with the bill that will be before the House today and in order that we might provide for the implementation of the provisions of The Municipal Development and Loan Act of Canada.

This Act was introduced in the House of Commons some time in June and was the subject of a federal-provincial conference in the latter part of July. Of course our Legislature rose in April and I recognized, as that matter developed and as it came out of the conference, that we would need legislation. I therefore undertook to have this session at the earliest possible moment.

Perhaps those hon. members who were here in the last Legislature will recall the appointment of certain select committees last April. At that time the Opposition objected to the appointment of those committees on the basis that when the Legislature prorogued and was dissolved those committees would disappear. Well, I assured the Opposition at that time that we would be back here to reconstitute those committees, and here we are.

In this session I am carrying out not only an election promise I made to the people of Ontario, but I am also carrying out a statement I made in this House last April.

These two select committees—one deals with the question of municipal law and the other deals with the costs of consumer credit—as I say, will be the subject of motions constituting them once again. If there is any debate required on that, they are mentioned in the Throne speech.

Also, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) will introduce an Act to deal with the other matter of which I have spoken, and of course, it will go through the usual procedure of the House and can be fully debated. Therefore I feel that the formalities of the Throne Debate might very well be dispensed with and that is the purpose of this motion.

I would say in addition to this that it is not my intent—as I said in the procedure that we worked out to handle the questions—it is not my intent in this session to gather ourselves together here and then to have any

matter that any hon. member would like—particularly the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald)—brought in. If there are matters of public concern on which they wish to speak, why I would be happy to give them that opportunity and these matters might be discussed, Mr. Speaker, in the debate on this motion. Frankly, this is the only place in the procedure of this special session that such an opportunity will occur.

I spoke to both the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Leader of the New Democratic Party about this some days ago. I did not realize then that we were going to have to answer questions and I have had no notice from either of them as to what they might wish to discuss. However as far as I am concerned, if there are any remarks they would like to make it is perfectly all right with the government if they are made during the course of the debate on this motion.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I want first of all to congratulate you upon the attainment of the high position that you now occupy. I would be other than frank if I did not say to you that you were my reluctant choice. If things had been different you might not have been my choice, but things being as they are, you are the choice of all of us in the House, I am sure.

Your great experience over the years and the talents that you undoubtedly possess will stand you in good stead in the office that you now occupy. I was very pleased to hear you say, as I expected to hear you say, that you would deal impartially and fairly as between the hon. members of the House. The interpretation of your rulings in this regard will be open sometimes, I presume, to question, but so far as the general tenor of your rulings are concerned, I am sure that we will at any rate, listen courteously and be moved somewhat by the opinions and the rulings that you express. I look quite confidently to a very fine Legislature under your chairmanship.

Now Mr. Speaker, we have listened to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) move a motion which has the effect of wiping out discussion on the Speech from the Throne, the ordinary discussion that takes place. We will be limited, as the hon. Prime Minister correctly said, to those items that are contained in the Speech from the Throne and that will be dealt with by the bills and

motions introduced from the other side of the House.

As the hon. Prime Minister has said, this is not an innovation. All of us recall 1955 when the hon. Mr. Frost was the leader of the government. We had, I think, a one-day session at that time and a similar motion from the Prime Minister on that occasion. So it is not an innovation. It is not anything new in regard to the motion itself.

But what I want to point out to the House is that the implications of the motion and the ramifications that might be attached to it, are somewhat different today than they were in 1955. The first thought of the motion, and the one that meets the eye, is the one that is relevant to the 1955 situation and it sets out, as I have said, that debate will be dispensed with. In other words, when this motion is passed, and I have great suspicions that it will be passed in due course, when it is passed it means that we will not be able to say anything, except what pertains to the particular items in the Speech from the Throne.

Now the one thing that bothers me about the calling of this special session was the statement of the hon. Prime Minister himself when he was asked by the press how long the session would last and he said, or words to this effect were quoted, that it will be all over in a couple of hours, I mean a very short space of time, a couple of hours. I did not like that, as a true democrat. I thought those were arrogant words that fell from the lips of a Prime Minister flushed with power, and came from a Prime Minister who seemed to be irritated that he was called upon to convene the Legislature at all. His irritation was softened only by the declaration that it would last only a couple of hours.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that if the true ends of democracy are to be served and that if we are to subscribe to the traditions as handed down to us through the years, no Prime Minister has the right to say that a meeting of the Legislature will last two hours. It will last just so long as it takes those who are assembled here to deal effectively and intelligently with the matters that are brought before them. And so far as we are concerned, Mr. Speaker, whether it takes two hours, two days or two weeks, we will give these matters our intelligent appraisal. We are not concerned whether we finish in two hours or not.

I cannot understand the hurry, the indecent haste of my hon. friend to get rid of the Legislature and to get back to the absolute

rule of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. I know that these Cabinet ministers are very powerful. I do not think they are all wise. That statement, of course, can be interpreted, I know, a number of ways. I mean it in its softer application.

I think it should be the part of the government not only to trust the Legislature, but to gain from the deliberations of the Legislature. We are sitting in this province now with a Cabinet Council ruling for ten months and without scrutiny by the legislative members for another perhaps two-month period. We are living in a province that is not running a grocery store, a corner grocery store, any more. We are running a billion-dollar business in Ontario; and as such I think we are obligated to give to that business as much time as its importance seems to demand.

So on that first point I am disturbed, naturally, by the background, by the declaration of the hon. Prime Minister in the calling of the session, the special session.

The other point that I want to elaborate on is that hidden in this motion of the hon. Prime Minister—hidden to all save the initiated—hidden in this motion is the declaration that there will be no fall session as we have known it now for three years.

Hon. members can see it in this motion. If it is passed it means not only the curtailing of debate in relation to all subjects save those mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, but it means that we will not this year have a fall session, similar to the one that we have had, I think, for the last three years.

Now I want to argue for a moment or two on that premise. I want to be frank with the House in saying this, that the fall session as I have known it, during these last three years, leaves much to be desired. The reason, of course, that it has not fulfilled the purpose for which it was introduced lies, in my judgment, in the lap of the government itself. The fall session, as I have interpreted it—my hon. friend had better go outside to sleep if he wants to.

The fall session, as I have interpreted it these last three years, can be likened to the unwanted child. This government were forced, I understand, by some sort of an agreement—others have knowledge of this, I have not—but I understand a deal was made and in order to get something from somebody else, the government agreed that it would inaugurate a fall session.

They were not sold on the idea at all, mind you, they were not convinced of the urgency, nor of the good that might flow,

from the starting of this fall session. But it was part of the deal, and like the unwanted child they gave it just enough nourishment to keep it alive during the last three years. They did not give it the proper direction, they did not give to it the things that they could have given to it to make it function properly.

Now I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that in the last three years the fall session has not lived up to its possibilities. That is no reason, however, Mr. Speaker, to condemn the principle of fall sessions. If the principle of fall sessions were understood and appreciated by the hon. members of the House and by the people as a whole I suggest to you that it could be made to be a vital instrument in the government of this province.

A fall session, in my opinion, could be used for a variety of purposes. In the past, the government has not put itself out at all to feed or to nourish the fall session.

An hon. member: Nonsense.

Mr. Oliver: It is not nonsense, it is an absolute fact. It was just allowed to be and to live as it could and the government cared not whether it died or not. That is exactly the position that the hon. members opposite have occupied through the years.

The fall session, Mr. Speaker, could, as I said, be a vital part of our government in this province. We could have committees do a great deal of work that is left over to the hurry of the winter session. For instance, the committee on public accounts could meet long before the budget is formed at all. It could meet at the time of the fall session and meet for two or three weeks constantly. And in a billion-dollar business in this province who is there to say that we should not have a public accounts committee that is really going after the task to which it is assigned?

I know of no jurisdiction in this country the size of this province, with the billion-dollar business that we do, that does not have an examination on the part of the membership of the House of the accounts of the province to a greater depth than we do in this province. It is a very casual, very cursory, a very partial examination. We could employ much time in a fall session in going into the accounts of the province—in pointing out weaknesses in our financial system that would be of benefit to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) as he moves to build his budget in the ensuing months.

The committee on commissions, I suggest to you, could be used to much greater advantage if there were time available in a

fall session. The committee on commissions, I would say, has not functioned properly at all. We come in to a committee on commissions and the chairman makes a long speech—sometimes an hour or more—reading carefully from typewritten pages, and by the time he is through there is only time to ask a few questions and then adjourn.

There is no rigid, no thorough examination into the affairs of these huge corporations that are commissions outside this Legislature and yet related to this Legislature.

I would say that a fall session is an ideal place for a full and searching examination of the methods employed and the practices carried on, if these commissions could be gone into thoroughly—and not only the commissions. There is not any reason under the sun why a government that wanted a fall session, that saw the need for a fall session, could not prepare a great deal of their legislative programme and make it ready for a fall session. No reason at all.

Much of the legislation that would come before a fall session would perhaps be readily accepted by the hon. members of the Legislature and become law. There might very possibly be a bill which would come before a fall session that was controversial in character and it might be that the government in its wisdom, after hearing the discussions of all concerned, that they would move to have that bill held over until the main session. Now surely good would have been served by just that sort of a practice.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that in this province of Ontario there is need for a real fall session, one that means something, one that not only has the blessing but the concern of the government of the province. And we have not had that up until the present time.

There is no opportunity now to discuss the great problems of education or medical insurance or pensions and all these things. If we sought to discuss them this afternoon perhaps my hon. friend would say we are entitled to do so, but what would we be doing? There is nothing concrete before the House upon which to base our suggestions and discussion. We would be simply tilting at windmills, we would be attacking the imaginary foe, so to speak.

There is nothing, as I say, of a concrete tangible nature before the House that would enable us to discuss these questions in an intelligent manner; but they could be discussed at a properly constituted fall session.

Now this is the point—

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Oh, that is out.

Mr. Oliver: Well, it may be out. I just want to talk to the hon. members about that. The hon. member says it is out.

Mr. Letherby: Definitely out.

Mr. Oliver: We are not running in the horse-and-buggy days any more. We are in the jet age now, and we do things differently than we did in those days. And governments, if they are wise, will conform to the needs of the day rather than clinging tenaciously to methods which were employed decades ago. I would suggest to the hon. member that he speaks out of the side of his mouth and he has not given it the thought that he usually gives to questions of great public importance.

I want to say to the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Oliver: I thought I paid the hon. member a compliment. If he did not think it a compliment, I cannot do anything about it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. I would like to inform hon. members that if they have a question to ask the hon. member that is speaking that they should stand and address the chair and then if the hon. member speaking wishes to answer, he may do so. Otherwise, the hon. member should have the floor uninterrupted.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, I want to bring up another point and it is this: I am fearful that the government does not want a fall session this year for rather specific reasons. We have not had an opportunity to discuss, except on the hustings, The Canada Pension Act. That should be discussed at length and the government should take a stand on that particular question. The government feels, in my opinion, that they can get out of stating their position by not having a fall session. It is as simple as that. I mean, there are other reasons, but this year, this is the motivation for my hon. friend—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. leader of the Opposition is quite wrong.

Mr. Oliver: No, I am not quite wrong, I am quite right. And the hon. Prime Minister knows that. The reason that he does not have a fall session is that if he had a fall session

he would be on the carpet. He would be obliged to state the position of the government if it has a position on this matter and by—

An hon. member: That is your previous leader.

Mr. Oliver: No, now do not bring in the previous leader. The hon. member has me to contend with now and he has his hands full. He does not need to go back—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Oliver: I suggest to my hon. friend that he is not being fair to the people of this province, nor us, in his stand in this particular matter, because through the election campaign, to say the least, he wobbled. Where he had to make a stand would be in the fall session. Now he does not have a fall session, so he does not have to make a stand. Now I suggest to you that there are a number of these things.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Oliver: Do not get excited, if I had any doubt up until now, as to why the hon. gentleman did not call the fall session, it has dissipated into thin air. I know exactly why he did not call it—because he did not want to stand up and be counted on this particular matter.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver: Now, Mr. Speaker, having said these few things—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether to deal humorously with these fellows or not. Really, I think it is the only way you can deal with them, actually. However, in a sober sense I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I have the occasion to move, seconded by Mr. Sopha, that all the words after the word “that” when it first occurs in the motion be deleted and the following substituted therefore:

This House regrets the failure of the government to place before us at this time a comprehensive programme of government action to deal with such important problems as pensions, medical care, education and municipal reform and regrets the failure to provide adequate time to deal with the many important problems facing the people of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Moved by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Sopha, that all the words after "that" be deleted and the following words substituted therefor:

This House regrets the failure of the government to place before us at this time a comprehensive programme of government action to deal with such important problems as pensions, medical care, education and municipal reform and regrets the failure to provide adequate time to deal with the many important problems facing the people of Ontario.

Shall the motion carry?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, do we dispose of this and then go on with the debate?

Mr. Speaker: We are on the amendment to the motion.

Mr. MacDonald: The motion as amended, right!

Mr. Speaker, before I get into what I wanted to say this afternoon, I want to take this opportunity of saying a few words to you. Tradition does not permit of a motion being thirded, there is not even a word in the language along that line, but if there were I would have been delighted to have thirded the motion in your appointment as Speaker of the House. I want to express my best wishes to you in the rather difficult task that you have undertaken.

I think it is some time ago, almost 30 years ago, since we first met, Mr. Speaker, on the ball diamond back at Queen's University. You were captain of the team and I was playing out in the field. Along with seven other fellows, we won the pennant that year. The interesting thing is that 30 years have gone by and in a manner of speaking, you are still captain of the team in this House and I am still out in the field, I presume, as they will add, left field. I want to say for the benefit of the hon. members in the House that I have no illusions that you, sir, will be able to field either a fast ball or a curve just as adeptly today as you did 30 years ago. I would suggest that we would all be wise to govern ourselves accordingly.

Indeed, I think you bring to this high office an independence of mind, along with your assurances that you will deal with the business of the House in a fair and an impartial manner. I was delighted to see that some of the normal ignoring of the rules from our hunting friend from Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) received your kind admonition that he should live up to those rules like

everybody else even though he happens to be on that side of the House.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to assure you of our co-operation in trying to rebuild some of the finest traditions of this House, particularly as I recollect some of the donnybrooks we have had in recent years.

Mr. Letherby: We will remember that tune in the future.

Mr. MacDonald: Right!

Mr. Speaker, on this motion now amended with regard to dispensing with the debate on the Throne Speech, I want to say a number of things.

It is the responsibility of hon. members of this House, and particularly the members of the Opposition, to bring before the House those issues which demand public attention, and which, in our view, demand a little more vigorous and imaginative handling than the government is giving them. In effect, the hon. Prime Minister's motion this afternoon is going to frustrate the hon. members of the House in doing their duty.

Now I want to tie that in with a further discussion on the whole question of the fall session which has been raised this afternoon by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). He referred to an event back in 1960, a deal that was made behind the scenes. I want to recall to hon. members of the House, particularly since there are a number who are here for the first time today, exactly what that so-called deal was.

Indeed, perhaps I can go back a bit beyond 1960 to 1956. In 1956, after the election in 1955, when the question of an increase in the indemnity was raised in this Legislature, and it was raised from the rather shameful sum of \$3900 a year to \$5400 a year, the excuse, or the explanation rather, that was given by the Prime Minister of the day was that we had moved into a period in which the job of a member of the provincial Legislature was a full-time job. Indeed, if hon. members read *Hansard* they will find that he made reference to the obvious need for the consideration of a fall session, that it was not wise to cram all our business into a spring session, that we might well break it up and have a break over the Christmas and the New Year period by having a fall session.

Mr. Speaker, we got the increase in the indemnity, but we did not get the fall session. As far as I was concerned, while this was not a deal back then, this was something of a promise from the Prime Minister of the day which was not fulfilled.

Therefore, after the election in 1959, when once again there were rumours about that there was need for an increase in the indemnity, our caucus, the CCF caucus, considered the matter even before it was raised. Our decision was that we were not going to go on with the proposition of an increase in the indemnity until we had this time ironclad public assurance from the Prime Minister of the day that we would get a fall session and that we would give the members of this Legislature adequate opportunity to do the business of the province which has grown to the proportions that it has.

A committee of this Legislature was established, made up of people from each party. They sat periodically all during the session and they came to no agreement. The committee was broadened in the latter days of the session to include the leaders of the parties and the Prime Minister of the day, in effect, said to us that if we could not get agreement, then we would forget about the whole thing. We reiterated our stand. He reconsidered the matter when he, if I may put it bluntly, Mr. Speaker, came to the conclusion he was not going to bluff us into submission and he came into the House, as the record will indicate, and assured us that fall sessions would be held. Indeed, he brought in a number of bills which I think made it possible legally to initiate the business in the fall, and, therefore, we got fall sessions starting in 1960.

Mr. Letherby: Which should not have happened at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Look, if the hon. member wants to go hunting all fall, go hunting all fall.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. MacDonald: I will come to the point that the hon. member has raised, Mr. Speaker, when he is talking about rural members. The answer of the hon. Prime Minister, that he has intimated publicly—and he will forgive me for using it as he has expounded to me privately, because I think it is well that it be brought out here—is that he does not think fall sessions have been efficient; that we have not been able to build up what he described as a good flow of business. We interrupted the business with Christmas and when we came back after the New Year, we had to start to build the order paper up again.

We got into a good deal of wrangling last year, when the government attempted to build the business and to establish a flow by bringing in the estimates of some of the depart-

ments that did not involve major amounts of money even before the budget had come down. There was a great deal of argument about that.

Now all I want to say to the hon. Prime Minister is this, on the general lines that the hon. leader of the Opposition has already said, that he has not convinced me that fall sessions have been given a fair trial. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I want to remind this House that fall sessions have become really part of the tradition in the province of Quebec. They are increasingly becoming part of the operations in the province of British Columbia. These are the only other two provinces which have something approaching the legislative load that we have in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. member is quite wrong about Quebec.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know why I am quite wrong and I should be interested to hear. They have a session in the fall, I do not care what you call it, they meet in the fall. Indeed, they meet much earlier than we do because we usually have not met until the latter half, indeed often the last week, of November.

There are many things about the session which the government stubbornly refused to consider, either in a fall session or any other time. If I fail now in trying to get them to consider a fall session, on which presumably they have come to a firm decision, I hope they will consider some of these things in our general session.

One of them, for example, is another of the points which has been raised by the hon. leader of the Opposition. We have never used the public accounts committee in the fashion in which it should be used in this Legislature. In fact it was delegated to the position of being a committee to which one referred scandals or something of this nature. The really important function of a public accounts committee—to look into the accounts, to take a department and go through it with a fine tooth comb—is something that we have never done in this Legislature, to my knowledge. We talked about it two or three years ago, but the government has never seen fit, in establishing the public accounts committee, to permit it to get into operation.

I remind the hon. Prime Minister of another thing that has been raised a good many times. The government traditionally, in my experience in this Legislature, has treated with nothing short of contempt motions and

bills put on the order paper by the hon. members of the Opposition and by hon. members of their own party.

What happens traditionally in this Legislature is that they are put on the order paper, and they sit there for two or three months. In hon. Mr. Frost's day, they were invariably called between 11 and 1 o'clock a.m., in the dying days of the session and they got very cursory treatment. Indeed one of the things I found myself most unhappy about in the hon. Prime Minister's innovation of some things last spring is that he duplicated this kind of procedure. Many of the motions and bills that we had on the order paper were never called at all.

I speak rather feelingly because in one instance I had put a bill on the order paper to establish, if I may sum it up, a constituency of Queen's Park which might be a seat for a permanent Speaker, an issue which evoked considerable public discussion, considerable editorial comment across this province. Yet when the hon. Prime Minister deigned ultimately to call this bill in the House I had an opportunity to speak to it briefly and then the guillotine dropped. Somebody on the other side of the House immediately rose and moved the adjournment of the debate and they did not even dignify the situation on an issue that is receiving a great deal of discussion all across the province, across the nation, with some idea as to whether they had any views on it. This is traditionally the kind of treatment that bills and motions on the order paper have gotten from this government and from the previous Prime Minister.

I want to suggest to the hon. Prime Minister, whether it be in a fall session or any other time, that I think it is time that this government and this Legislature gave some honest attention to private members of the House, including back benchers on the government side, who can put motions and bills on the order paper in which they can fly a kite, if you will, on some issue with which they are deeply concerned.

Indeed, it might be a useful proposition that we should establish in this Legislature what they have in the federal House of Commons and that is an orderly procedure whereby for an hour or two a week, once or twice a week, there is a specified period which is going to be devoted to the consideration of private members' bills and motions. They go down to the bottom of the order paper once they have been considered if perchance, as usually happens, they do not come to a vote.

This would be an opportunity for the over-swollen ranks on the government side to participate, because once again in this Legislature we are back in a position where the government has too big a majority even for its own good. Some of the people who have come into this House today, challenged and excited and enthusiastic about public life, two or three months from now they are going to sit silently in their seats and say: Why in heaven's name did I ever come here? Because there will not be a job for them that they think is meaningful enough.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not want to get into an argument with the hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby). I just want to make a plea to the hon. Prime Minister that in an attempt to get a more orderly conduct of the business of this province, that he give some thought to an orderly procedure for private members to put bills and motions on the order paper on his side of the House as well as our side of the House. Also to allocate some specified time so that they may be given the consideration of the House, instead of the rather shoddy treatment that they have had in the past.

To come back to the main point that I was making, all of these are things that could have been considered in building the fall session into a meaningful session instead of the starved child to which the hon. leader of the Opposition has referred.

However, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to hang my main argument on the proposition of a fall session. I think it is only plain common sense that the business of this House be broken into two periods: one in the fall, with a sizeable adjournment over the Christmas and the New Year, and then another in the spring. I think this is only plain common sense, but this is not my main consideration. If you want to go back into the debates in 1960 when we were considering this in the House, I said then that we in this group had insisted on a fall session because we had been promised it and the promise had not been fulfilled. But we were not committed to a fall session *per se*. What we are committed to, Mr. Speaker, is the proposition that members of this House shall regard the job of a member of the provincial Legislature as a full-time job.

Mr. Letherby: Okay then, pay us the money.

Mr. MacDonald: Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, that the government shall so conduct and order the business of the House that the members of the Legislature will be able to make it a full-time business. In my view this means that we should meet in this Legislature a minimum—and I emphasize a minimum—of at least four months of the year.

Just let me remind hon. members of this. Last year, even with a fall session, and with the hon. Prime Minister not trying to squeeze all the business in before Easter—and I give him credit on this—he said if we cannot finish it we will come back after Easter, and we did.

The hon. Prime Minister's predecessor used to squeeze all the business in, no matter what happened to the province. We never sat beyond Easter.

Even with all of that, Mr. Speaker, what I want to remind you of is that last year, with the fall session, the winter session and the post-Easter session, we met in this House for only 13 weeks. And this is more important than not having the fall session; this is a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the agreement back in 1960 that this was going to be a full-time job.

Now I will come back and pick up one interjection from the hon. member for Simcoe East. He said you have not got very many rural members over there. I would say, Mr. Speaker, to you, and I hope the hon. member for Simcoe East will listen, that I do not care whether a member be a rural member or whether he be an urban member or whether he be a member who comes from a mixed riding, his job is in this Legislature.

Mr. Letherby: And that is where I am.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the government should give them an opportunity to be here for at least four months of the year, and this has not been done. The hon. Prime Minister said, when I had a discussion with him: "We will meet early in the new year; we will get an equivalent three or four weeks in before the normal time that the House convenes at the end of January or the first of February and that will be the equivalent of the fall session and then if necessary we will convene after Easter."

In fact, with that generous sweep that he has inherited from his predecessor, he said, "We will carry on right to July if it is necessary." This may rock the hon. member for Simcoe East.

But I will say this to the hon. Prime Minister, for eight years this Legislature, or some of the hon. members, have been led up the garden path on the issue of providing an opportunity to deal with the business of this province in the manner that it should be dealt with. We have been told in 1956 it is a full-time job; we did not sit any longer. We were told in 1960 it was a full-time job; we did not sit any longer. We did not sit any longer even with the innovations that the hon. Prime Minister of today introduced last year.

The main point I want to make, fall session or no fall session, is that the time has come when the province of Ontario, with a billion-dollar budget, with a budget which is as big as the federal budget in the latter part of the 1930's, should be meeting, I repeat, for a minimum of four months of the year. Only when we are meeting for that length of time are we going to be doing justice to the business of a province the size of Ontario.

So I add these remarks to those of the hon. leader of the Opposition. I have other things to say too—but I would say with reference to this amendment that we will support the amendment to the motion because I think that it is necessary that the Opposition groups in the House should make some sort of a protest with regard to what the government is doing today and the real significance of it.

There are so many other things, Mr. Speaker, that the House should be considering. I am not going to go into many of them in detail, though there is one, after what the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) has said this afternoon, that I do want to go into a little later.

There is, for example, the question of higher education on which I have been most disturbed after spending a fair amount of time since the election in September in looking into it. This government, for example, some two or three years ago set up an advisory committee and the advisory committee set up a subcommittee of the university presidents in the province of Ontario and asked them to assess very carefully the capacity of the universities of this province for the year 1965 when we are going to be hit with the wave of post-war babies. The university presidents made proposals to the government. They pointed out that by 1965 they are going to have 6,000 too few places in our universities in the province of Ontario even if only the current percentage of our young people go forward to the university.

I think everybody would agree this is a shameful proposition in which we are going to be betraying our trust to future generations. They made some proposals for new universities, for expansion of the present universities. They talked of a university in Scarborough, then Erindale and out in the Niagara Peninsula, and of developing a faculty of arts at Guelph.

I have been interested, in exploring, to discover that there is no possibility of the Erindale College coming into operation by 1965 and it will be a real battle to get Scarborough into operation by 1965. I hope there is a realistic prospect that Guelph will be in operation by 1965, I have found nobody who can speak with any authority or substance as to what is happening in the development of Guelph into a university with a faculty of arts.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, having sought and having received a blueprint of how this government could cope with the crisis that we are heading for in 1965, this government is now not doing what is necessary to fulfill that blueprint. Indeed, in the supplementary report of the university presidents that was released on October 1, although it was finished back last June, they point out that the university presidents now state that because of the fact that the government met only 60 per cent of the capital grant requirements for their expansion programme last winter, that they simply cannot meet the objective of 1965.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, let us face it, we are thundering towards a major crisis in higher education and we are not going to be able to fulfill needs according to the testimony of the university presidents themselves. We are not going to be able to fulfill needs because this government has through its policy imposed a go slow programme, even after they have been given some picture of what was required to meet the crisis.

Even more important, Mr. Speaker, when the first report of the advisory committee, or the university presidents to the advisory committee—the so-called Deutsch committee report—came out last spring, it was pointed out that we had, even when we had completed the expansion programme of our institutes of technology, the prospect of only 6,000 places in the whole of the province of Ontario within institutions of this kind. The university presidents underlined just how inadequate this was, pointing out that we should immediately raise our sights to 18,000, the tripling of our sights, by 1970.

Now I have sought, Mr. Speaker, to discover what has happened by way of govern-

ment action in heeding this kind of a proposal from people who are right in the field. As far as I can find, there is nothing. I think there is some consideration, for example, of a new institute of technology in Hamilton that will replace the present one and perhaps have expanded facilities; but nothing to come to grips with the 18,000 requirement. This should be discussed in this House today.

We should have some discussion, for example, as to what this government is going to do after years of dragging its feet on the problem of adequate safety laws and the administration of those laws. We should have some discussion from the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) on what this government is going to do in trying to make up for its past sins of omission in building adequate hospitals in this metropolitan area. The last time this Legislature met, the hon. Minister of Health had a very great deal of difficulty in being able to accept the fact that there was a shortage of nurses in the province of Ontario or in this area. I hope now that even he is silenced on this issue and acknowledges that there is a shortage of nurses.

But what is the government doing to train more of them? More important, what is the government doing to correct some of the conditions which are resulting in us losing more nurses than we can train by emigration to the United States? We should have answers on these problems because they are urgent. And this is why we should have had a fall session—to be able to come to grips with these problems.

During the election the government made many promises that they were going to introduce, in the province of Ontario, an equivalent increase in pension and welfare payments to match the \$10 increase in the old age pension that has been enacted in Ottawa. How long are the people who are entitled to this going to have to wait before this promise is fulfilled?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The Liberal government has not adopted it.

Mr. MacDonald: They have passed the law.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It does not affect the old age assistance.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just a minute now, Mr. Speaker. My understanding of what the hon. Prime Minister said during the election was that when the federal government increased the old age pension from \$65 to \$75 we would take action to do it on these other payments in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me. The plan divides into two parts: the old age pension, and the shared schemes, which are old age assistance, blind and disabled pensions. The federal government has increased the old age pension, or old age security payment, and that only. It has not increased, and the action it took did not increase, the pension to blind and disabled people. That is a shared programme.

What this government said, and what I said, was—and I will say it again—that we stand ready to put in our share of the increase in the shared programmes. The federal government has not seen fit to do this and I do not know at the moment what their intent is in this regard. We still stand ready to pick up our share of the increase when the time comes.

Mr. MacDonald: I am very glad to receive the assurances of the hon. Prime Minister in this connection, but this just underlines one other feature of the current situation in the province of Ontario. The hon. Prime Minister requested when he called the election in August that he should have a new mandate to carry to the federal-provincial conferences in Ottawa.

There are many matters on which the hon. members of this Legislature are entitled to know the government's thinking. And I would submit that unless the hon. Prime Minister treats with a degree of contempt and arrogance, the role of the Opposition or the role of the hon. members of the Legislature, he should welcome an opportunity to discuss these so he could go down to the federal-provincial conference with a clear picture of what everybody in many instances wants from Ottawa.

If I may refer once again to the problem of higher education. I would acknowledge that the cost of higher education is staggering, but until this government is willing to come to grips with the thing, we assume or feel that they can underwrite this cost and underwrite it at the levels that are necessary to meet the crisis of 1965.

If they feel that we do not have the wherewithal financially, in the province of Ontario, to be able to meet the necessary expansion programme to meet that crisis, then I think there is an obligation on the part of the hon. Prime Minister to take this House into his confidence, and to obtain an overwhelming endorsement of his going to get Ottawa to share some of this cost. Indeed, to get Ottawa to accept what might be a projection of their sharing in the costs, at least the capital costs of secondary, vocational

and technical schools; to project that kind of a programme to the level of higher education to get them to share in the cost of building the university buildings that we require to be able to meet the greater number of students that will be here from 1965 onwards.

In other words, these are just illustrations of the many topics that could have been brought before this House, and that the government is denying us the opportunity to discuss. However, Mr. Speaker, I want to leave all these matters, because I know who won the election and having made our point there is no point in labouring it unnecessarily. It is not going to get us anywhere even with the smile from the hon. member for Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Simonett).

But I do want to come to an issue on which I had the groundwork laid in the question I presented to the hon. Minister of Labour, and which he answered with regard to the Trenton Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak very calmly about an issue that I want to suggest to this House is extremely important. It does not have reference only to the hospital in Trenton. I would say that I agree with most of the observations of the hon. Minister of Labour this afternoon, when he spelled out the reasons for hesitation on the part of management generally, of the trade union movement generally, and I would hope, of government generally, in imposing compulsory arbitration to achieve any settlement in a labour-management dispute.

What puzzles me, is that this government was willing to rush in at the eleventh hour with compulsory arbitration in the instance of the Hydro labour-management dispute a year or two ago, and impose it without having given any commitment that this was a necessary thing, and yet in this instance the government gave a commitment a month ago that I want to come to, and now in my view, they have broken faith with the commitment that they gave at that time.

I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that I can make this intelligible to the House only by going back and filling in a bit of background. As the hon. Minister of Labour pointed out, this union was certified in the hospital in Trenton about the middle of 1962—I believe it was August of 1962. They sought to establish negotiations with the hospital board and they failed and this went on for a considerable time. The hospital board did not only refuse to concede certain demands, they simply refused to negotiate. They refused to sit

down with the duly legalized union within the hospital, and therefore it went to the conciliation officer and ultimately, to a conciliation board.

Now if the hon. members of the House think that I am exaggerating this situation in any degree, I want to read just briefly some excerpts from the report of that conciliation board, a report which I remind you, Mr. Speaker, was a majority report signed by the chairman and by the union's representative. The chairman happened to be Trevor R. Smith, and in the earlier part of his report he goes to considerable length to point out that he had sat on similar kinds of boards, dealing with similar kinds of negotiations with hospitals, so that he was not a novice coming into this picture.

He was thoroughly familiar with the problems involved and as he pointed out, in all of the disputes in which he had previously been involved, the ultimate success was achieved through the willingness of the parties to negotiate, to compromise and to accept a degree of logical persuasion. I want to read the next few paragraphs, Mr. Speaker, because they speak for themselves:

In this dispute the applicant union expressed the desire to co-operate and demonstrated its good faith by acceding to all the requests of the chairman for compromise proposals. The chairman must state that the union was prepared to consider proposals of the board which would have and should have been the basis of a settlement in line with the other similar agreements within the province. The respondent hospital was not prepared to co-operate in any way with the board, and in fact were reluctant to consider The Ontario Labour Relations Act was anything other than an unwarranted interference with their rights. The chairman is aware of the seriousness of this allegation and to accept the fact that it must not be made if it cannot be substantiated by direct proof. The proof will be submitted herewith.

The reply of the respondent to the opening presentation to the applicant was submitted as a written brief. On page 2, the following sentence appears: "The first problem therefore that the board must consider is that the hospital has no confidence whatsoever in this union and it is felt that this problem may be insurmountable to the board."

Then it goes on, Mr. Speaker, if I may just break in and summarize here, to point out

that there was just simply a refusal on the part of management. They said they had no confidence in this union and gave explanations as to why they had no confidence, which the chairman proceeds to break down and show that they had no validity at all. Then, let me pick up again later in the conciliation board report:

The chairman found the attitude of the hospital to be one of non-co-operation. Immediately prior to the final breakdown of mediation attempts, the chairman had succeeded in bringing together the counsel for the hospital, the international vice-president of the union and himself in a room apart with a view to solving the language difficulty. The union had brought a secretary to Trenton should any typing be required. The chairman suggested an amended clause in the section in dispute and both representatives agreed that the amended clause would be acceptable.

While this new wording was being typed, the chairman reported to the hospital board and to the union committee. The union committee welcomed the fact that one more hurdle had been overcome. The hospital board seemed to panic at the prospect of agreement coming closer and immediately issued instructions to its counsel to deliver an ultimatum which it already knew to be not acceptable either to the union or this board. This constituted the final proof of the hospital's determination not to reach agreement.

And one further sentence later on, in which the chairman of the board says:

The original proposals of the union would be excessive in a first agreement. The final proposals of the union as amended by the chairman would be in line with all existing agreements with hospital boards which have collective agreements.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, just to sum it up, what in effect the chairman of the conciliation board has said is that you have a hospital board management which simply refuses to acknowledge the existence of the union or the necessity to negotiate with it. In other words, the obligations of The Labour Relations Act are an unwarranted interference in their untrammelled operations there. In other words, they just refuse to acknowledge the law of the province of Ontario.

Now I want to pick up from that, Mr. Speaker, because undoubtedly when we have compulsory arbitration considered by any Parliament or any Legislature, it is after a

situation has been created in which it concluded, rightly or wrongly for the moment, that this is the only answer. The situation has been created, and often it has been created by the actions of the government as well as by the parties involved. I want to say to the hon. Minister today, that I know he has wrestled with this problem for months, but I want to say to him in all honesty that the situation he faced today is in good part his own creation.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, may I remind you that The Labour Relations Act says that when the conciliation board report is brought down that it shall be released "forthwith" to the parties involved, the hospital and the union in this instance. The fact of the matter is that the conciliation report was submitted to the deputy Minister on June 24, 1963, and not until six weeks later was the report released—a delay that was in breach of the law of the province of Ontario.

Even more important and more significant and more deplorable, Mr. Speaker, is that during that six weeks period a very strange thing took place. Indeed, I would like some lawyers who are in this field and who know what the obligations are in this field, to take a look and see whether it was not even a dishonourable thing to have done. What happened, as I am informed and I am sure that I am reliably informed, was that the department's official—I think it was the deputy Minister, but I may be wrong—called in the conciliation board and in effect tried to get them to alter the report that they had brought in.

Now I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, without any fear of contradiction, that if a report had been brought in which condemned a union with such devastating comments as this report condemned the actions and the attitude of the hospital board in Trenton then I am as certain as I am standing here that this would have been made public knowledge. That this union would have become the butt of attacks not only from the public but by the press. Indeed they would very soon have got the honoured place on the front page in the headlines of the *Globe and Mail* reserved for any union that does not immediately accept an agreement and gets into a strike situation.

But that did not happen. In this instance, it happened to be a hospital board—it happened to be management that was criticized. And so the government, through The Department of Labour, sought to have the conciliation board report rewritten. Only

when events forced their hand was that section of the Act which says the report should be released forthwith complied with, and this was actually done some six weeks later, in the first week of August.

Let us skip a period now, Mr. Speaker, because though the conciliation board report had been released, there was still no negotiation. The hospital board in Trenton simply refused to negotiate with the union, and ultimately, as the hon. Minister of Labour points out very accurately, the union has a legal right to strike. They have been extremely responsible; they have manifested the patience of the gods in dealing with a recalcitrant employer who is condemned very vigorously by the chairman of the board. So they set a strike deadline that would have taken place, as I recall, roughly on October 1.

At that point the government felt that they should intervene, so the government sent a wire to the hospital board and to the union to meet in the hon. Minister's office on a certain Monday. The union was there. The hospital board wired back saying in effect that they were not going to be there and if the hon. Minister wanted to see them he could come on down to Trenton. This is true. The hon. Minister confirms it.

In other words, you had management which was not only defying the law but which thumbed its nose at the hon. Minister of Labour and the government when they sought to intervene on the advance of a strike. Now the shoe is beginning to get binding. There was going to be a strike set as of a certain hour. Something had to be done about it. And so on a certain day, in fact on September 30, when the union came to the government and was trying to get them to take more vigorous action to have the law observed, they were asked to accept this statement—and I want to read it to the House—

An hon. member: Is this in order?

Mr. MacDonald: Of course it is in order.

The statement, Mr. Speaker, is on Department of Labour stationery, signed September 30, and it is signed by Louis Fine, chief conciliation officer, and Tom Eberlee, assistant deputy Minister.

It reads as follows:

Mr. Rowntree has authorized Mr. Fine to advise Mr. Hearn—

that is the vice-president of the union involved:

that he intends to issue a statement in connection with this situation and make a

further effort to bring the parties together to resolve the issue in dispute. Failing this, it is the intention of Mr. Rowntree to introduce legislation at the first opportunity in the forthcoming session of the Legislature to provide for final and binding arbitration of the dispute between the Trenton Memorial Hospital and the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 183.

In view of the above Mr. Hearn has agreed to call off the strike.

I repeat, signed by Louis Fine and by Tom Eberlee.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, here is what you have: a commitment on the part of the hon. Minister, literally the day before the strike was going to be called—Monday and the strike was called for seven o'clock on Tuesday morning—a commitment by the hon. Minister: You call off the strike, I will seek to get the parties together and get an agreement. If I fail, I give you, in effect, on my word of honour, a commitment that I will bring in—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Do not put words in my mouth. State the facts.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister changes his mind very quickly. He nodded approval, and then he started to argue with me. He is very quick today.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member is a little volatile.

Mr. MacDonald: A commitment that if he sought to get the parties together and he did not succeed that he would bring in a bill at "the forthcoming session of the Legislature"—and I just interpret here that the interpretation of the people who signed it was this session of the Legislature, not a regular session of the Legislature.

In other words Mr. Speaker, we have a union which has negotiated now for over a year. They are dealing with a management which has violated the law. We are dealing with a management which has treated with contempt the hon. Minister of Labour and the efforts of The Department of Labour to intervene. Yet this government has done nothing to get them to live up to the law.

Indeed, not only have they done nothing to live up to the law, they now ask the union involved, after they had given them an iron-clad commitment signed by two honourable people that if they called off the strike they

would have compulsory arbitration at this session of the Legislature—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Just to make the record clear, what I said was that I would recommend to the government that legislation to provide for compulsory arbitration be introduced. That I did and I dealt with that in my statement.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the statement signed by Mr. Louis Fine and by Mr. Eberlee in the relevant portion reads as follows:

Failing this it is the intention of Mr. Rowntree to introduce legislation at the first opportunity in the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

It was not "to recommend to the Legislature". These men who accepted this had every reason to expect that the hon. Minister of Labour could sell the issue to the Cabinet and to the government.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Or would resign if he could not!

Mr. MacDonald: And we do not have this legislation. There has been a breach of faith, Mr. Speaker, a breach of faith.

I do not know what the union is going to do. This union has been as responsible as any human beings could conceivably be. The last time I made an equivalent statement to this a few minutes ago the hon. Minister nodded his head affirmatively and he does again. There is no doubt about this. How long should their patience and their sense of responsibility go when they have this kind of breach of faith on the part of the government?

Now let us come to the substance of the government solution to this issue, Mr. Speaker. The government now says, after they refused to grasp the nettle of compulsory arbitration in the instance of the Hydro strike and explore the circumstances under which one might legitimately consider compulsory arbitration, they just waited and drifted until it got to the eleventh hour and then they imposed it on the union and violated all those freedoms which suddenly have become so sacrosanct that the hon. Minister gets up and reminds us about them this afternoon.

When he made this commitment to the union involved a month or so ago I would assume, being a responsible Minister, that he had thought the thing through and he

recognized the full implications of the commitment. Therefore I am left with only one conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister is submitting to pressures put upon him in the last month so that now he is not going to live up to his agreement and he has come in with an alternative. The alternative is that he set up another study, another committee. This should have been done years ago, I would agree.

But I do not think this hon. Minister should come before this House and set up a committee to look into even a worthy thing as part and parcel of breaching an honourable agreement and commitment that he made to the union involved. This is where the hon. Minister has gotten himself into an untenable position. This is where the hon. Minister has created the situation in which he today has to face up to the fact that he is breaching this agreement.

I would say this to the hon. Minister: if he wanted to set up a committee to look into, finally, belatedly, the whole problem of compulsory arbitration and when it should be used, let him set up the committee; but let him not violate the commitment here.

He has another weapon he can use. I do not know why he should hesitate to use it, in face of a group of people who are defiant of the law—defiant and contemptuous of the law. That other weapon is that he should step into the office of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and through the powers that the government has through the Minister of Health, put this hospital under trusteeship, to get a board which is willing to live with the law of the province of Ontario.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, this is where the hon. Minister should have acted. Sometimes, when I say this, I feel that I am being unfair to the hon. Minister, for he tries to keep a balance between his approach to labour and management. But I am as certain as I am standing here, that if a union had acted as this management has acted they would have been clobbered into the ground a long time ago.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, there is no support for that statement whatsoever, so far as my management of the department is concerned.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, that is not a substantive interjection—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is the kind of irresponsible, extravagant statement that the hon. member makes from time to time and

which is a deterioration of the plateau of the conduct of this House to which he made honourable reference at the outset of his remarks.

Mr. MacDonald: I, Mr. Speaker, will let the hon. members of the House and the public and everybody come to a conclusion as to the validity of the hon. Minister's interjection. All I am saying, and I am saying this to the hon. Minister now, is that when he has somebody, a group management, I do not care whether it is in a hospital or anywhere else, that defiantly refuses to live up to the law of the province and a statute that comes under this hon. Minister, it is his obligation to see that the statute is lived up to. It is not his right to breach an honourable agreement with the employees involved who called off a strike so that they would be acting responsibly; and that is what the hon. Minister has done today.

Now I leave the matter there. What the union will do, I am not in any position to say. They did not know what was going to happen. They were not even taken into the confidence of the hon. Minister that this was what was going to be the solution. I submit to the hon. Minister, in all kindness, that if he had made a commitment to them through two honourable officials of his department, that he at least should have informed them beforehand that he was going to breach that commitment.

He did not. So what they are going to do, I do not know. But what this government is going to do finally, I trust, is to face up to the fact that they have created the situation; and having created the situation they refuse to live up to the agreement and now they are backing away and unearthing and unveiling all of these arguments about freedom and principle being violated if there is compulsory arbitration and they want, belatedly, to study it.

Well let us study it. It is just another occasion when a Tory government has to be driven down to the wire before it faces the facts of life and guarantees the rights of employees as well as employers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I come back to a repetition of an earlier comment of mine, since this is in the context of an amended motion, that in some fashion or another, and every fashion that we can, with dignity, we should express our opposition to the government's handling of the business of the province.

Indeed, the thing that disturbed me most about the election was not that the Tories won, I perhaps had a suspicion that might have happened before the votes were counted. Well, hardly were the votes counted when this government, once again with too big a majority for its own good, was saying, through the hon. Prime Minister, that it was dispensing with the fall session. He was sending the hon. members of the Legislature home and he was going to govern to the legislative decree or to the Cabinet decree. This is the kind of attitude you always get from a government that has too big a majority.

It was just a little saddening, sir, that a Prime Minister who had hardly recovered from the election, the votes were still being counted, should have in effect said to the hon. members who had been elected, that they were not going to have an opportunity to fulfill their duty. I think we should protest it and I do protest it. Therefore, we in this group will support the amendment to the motion.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on this motion as amended, it is not my intention to elaborate the obvious, though I had hoped in that regard that some benefit might accrue for the hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby), in getting through to his comprehension. But I observe with you, Mr. Speaker, that the Legislature, having been in session for two hours and fifteen minutes, has now proved too lengthy for the hon. member for Simcoe East and he has departed this last half hour.

Mr. Speaker, very penetrating remarks were made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), to which I very wholesomely subscribe. And to the same degree I support the contentions of the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), except to say, sir, that I shall not allow my sense of balance to be upset. I, too, say that I realize who won the election. But in maintaining my sense of balance I shall also remember that more than 50 per cent of the people of Ontario voted against the party that sits on your right, and I shall also remember that no matter how the chips may have rolled or the cookie crumbled—as they say in the vernacular of the teen-agers these days, how the mop flops—that we in the Opposition still have the tradition of the historic and ancient role of the Opposition to fulfill.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

I wonder if the hon. member for Sudbury would confine his remarks to the amendment that is under discussion.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, sir. My first act shall be one of compliance with your ruling. It is a practice that I shall endeavour throughout your stewardship as Speaker to continue.

I have said all that I wanted to say, Mr. Speaker, on that score. The hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to what he called the arrogance of the hon. Prime Minister, and I thought, sir, that he carried a little bit of it into the chamber this afternoon when he quite gratuitously informed us that in debating this motion we could talk about anything we liked. So I take it that from his point of view, sir, this is the miniature Throne Speech debate; and certainly that is the way the hon. member for York South treated it in his extensive remarks.

Now I want to note, sir, in reference to the amendment, that the amendment does not say anything about a fall session. A fall session is not mentioned in it. But what the amendment does say is that it regrets the failure of the government to provide adequate time to deal with the many important problems facing the people of Ontario. The hon. Prime Minister informed us that this session would be over very speedily, and implicit in his remarks this afternoon was that same notion. We shall dispatch the business that is before the House and contained in the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and get away.

Now one notes that the business of the government of Canada at Ottawa, one notes that the business of that government encompasses 10 months of the year. It is now 10 months of the calendar year that the Parliament at Ottawa meets in order to deal with the affairs of this country. I do not know how long the Legislature of Quebec meets. In that connection one might say that they are better paid than we are, if such a thing can be mentioned, to take note that the hon. members of the Legislature of Quebec are paid \$15,000 annually, which is twice what we are paid plus \$1,000. That must imply that they sit a much longer time than we do.

But to return to the despatch of the business in the House of Commons at Ottawa, I said that they now consume ten months. And it is to be noted that in carrying on over ten months, the Commons does not meet after ten o'clock at night.

How many times very ruefully, very regretfully, very patiently and sometimes impatiently—patiently on this side of the House—have the twenty-four of us who were here last time and twenty-four of us returned this

time, had to conduct the affairs of this province until twelve thirty, quarter to one, or one o'clock in the morning. And the impatience came, Mr. Speaker, from that side of the Chamber. It always did.

Though people were tired, yet they were conscious of their responsibility, and in order to analyze the matters presented to them and to obtain a detailed examination of the conduct of various departments of government, they had to sit here until the small hours of the morning.

The hon. Prime Minister, and his predecessor before him, would sit comfortably slumped in their chairs, every once in a while managing a yawn as the Minister in charge of the department would continue to answer queries and questions and meet objections that came from this side of the House. Well, the theme of the election was more of the same, was it not? More of the same. Yes, that was the theme.

I watched that telegenic personality on the square eye—the hon. gentleman from London—I watched him carefully, he was on television more than we were, more than I was, and his message was “more of the same.” Now in connection with the same hon. gentleman to whom I have referred I have noticed in the time I have been studying him—and I study him carefully, I watch him—though a very successful man, that he has not much appetite for the parliamentary process. He has not much stomach for it. From the time that he assumed the leadership of the Conservative Party at the blood bath at Varsity Arena—

Interjections by several hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order. I would like to remind the hon. member again that we have an amendment before the House with some very specific matters mentioned in it, and I do not mind if the debate ranges a bit wide, but I do not want it to get too wide. It would be most appreciated by the chair if the hon. member would confine his remarks within the ambit of the amendment.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the main motion is open for debate. It has been amended and I have been trying to say to you, sir, because I know you are a patient, comprehending, very understanding and intelligent man, I was trying to say to you, sir, that the hon. leader of the government has not provided adequate time. He does not want to provide adequate time to discuss the affairs of the province because

he has no appetite for the parliamentary process. And he would prefer with his colleagues on the Treasury benches, some of them I fear to depart soon, to govern the province in the absence of Parliament.

The hon. Minister of Labour gets up and reads a four-page statement, a statement that has inherent in it some of the most far-reaching implications for the trade union movement in this province regarding the intentions of the government. And we are not provided adequate time to discuss the implications of the actions that he proposes to take—actions that were once regretfully taken before in this House in connection with Hydro.

We would want to discuss the statement issued to the press by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) today about the securities business in this province—the committee he has just appointed to look into it. I cannot do that now because you have already demonstrated some degree of exasperation toward me, I cannot do that, but there is much in it.

One of the implications of the investigation of the securities business, of course, is that our raw material resource industries in the northern part of this province are in a state of decline. Let it be remembered—and I point this out to the hon. member for York South—that I come from a part of the province, the northeastern part of the province, where we at least ran even with our friends on the other side.

Myself, the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy), the hon. member for Timiskaming (Mr. Taylor), the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) are four, and there are four from the northeast on that side, so at least we are even and not typical of the rest of the province.

Why is that? Because the northern part of the province is restless and anxious, with 2,200 laid off at INCO, 530 laid off at Falconbridge and Hollinger Mines closing down next year.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Nearly laid the hon. member off, too.

Mr. Sopha: Yes. These things do not concern the hon. Minister of Mines, the man who should be most responsible. He wants to treat them with levity.

Hollinger Mines, in the constituency of the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner), is to close down next year, it is announced. So is it any wonder, sir, that we complain that we do not have adequate time to discuss these problems? And even if

we did, the hon. Prime Minister who moves this motion, this sinister motion, he knows that if he stands here in the House he has to face only us.

It is not like facing the television camera where he takes a check mark and says "Done" against medicare, and there is no medicare. He says "Done" against portable pensions and there are no portable pensions. But a television camera cannot argue with you, it cannot talk back. You just pay money into it.

If this session lasted longer we would want to ask something of the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler), whom we welcome to this House. He defeated a great man. We would want to ask him about this assistance from the insurance companies about which he spoke so gratefully.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Sopha: We would want to know to what extent it went.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Sopha: But the hon. leader of the Opposition spoke with accuracy and truth, when he said that the hon. Prime Minister does not want this Legislature in session in case the place on the order paper at Ottawa is reached where the Canada pension plan comes before the House of Commons.

What a state he would be in if they were debating it at Ottawa and here at the same time. Then he would have to tell the people of Ontario—because we would require him to—just to what extent this co-operation, this offer to co-operate with the federal government, goes. Because in the election campaign he never spelled it out.

Now, as I told the hon. Minister of Mines in the last Legislature, I cannot stop to contribute to his education. I cannot do it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member talked for three hours and the majority was reduced—

Mr. Sopha: Well, I am still here. Still here, and conscious of the fact that the 31 of us represent 52 per cent of the people of Ontario. And finally, Mr. Speaker—you will be delighted at that word, that adverb, "finally", and finally—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member desperately needs applause.

Mr. Sopha: Well, my hon. friend from York South, when we next meet I am going to calculate the number of ridings that the

presence of an NDP candidate meant—the election of one of them over there.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. member should just consider how many Tories were elected by the Liberals' campaign tactics.

Mr. Sopha: CCF used to stand for, and still does: the "Conservatives' Constant Friend." The hon. Prime Minister owes his position in the House to the presence of the hon. member for York South, and I would like to move sometime that, like the splinter parties at Ottawa, they give him an extra \$4,000 because they owe it to him.

Finally, in the last House, Mr. Speaker, there were only 71 and now there are 77, so I proffer a word of advice to my hon. colleagues who have not spoken. To face the 77 all you have to do is stand here and dig your heels in the rug and look them in the eye; that is all you have to do. And they waver, they waver.

Our protest in this amendment is only this: we consider the government of the province of Ontario to be a very serious business. We consider it to be a more serious business than does the hon. Prime Minister and his hon. colleagues, and we say that we insist upon the opportunity to sit in this Legislature and to review very searchingly, analytically and with the utmost responsibility according to our conscience, the matters that affect the livelihood and the future of the people of this province. And we cannot do it—we cannot do it if the Chamber is darkened and the Legislature has been disbanded and has been sent away.

The Treasury bench and the hon. Prime Minister know that. They all know that. We have the right, we assert, to sit here with this Legislature going, and you in your place, Mr. Speaker, and have these matters that affect our people in this province presented to us in orderly fashion, reviewed with decorum and dignity as mature individuals. For those reasons, put simply in a fashion that all hon. members can comprehend, we are going to vote for this amendment and against the main motion.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I will be brief in my remarks. As the hon. leader of our party has indicated, we will support the amendment before the House. There is one portion of the amendment that the people in this province are very expectant of; that is in relation to the increase in the old age assistance pension and the disablement pensions. Certainly I expected, as did many people in my riding,

that this subject would be dealt with during this session. It appears now, in the statement from the hon. Prime Minister, that it necessitates special initiation to bring about an increase in the old age pension, the old age assistance and disablement pension in this province.

In the past I do not remember this House taking any action to increase the old age assistance pensions or the disablement pensions. Maybe my recollection is wrong, but certainly if this is the case, to delay until we have a spring session is nothing but a shame, and is discrimination against the many thousands receiving the old age assistance pension and the old age disablement pension in this province.

In my opinion, the hon. Prime Minister erred in his answer to the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party that we have to wait for federal action before we can take action in this province. I would expect a review of the legislation by the hon. Prime Minister as to whether or not these people have to wait three or four or five months before they receive the increase from the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question there are several things I might mention here. First of all, I will deal with the last question—

Mr. Speaker: I would like to remind the hon. member that as the main motion was a substantive motion, the Prime Minister has the authority to speak; and besides he has not spoken to the amendment as yet.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In regard to the question of pensions, it does not require legislation. That is the first answer to the question raised by the hon. member for Wentworth East. Secondly, before we move, Mr. Speaker, we want to know what the federal government is going to do, because it is a shared programme and we could not put our half of it into effect without the federal government moving. We are presently corresponding with them to find out what in fact they intend to do, and whether we are in session or not, these negotiations will take place with them in order that—

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question here?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: There is a point here that is apparently being raised now. Can we not

increase the pension and the federal government automatically meets a certain percentage of it?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: No, Mr. Speaker, we can do that with widows' allowances only. We cannot do it with old age assistance. Hon. members must differentiate between the old age pension—or old age security, I suppose it is at present—old age assistance, disabled assistance and the blind pensions and widows' allowances. On the widows' allowances programme, I believe we can increase and the federal government would automatically have to follow. On the old age security, the top level is \$75 and it is their responsibility entirely. The other programmes are shared. In their legislation they have increased only old age security, which is the top level. We are presently attempting to find out what their intention is in regard to the other levels in order that we can make up our minds what we are going to do.

Mr. Speaker, I would say in listening to some of the remarks that have been made things have not changed much. Ever since I have had the honour of standing in this seat it has been a constant attempt of the Opposition of both parties to prove me to be arrogant, this old question about no regard for the Legislature. I honestly think it goes back to the days of the pipeline debate in the House of Commons when the Liberal Party was brought down for behaving in this fashion. It was such a successful manoeuvre on the part of the Conservatives that this party here have adopted it as their own and seek to do the same thing in this Legislature.

Of course, nothing could possibly be farther from the truth. I do not know how many times I have stood in this seat and said that as far as I am concerned, I will stay here until the business of the people of the province of Ontario is done. This sounds trite, but I am forced to say it about every three days, in order to answer these perpetual allegations of arrogance, hurry, push. I can just tell hon. members opposite, their previous leader last April came to me and asked me to speed up the business of the House in order that we could complete by Easter. I said it could not matter less, I will stay here until July. We did not finish by Easter, but I was asked to speed it up so that we could.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it does not ride very well with me to hear these comments about arrogance.

Certainly I said it would take about two and a half hours. That remark was based upon an examination of *Hansard* in which

I noticed in other special sessions where the procedure had been held for the purpose of a special session.

Now introducing this motion, I told the House what a special session was. A special session is a very normal occurrence in the life of this Legislature. It is designed to do certain things and certain things only. Because we are gathered together here for the first time after an election, I was prepared to breach the rule and allow some free discussion and this I have done, but that does not mean that this is a full session in which I am attempting to limit in any way the right of the hon. members to speak.

It means, indeed, the exact opposite. This is a special session where all discussion in this House today should be limited to the specific items that are in the Speech from the Throne. There should be no more discussion of anything if we adhered to the firm rule as established in this House concerning a special session.

I was not prepared to do that, I allowed the questions to be asked. I have allowed the latitude of debate on this motion, and of course for this, Mr. Speaker, I am going to be criticized. Well, that is all right. I still think I am correct that when we are gathered together here, even in a special session, there should be some opportunity for these remarks to be made.

In regard to the timing of the bill for which we are here, really for which this special session was called, that bill comes into effect on October 31 and this is October 29 and we want this legislation passed so that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) can have the power to enter into an agreement with the board set up under the Act that has been passed by the Parliament of Canada in order that we may get on with the provision of these funds to the municipalities of this province. It is designed to create work in the winter time and that agreement will come into effect the day after tomorrow and we want to be able to take advantage of it.

Now I told the people of this province we would meet at the first possible moment. I could have called a session yesterday, that was the earliest. So I called it one day late. And I called it right now to get this legislation passed before that bill comes into effect—the federal bill—tomorrow, in order that we may take our proper place in dealing with the federal government.

If hon. members opposite can tell me any other way I could do it, I would like to know what it is.

Now then let us deal with the whole question of fall sessions. My position in this is very clear, indeed. I have spoken about it several times in the House. And of course this business of the public accounts committee, I was quite amused by the references to this. I set up a public accounts committee last year which I thought could function, but the Opposition members said: "We will not attend it," and that is the record of that committee. I will set it up again.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I have the newspaper clippings, I can document what I say.

Now then, I want to speak about the fall sessions and I am not—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, when I was going to deal with the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha), he cannot resist personal remarks. I have listened to them for some time now and I will assure him before we start the four years which we will be here, that I have a pretty thick skin. If he wants to keep on making personal remarks, they are not going to bother me particularly. If that will have any influence on his decision as to whether to continue making these remarks or not, but I just point that out to him.

In regard to the fall sessions, I have heard remarks over the years about these deals which were supposed to have been made. I have no knowledge of them. My interest here is to operate this Legislature in the most efficient way in which I can in order to accomplish the business of the province of Ontario. That is my only motivation. This business about the various pay increases over the years and how long we sat: I have had a statistical record prepared just so that we may all understand just what has happened here recently. We go back to 1959, and this was the session prior to the election of 1959. It started in January and continued until March, sitting 43 days. In 1960 we got up to 50 days. In 1960-61 we got 60 days. In 1961-62, 54 days, it dropped back six. Last year, 67 days, which is the heaviest time we have had.

Now we had fall sessions in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. These are the last three sessions. In each of these sessions, the fall session lasted for 17 days and I can assure hon. members that there was a great deal—there are civil servants in these buildings who will tell the hon. members that getting ready

for a fall session is a very difficult matter, indeed. It is just not as simple as saying we will now walk into the Legislature and sit for four hours every afternoon and three or four hours every second or third night.

But I note that in those three years the fall session in each case lasted for 17 days. I also note the session of January, that is the opening of the spring portion of the session, started on January 24 in 1961, February 20 in 1962 and on February 5, 1963. Those dates are of some interest because as I have said publicly and I said in this House, that I had misgivings about the fall sessions. I said publicly that it would be my intent to open the Legislature early in January. If hon. members put these figures together they will find that I can pick up 17 days—if this is what we are after, which in fact I am not—if hon. members want to put it in terms of fall sessions, I can pick up 17 days in January and dispense with the fall sessions. I could have done this in any one of these three years; we could have sat in January instead of sitting between November and December. One year we adjourned on December 16; another year on December 15, and another year on December 19. And I might say that one of the difficulties with a fall session is that when approaching the middle of December, human nature being what it is, people are not thinking about things here, they are thinking of things elsewhere.

Now there is one other thing. There has always been a tradition here—and I am sure it derives from the days when the hon. members, or a majority of them, were from rural areas—there has always been a tradition that we would finish by Easter. I believe, as I look at the history of this Legislature in our province, that it comes about from the days when the majority of the members were rural. They wanted to sit after the harvest was gathered in the fall and the winter work was done, and get out again before they started to work on the land in the spring.

Now these things have changed as our province has developed and I see no reason whatsoever why we should have to adjourn before Easter. I have made this comment publicly before, too. It would be my intent to sit early in January, not wait until the end of January or February as we have done in years past. We will regain all the time we spend on the fall sessions, in the month of January, so as of February 1, we will have done the same amount of work as if we had had a fall session.

Then we demonstrated quite effectively

last year, in my opinion anyway, that an Easter recess is just as gratefully received by everyone here as the Christmas recess. Then if it is necessary for the Legislature to resume after Easter we will do so, and we will not be pressed by any date beyond that, if we want to continue.

There is an absolute phobia in some people's minds concerning the fall session. I am aware of no deal or no commitments that there would be fall sessions. I always considered it to be an experiment. I understand, if we search back in history, that it was tried in the 1890's some time and then abandoned, perhaps for different reasons.

Personally I do not think the fall session has worked very well, and from my conversations I would say the majority of hon. members on all sides of the House agree with me in this regard. We can take just as many days, but I do not intend to measure the business of this province in days of sitting. I would rather measure it in work accomplished, and it does not matter to me whether we sit for 30 days or 60 days, I am interested in whether we have done what we started out to do, even though the hon. member for Sudbury does not like that term "done".

And I would say this: If we try it and it proves to be not satisfactory we can look around and try something else. But regardless of what the hon. member for York South may say, there are difficulties in organizing a fall session that is productive.

Committees were mentioned and I intend to take a complete look at the whole function of committees. We have discussed this many times before, and I would hope by the time we meet in January that we will be able to come up with a better procedure to handle the work of all our standing committees in the House.

Mr. Sopha: Will the hon. Prime Minister keep all the important legislation until the last ten days—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, all legislation is important. I do not think the first bill is more important than the last bill or any in the middle, it is all important.

Mr. Sopha: The ones the hon. Minister checked "done" on the television, they were more important.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Can that possibly be interpreted as a question, Mr. Speaker?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would remind the hon. members again that if they have a question to ask of the person who is speaking, that they address their question to the chair and not across the floor of the House. Now I am going to enforce that ruling this year in our proceedings and I hope that we can get off to a proper start today. I do want to impress this upon all the hon. members, particularly the hon. member for Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, what we are doing, in effect, is simply moving the fall session from the latter part of November to the first half of January. We are just moving it forward about three weeks really into the first three weeks of January. Now if hon. members look upon what we are doing in that light, they will see that all this discussion about a fall session and that it is important and so on, makes a very interesting debate on the first day of a new Legislature, but in fact has very little merit at all. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say that we will have to vote against this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I shall read the amendment before the House:

Moved by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Sopha, that all the words after "that" in the main motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

This House regrets the failure of the government to place before us at this time a comprehensive programme of government actions to deal with such important problems as pensions, medical care, education, municipal reform, and regrets the failure to provide adequate time to deal with the many important problems facing the people of Ontario.

As many as are in favour of the amendment will please say "aye".

As many as are opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Belanger	Allan
Braithwaite	Apps
Bukator	Auld
Davison	Bales
Farquhar	Boyer
Freeman	Brown
Gibson	Brunelle
Gisborn	Butler
Gordon	Carton

YEAS

Could
Lewis
(Scarborough West)
MacDonald
Newman
Nixon
Oliver
Paterson
Racine
Sargent
Singer
Sopha
Spence
Taylor
Thompson
Trotter
Troy
Whicher
Worton
Young—28.

NAYS

Cass
Cecile
Connell
Cowling
Davis
Demers
Downer
Dunlop
Dymond
Eagleson
Edwards
Evans
Ewen
Gomme
Grossman
Guindon
Hamilton
Harris
Haskett
Henderson
Hodgson
(Victoria)
Hodgson
(Scarborough East)
Johnston
(Parry Sound)
Johnston
(Carleton)
Kerr
Knox
Lawrence
(St. George)
Lawrence
(Russell)
Letherby
Lewis
(Humber)
Mackenzie
MacNaughton
Morningstar
McKeough
McNeil
Noden
Olde
Peck
Pittock
Price
Pritchard
Randall
Reilly
Reuter
Robarts
Roberts
Rollins
Root
Rowe
Rowntree
Sandercock
Simonett

NAYS

Spooner
Stewart
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardrope
Welch
Wells
White
Whitney
Wishart
Yakabuski
Yaremko—73.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the amendment lost.

As many as are in favour of the main motion will please say "aye".

As many as are opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

I declare the motion carried.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof it stand adjourned until 10 of the clock tomorrow morning.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6:05 o'clock p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, October 30, 1963

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1963

The House met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves, seconded by hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs), that a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and review The Municipal Act of the province and related Acts, including The Assessment Act, The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, The Local Improvement Act, The Ontario Municipal Board Act, The Planning Act and the regulations made thereunder for the purposes of modernizing, consolidating and simplifying such Acts and regulations making such recommendations as may be necessary for their improvement and continuing the work of the select committee of the preceding Parliament appointed for the same purposes.

And that the select committee have authority to sit during the interval between sessions and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendance before the committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as it may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the hon. Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

The said committee will consist of nine members, as follows: Mr. Beckett, chairman; Messrs. Brunelle, Cowling, Evans, Gomme, Gordon, McNeil, Singer, and Young.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the motion carries, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) if he can foresee the day when this committee will have terminated its work. They have now been two or three years, I understand, at this task, and there is no indication as to when their deliberations will result in a final report to the government and to the Legislature.

What is this committee supposed to be—a continuing committee that goes on and on and on? Or have we the right to expect that at some given date they will have concluded their deliberations and have presented their report to the government in the Legislature?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a comment, a question and a suggestion that I wanted to make. Perhaps I can throw it in now and the hon. Prime Minister can deal with both of them at the same time.

My first comment I suspect is somewhat along the lines that the hon. leader of the Opposition has just suggested, Mr. Speaker. Namely, raising some doubt as to the effectiveness of this committee to do the job that has been spelled out in the terms of reference.

I hesitate to comment too harshly on the work of a committee of which I have not been a member, but I know that members of the committee, certainly hon. members on the Opposition side of the House, have on a number of occasions raised the question of whether or not this committee was really achieving the purpose for which it was established—a purpose which the hon. Prime Minister this morning sums up as modernizing, consolidating and simplifying The Municipal Act and related Acts.

I think we might as well face the fact, Mr. Speaker, that the committee has not achieved the purpose. And I think it may not have achieved its purpose because it may not be the correct kind of body to achieve this purpose.

I think the task that has been given to this committee is essentially a technical task—to go through all the various sections of not only The Municipal Act, which heaven knows is long enough, but also through many other Acts, and consolidate them.

In my opinion, a committee made up of people—and let us be frank about it for the moment—who are politicians, and who cannot escape some of the impulses of politicians, is not the appropriate body to do that kind of technical job. Therefore, I wonder whether we have not got the wrong kind of group tackling this job. I agree, and I am certain there is unanimity on this, that there is a desperate and an urgent need to modernize and streamline this horse-and-buggy legislation that we have; because it is essentially horse-and-buggy, even though we have added to it year by year throughout the last 100 years.

The suggestion I want to raise with the hon. Prime Minister is whether or not the committee pursues this function. They have not, in my view, been too successful up until now.

It seems to me there is another function for which this kind of committee is peculiarly suited, to at least tackle in the first instance. There is an increasing amount of talk at the present time about the need for larger units of administration in the municipal field. Indeed, events and modern needs are pressing larger units of administration until, if I may just remind the House: We have, for example, regional conservation authorities; and we have regional development associations. We have larger school units, particularly the district high schools. We have regional health units. We have regional welfare offices. Just last week Judge MacDonald of the police commission referred to the ineffectiveness of small police forces in small municipalities and suggested that the job could be done by the OPP or, as quoted in the *Toronto Telegram*, he said the only alternative was larger county police forces and amalgamation of existing local police departments. In other words, this is a common characteristic.

All of this is leading, in the view of people who live in the municipal field, towards regional municipal government. I was also very interested, if I can make the basic point that I want in reference to this committee, to note a comment made last week at a convention of the Ontario Association of Urban and Rural Municipalities. Dr. Mayo, head of the political science department of the University of Western Ontario, told that convention that, and I am quoting as reported in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

If regional government is to happen it will only be brought to life by action of the provincial government.

None of us in this House, whether an old or a new member, has any illusion about the political difficulties in coming to grips with this, and yet events are driving us in this direction. Is not this a highly appropriate topic to refer to a select committee made up of people who have to live in the political world, who are coping with this out-of-date legislation, to examine the whole question? Perhaps, in the first instance, they could discuss the desirability of moving towards regional government, and how you can get larger units without getting inefficient overlapping. But at least they could examine this problem and bring back to the House something that we, in this Legislature, might

consider, so that we can, as a provincial government, give a lead to the need for the establishment and for the realization of regional government in this province.

In summation, Mr. Speaker, I am asking the hon. Prime Minister—since he has apparently decided, and since this is decided, I doubt whether it is going to be reversed, that the committee will be established to pursue its old task—whether it cannot be given the new task for which I think it is more suited: to examine ways and means of effectively establishing larger units of administration as we move towards regional government municipality in this province.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, my views in connection with this committee I have made known to the House in previous sessions. I have had grave doubts about the efficiency and the ability of the nine politicians to do this job. I share the views expressed by my hon. leader and by the hon. member for York South and I just wonder if we are going in the right direction in connection with this committee.

The mechanical job of culling the sections from the thousands of pages of municipal statutes really cannot be competently done by a group of politicians. I have suggested in this House previously, and I say again, Mr. Speaker: This is a job that should be done by a group of experts which could and should be set up by The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Those experts could come from a variety of sources. One could come from The Department of Municipal Affairs; one could come from the academic field, from one of the universities; one could be a practical man who holds an elected office in one of the municipalities; one could be a senior civil servant in one of the municipalities.

This sort of a group could and should, to my mind, Mr. Speaker, be designated by the government and be given the task for a year, or two years or three years; having nothing else to do, not being politicians the rest of the time. They should be taken from what they are presently doing and assigned the mechanical task of putting together this maze of confusion that has gathered itself over a period of 110 or 112 years.

Mr. Speaker, this government has downgraded The Department of Municipal Affairs. No better example of the downgrading can be shown than the fact that the department has had three separate Ministers in the period of a year; and none of them, until

perhaps the present one, really expected that he was anything more than either on the way up or on the way down. In any event, he was on the way through—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): He was in the bush.

Mr. Singer: I commend the present hon. Minister (Mr. Spooner), Mr. Speaker. I think he has approached his task with some vim and vigour and with the thought in his mind, in any event, that perhaps he was going to be there for a day or two.

There has been an interim report of this committee. It runs some 150 pages. I was not pleased with that report, Mr. Speaker, and I did not sign it. I did not sign it because I did not like many of the things the committee was doing and I did not think the committee was properly orientated. But we have not heard a word from the government as to whether or not any one of those recommendations in the report is acceptable to the government or not acceptable to the government.

Where are we going in municipal affairs? And are we really going to achieve anything in holding another period of meetings—days and days and weeks and weeks of meetings?

Somebody sits and reads The Local Improvement Act. Section one says—Now what do you think of that, members of the committee? And section two says—And what do you think of that, members of the committee? And then a week later we get a group in and they say we do not like the way the business tax is set up. So we sit and we think about business tax and receive a whole group of delegations, and finally we emerge with some sort of a suggestion, whether unanimous or not, and it goes to the government.

We have not heard a word from the government as to whether they think the suggestions are good or bad. Is this just a method of passing away this horrible problem of outdated and antiquated municipal legislation, so that the government will not have to do anything about it?

I have grave doubts about what results this committee is going to produce and I would like some assurance from the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that if this committee is reconstituted, and apparently the government made its decision and it is going to be reconstituted, that there be some direction in which the committee is likely to move that will produce some good for the people of Ontario. To my

mind, the two years that this committee have already sat have been thoroughly wasted. More of the same is going to do nothing else except provide the government with a convenient cubby hole in which to park the horrible question of municipal reforms.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Well, Mr. Speaker, to deal with these comments in the order in which they came. First there will be a time limit on the function of this committee and I am informed that the chairman, who unfortunately is not here today to speak for himself, apparently has informed the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that he thinks he will complete this year. However, when I see what this committee has done to date and, despite the comments of my hon. friend from—I have got to learn some new riding names here—the comments of my hon. friend from Downsview, I think this committee has quite a function.

He sloughs off in a very cavalier fashion the representations that have been made to this committee by 403 citizens of the province of Ontario and sort of intimates that it does not matter. I think it matters a great deal.

The technical revision of any statute must perforce be within a department and it must be done by the technicians of the department but this committee—I have a note of what they have done—had a total of 64 briefs received from interested groups in this province who want to make their opinions known. Those opinions are examined by this committee and then sent on by the committee to the government.

There have been two interim reports, both of which are being examined and studied by the technical people in the department presently. I fail to see how—

Mr. Singer: The first one only says, "Let us sit again."

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The second report—

Mr. Singer: The first one says—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: That was presented on February 23, 1962 and then another report, the second interim report, concentrated on proposed changes in connection with The Assessment Act, The Municipal Act, The Planning Act, The Local Improvement Act, The Municipal Franchise Extension Act, The Voters' List Act.

Mr. MacDonald: What action is the government taking on that?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, we had amendments last year to The Local Improvement Act. We had amendments to The Drainage Act and the results of the submissions that are made to this committee are taken into consideration.

This is the way the government is able to find out what the thinking of the people is; therefore, I think you are confusing two things. I think you are confusing the function of a select committee which is set up to take and hear representations from interested groups in the province, examine these, and make recommendations to the government. You are confusing that function with the actual function of taking a piece of legislation and doing the technical work of making revisions in it section by section. That work will have to be done by the experts in the department but they will be guided by the expressions of opinion coming before a committee such as this.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the query from the hon. leader of the Opposition as to when this commission might complete its work, I say it is reaching the end; but I will point out to you in this report I have from the chairman that he says, since the second interim report was submitted the committee has studied the following statutes: The Conservation Authorities Act, The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, The Ontario Municipal Board Act, The Municipal Franchises Act, The Public Parks Act, The Public Utilities Act, The Statute of Labour Act, and so on and so on.

So there is a good deal of examination, Mr. Speaker, which has taken place that will have to come forward in a further report; and then he does list some other Acts the committee wishes to look at.

Of course I recognize that this whole question of municipal organization is one of great complexity. We have a Royal commission sitting studying Metropolitan Toronto alone and no doubt from the findings of that commission will come things which will affect areas of the province other than Metro.

It is not my opinion that this committee can do this whole task. I am quite certain it cannot. On the other hand, we are providing here a forum whereby people, municipalities and organizations in the province who are interested in these problems—who have opinions to give and who are close to it working day by day—we are providing them with a forum to which they can come and submit their ideas. These ideas, I can assure hon. members, as they go through the committee and are brought to the government in

the form of recommendations, play a large part in the revisions that are being made in the various statutes governing our municipalities.

With regard to the hon. member for York South and his comment, Mr. Speaker, it may very well be that some other form of attack on this problem will have to be made in addition to this commission. I would simply say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not look upon this committee as the end-all and be-all of the approach to reform in our municipal system; so that his suggestion that either the terms of reference of this committee be changed or that possibly another committee be set up, or that indeed some different approach entirely be taken, I think is quite valid. But I would point out to him that we are not expecting this committee to do the entire task. It has one function which is part of the whole as we move towards the revision to bring our municipal legislation and organization up to date as we go along.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves, seconded by hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General) that:

a select committee of the House be appointed to examine into, study and report on all matters relating to the actual cost of credit to consumers, such as instalment purchasers, borrowers and mortgagors in the province of Ontario and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the committee's attention is particularly directed to investigation of means by which total charges for borrowing money may be revealed in regard to land mortgages, chattel mortgages, conditional sales agreements, credit retail purchases and similar transactions and continuing the work of the select committee of the preceding Parliament appointed for the same purposes.

And that the select committee shall consist of eleven members and shall have authority to sit during the interval between sessions, and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath and the Assembly doth command and compel attendances before the said select committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the honourable Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

The membership of the committee to be as follows: Mr. Price, chairman; Messrs. Belanger, Bukator, Hamilton, A. F. Lawrence, Letherby, MacDonald, Noden, Reilly, Sandercock and White.

Shall the motion carry?

Mr. Sopha: Perhaps the government would indulge us by informing us how far in its opinion this committee can go in making inquiry into these matters from the constitutional point of view.

One observes that the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence), if his constituency has not changed, spent a good deal of his time at the sessions of the committee commenting about the limitation imposed upon the activities of the committee by the terms of The British North America Act. Certainly it is open to question, in view of the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in reference to The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act, a statute of this province some 50 years old, as to what this committee can accomplish when these matters apparently are within the purview of the federal government. Evidently the hon. member for St. George thought so.

Another matter that comes to one's attention is that as a result of the endeavours of this committee acting within the framework of legislation of this House, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) made some moves, or officials in this department acting under his authority made some moves, to discipline some people. It was not quite clear from the press reports just what they had done, perhaps nothing beyond the cancellation of their mortgage brokers' licences under that Act. I think, Mr. Speaker, I am correct in saying that.

Third, one observes that one has heard that at one time the hon. Attorney-General's department launched an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada concerning the validity of The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act, but one has not—though one follows the press very closely—one has not read what the outcome of that was, whether that court was pleased to reverse the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal.

But mainly, Mr. Speaker, I think we are entitled to know what the government's views are about the extent of the activities of this committee without trespassing in fields that are of no concern of this Legislature under the present constitutional framework.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I happen to be a member of this committee and on this

occasion I can speak with personal knowledge.

With reference to the point that the hon. member for Sudbury has raised, it is my understanding that it is one of the functions of this committee, to ascertain how far within our provincial jurisdiction this government can go in coming to grips with this problem. Indeed we have heard from counsel, I believe from the hon. Attorney-General's department and certainly from outside counsel, and the committee has been provided with the services of a very distinguished counsel, Mr. Joseph Sedgewick, who is going to assist us. I am certain, in trying to come to some clear picture as to what if anything the provincial government can do in this field, other than to enforce disclosure.

So as far as that is concerned, I think that is our job.

However, there is one other aspect of this committee that I want to raise, particularly in light of some of the statements that were made during the election campaign. I think it is accurate to state that few if any committees established by this Legislature has ever received as much publicity as this committee has. The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that it received publicity in disclosing the really shameful exploitation of people who are operating under licence provided by the provincial government and that the provincial government could not help but be aware of. We have not revealed anything that was not known.

Indeed, all the provincial government need have done is to have sat down with a very able civil servant, whose task is to administer this particular Act, Mr. V. J. Simone, and listen to his story. Why they had not done something a long time ago about what is in my view nothing less than legalized robbery, I do not know. We had cases being brought before the committee that just spelled it out. Mr. Simone was the man who was bringing the cases. He was the administrator and he was frankly saying that he did not have the power, or he did not have sufficient backing, to really come to grips with these people who are engaged in legalized robbery.

The next point that I want to draw to the attention of the House is that during the course of the campaign, at least insofar as reports in the newspapers are concerned, there were spokesmen from the government side of the House saying that the government had certain things that they were going to bring in. This was a commitment, it was a promise to the electors of the province

of Ontario. Now, Mr. Speaker, if this committee is being re-established, I think this committee is entitled to know from the government what it proposes to do.

One of the rather disturbing and peculiar things that happens around this Legislature is that a select committee is set up and before it finishes its job the government starts to enact some of the things the select committee might recommend, or ultimately does recommend. In other words, it usurps the job that the committee has been given.

Now in this instance if we are going to be sent off to continue to examine this whole field, I think we are entitled to know what the government is planning to do. At least then we can examine it and we can come to some conclusions. We will not be operating in a vacuum and we can suggest to the government as to whether their specific proposals are, in our view, completely valid or whether they might not be amended in some fashion.

I do this for a reason to which the hon. member for Sudbury has alluded. In this committee, Mr. Speaker, I think we were treated to about as brazen a display of politicking from one of the members, the hon. member for St. George, that I have ever seen in a select committee.

In the first instance, Mr. V. J. Simone came before the committee and he presented the story of the difficulties he has in administering this legislation and he found himself the butt of abuse—browbeating is perhaps the more accurate term—along this line. Said the hon. member for St. George: Mr. Simone is exceeding his powers, he has no power at all to examine the interest rate that is being charged, this is beyond our jurisdiction in the province of Ontario.

Let me say this to the credit of Mr. Simone, he did not bat an eyelash, he just came right back and his comment was to the effect that anybody administering this Act who did not take a look at the interest rate that was being charged and do something about it if the interest rate was exorbitant, was not worth his salt. So at least for a moment, it seemed, we had stopped the hon. member for St. George. However the publicity that he got because of this little sally apparently was not too good in his view on the eve of an election. So what happened, Mr. Speaker? Within about two or three weeks he did a complete flip-flop and he came before the committee and tried to prematurely push us into making an interim report to get the government to do some-

thing they can do any time, namely withdraw the licence of one of these men who had been guilty of something like 87 per cent interest charges.

I think I am correct that this man or one other man, had said to Mr. Simone in one of his many exchanges in which he tried to get them to operate in a civilized fashion; he had said rather exasperatingly: Give me another 18 months and I will have made my million and I will get out of the field. This is the kind of attitude they have.

But having first chastized Mr. Simone, while the committee was sitting, the hon. member for St. George tries to push us into a premature report to get the department to do something about taking the licence away. Now that was bad enough. I am not so naive as to expect that when there is a committee made up of politicians there is not going to be some politics played. I find it a little thick—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): The hon. member would not do that.

Mr. MacDonald: No, of course not!

I find it a little thick when in a matter of two months they play politics in completely opposite directions. This is trying, as the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) says, to suck and whistle at the same time, to talk out of both sides of your mouth, to play both ends against the middle. This is the hon. member's analogy.

However, I raise all this because I am sure the House will be interested in it, just by way of a little interlude.

Having done this, having tried to get the committee to move—and it did not move—with a lot of the Tories in agreement as well as the Opposition members, and it did not move in part because of the advice from Mr. Joseph Sedgewick, our distinguished counsel, on September 9, the hon. member for St. George put out a confidential, not-for-publication memorandum to the Queen's Park press gallery and Toronto city editors.

This will be, Mr. Speaker, very enlightening—I am certain for the new hon. members it will be most enlightening.

Re mortgage interest investigations—I shall quote this throughout without any comments until I get to the end:

It may well be within the next few days and certainly before September 25 that the government and the Attorney-General Fred Cass will be announcing certain appointments in matters so that specific

government action will be forthcoming as a result of the recent mortgage interest rate disclosures and stories. It will be warmly appreciated if in these stories and the background thereto you could at least give "credit mention", no pun intended, to the fact that it was my effort and my demand and in great part my argument presented to the Premier and the Attorney-General which sparked government consideration and government action in the matter.

As background, you may remember that when the revelations of 87 per cent and 111 per cent interest rates came up before the select committee on the cost of credit, of which I was a member, I asked the committee to recommend hearings be immediately held by the Attorney-General in the matter of the licences of certain Toronto mortgage brokers. The committee, with full backing of the Liberal and NDP members, decided not to so recommend to the government.

As a private member of the Legislature, I then asked the government to take action and I presented certain arguments and facts to the Attorney-General who subsequently announced the government action to be taken along the very lines I suggested. If the Attorney-General now makes any announcement of any specific action, I would appreciate your working my name and effort into the story.

Regards to all. Al Lawrence.

Now there is a cold deal, lovey-dovey little document if I ever heard one.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Truly a great man.

Mr. MacDonald: But I remind you, Mr. Speaker, that he tried to play politics with putting us on the spot when in effect the eight Progressive-Conservative hon. members agreed with us that this was premature and he was in his characteristic fashion kicking over the traces. True he had approached the hon. Attorney-General to do something, but he approached him on one line of action he himself had been arguing against and said was beyond our jurisdiction a little bit earlier and so on.

Now I am raising all of this, Mr. Speaker, to present my question to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in the hope that we might be able to escape some, at least, of the excesses of the politicking on this issue in the committee. If the government had come to some decisions, as the news reports indicated during the election campaign, as to what it is going to do, does the hon. Prime

Minister not consider that it is a fair proposition that this committee should be given at least an indication of what the government has tentatively concluded should be done, so we can then examine it and not be working in a vacuum and give the government the benefit of our considered views, so that it might come up with even more effective legislation when it finally acts?

Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, instead of wasting the time of the House in replying in detail to this monumental case of sour grapes that we have heard from the hon. member for York South, may I say that I will certainly take the opportunity in the committee to reply to these things if he so desires at that time. But in his attempts to place his interpretation on my earlier argument with Mr. Simone, which I still stand behind, I think he knows what he is saying is an unfair and untrue interpretation of my words.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): I sat on that committee too and I must agree with some of the comments that were made here.

The hon. member for St. George did cross-examine Mr. Simone in such a way that I felt was not quite right by way of cross-examining a civil servant who came to us with information. I did question his comments at that time and he did apologize to the gentleman, it is in the record. He said he was sorry, maybe he should not have gone in that direction—and so that type of questioning would stop. It is in the records if hon. members want to check them.

There was a point made at that time that some people were paying two per cent per month for second mortgages and the hon. member for St. George again said that if he could not have obtained that kind of money he might not have had his home today, it is quite in order and not against the law.

There was an about-face with hon. members of that committee, especially the hon. member for St. George, who said then this is a shame and a disgrace, people should not be paying that rate of interest. Then he did make a statement to the press in the hall. I thought it a little bit unethical, Mr. Speaker.

We, as a committee, were trying to come to conclusions, something that would help the people of the province, something that would be revealing, and we wanted disclosure of the true rate of interest. I think this is the conclusion that we will come to, I hope we will, so people will know what they are paying for their money.

He then made a statement to the press because the committee did not agree with

him; and if we are going to play politics to that extent, I, too, would like to get into that game. I am quite capable of it, as you know. I have done a comparatively good job in Niagara Falls in the last month or two, and I intend to play the game exactly as it is played on that side of the House if they intend to do that.

But this will not bring to the public what we intend; and so I would suggest that members of committee should make their statements through the chairman, as we agreed; and an exceptionally good chairman he is too. Then perhaps we can get what we want out of this thing rather than playing politics; although for four years now we will not have to, and maybe we will give the public what they need and what they should have.

I think this committee is going to do a good job. I think this committee will reveal to the public that they have been taken.

Consumer credit? Yes. As a matter of fact you can go to Ottawa and note Senator Croll's bill; all he has been trying to do for three or four years is bring to the public one fact and one fact only, and that is the true rate of interest—what the people are paying for the money that they borrow to purchase certain items. If we come up with that answer and at least let the public know what they are paying for money, I think we will have done a good job.

I might say in passing that I believed then and I believe now that a good look should be taken at the possibility of the government going into second mortgages. This would eliminate a lot of these high handers who are taking the public without regard. I hope we come to that conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, as far as the committee is concerned, re the remarks made by the hon. member for Sudbury, the committee is charged with all the powers that are in the motion. It has counsel of its own; it can be advised as to any question of constitutionality; it can obtain any legal advice it likes. In other words, it is an emanation from this House with all the powers that this House has; and all the powers are very broad indeed. So I say that the committee, within itself, has power to do what it takes; and I would also agree with the hon. member for York South that while this body may not have power to deal with certain matters on a constitutional basis, nonetheless this committee is set up to investigate.

One of the things it has already done is to bring to the attention of people—I have

no doubt many people have examined the rates of interest they are paying as a result of the deliberations and the actions of this committee, where before they were just paying a lump sum payment once a week or once a month and really did not know what percentage was in fact interest. Therefore, I think the committee, even though it may wander into many fields over which this Legislature has no constitutional power, nonetheless, in bringing these things to the attention of the public, is performing a service. The other point of course, is that it is what one might term a sovereign body with very wide powers.

As for any action the government might take in connection with matters that might arise from the activities of the committee, I do not think it would be a very logical position to say that this government would be in any way bound not to take action until any select committee completed its hearings and filed its report should matters arise during the activities of the committee that obviously needed to be dealt with.

Certainly, as far as informing the committee of what is going on is concerned, this is purely a mechanical matter. I think they should be informed. They would probably know in any event, but perhaps some formal notification should be given to them that in the field they are studying certain action is going to be taken. I do not know whether that is really necessary but there would be no objection to it if we could devise some means of assuring that everything we did, whether it affected committees that were sitting or not—I mean, some of these things will happen inadvertently—but I cannot accept the proposition that this government is bound to take no action until a select committee has completed its investigations and filed its report.

I will ask the hon. Attorney-General to speak to the point about just what the government has done, because I am not aware of the details resulting from the sittings of this committee.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, in regard to the political implications of this, I find it very highly amusing to hear politicians accusing politicians of playing politics.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, if I might confine myself then to the so-called technical side of this discussion, I would like to reiterate what the hon. Prime Minister has said which is, that certainly in the field we are now discussing it would be most unfortunate if the government were

forced to await the final report and recommendations of a select committee when it is obvious from the public reports and other reports of a committee meeting that some action to protect the public or to aid the public is necessary.

At the last session of this House, Mr. Speaker, there were amendments to several Acts which fell under, and fall under, the jurisdiction of my department which provided for two things. The hon. members, Mr. Speaker, who were here last year will remember perhaps because it was discussed on several occasions.

First of all, it was felt that there were many laws in our province which provided an arbitrary power to suspend or cancel certain licences and thereby deprive people of our province of the right to their livelihood without them first having had an opportunity of explaining their position and justifying their actions. So in several areas at the last session of this House a law was amended to provide for a full hearing so that the party whose actions are being impugned could state his case and also provide for an appeal.

Among the amendments was one to The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act which provided that the superintendent of insurance, who presently is in charge of mortgage brokers and their registration, should have the power with the consent and advice of an advisory committee consisting of three members, to hear and deal with complaints about mortgage brokers.

The hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, will realize that it is desirable to have in such instance a very strong and representative committee and I know they will realize that you do not go out and pick them off the street. So for some time I was in negotiation with not only the mortgage brokers association but also with members of my profession eminent in the field of mortgages. Eventually I was able in the summer to provide for the superintendent of insurance names to form this committee. The superintendent of insurance was then in a position to deal with matters as they arose.

It was very interesting and fortunate that, at that particular time, almost all the press and other news media were full of information and discussions of the sittings and proceedings before the select committee on consumer credit. I would point out, as I have said earlier, that there were things there which indicated that the public needed some further protection and action, and that action was taken by the appropriate officials of my

department. Without either assistance from the hon. member for St. George or the Attorney-General, the superintendent of insurance proceeded to have a hearing with the advisory committee into the suitability of certain people to hold registrations as mortgage brokers.

For the information of the House, one licence was surrendered rather than having it cancelled, and that man is out of business. A second one is now before the superintendent and the committee.

I will point out further what has been stated here on many occasions, that which the select committee knows well, that which the hon. member for Sudbury and the hon. member for York South have mentioned, our powers in this House with respect to this particular problem are limited. Even though the committee has access to the very good legal mind and great experience of counsel to the committee and also to any of the very able and experienced civil servant lawyers in The Department of the Attorney-General, we find it very difficult indeed to take the action which in many instances, as has been mentioned, one civil servant wished to take—the action which perhaps would appear best and most appropriate under the circumstances—because we do not have constitutional powers.

So with respect to these interest matters it is my own personal view, Mr. Speaker, that as a result of a great deal of what has been done by this committee and the publicity which has been given to it I am sure, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, many of our people have examined the contracts not only that they have signed but they have put in front of them when they wish to purchase something or borrow money.

I have had, Mr. Speaker, a large volume of mail from people who feel that they have been victimized and I can assure you that in most of these instances it either has been referred to the committee or some action has been possible through my department. With respect to future action: as far as the government is concerned, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has given me leave and has suggested that I might tell the House that at the present time there is no future action which we can contemplate taking at the moment.

I must say that I look forward with interest and hope to the report of the select committee because I think in their wisdom and with the good advice which they can receive from counsel, from the people who appear before them and from the experienced members of my department, that we may be able

to come to some conclusion and perhaps to ensure that the necessary action to protect the people of Ontario and the public at large in Canada can be taken both by this House and by that other jurisdiction wherein the power lies.

Mr. Sopha: Can the hon. Minister tell us what happened to—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Oh, I am sorry! Yes, Mr. Speaker, that is a question I would be glad to accept.

There has been no judgment handed down yet in that and we understand it is due to be handed down this fall.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one comment with regard to this committee. I am a member of the committee and I was quite surprised to find out the number of employees in the department which comes under this section—the department which comes under the hon. Attorney-General—the number of employees that they have to perform this terrific task across this province. There is the superintendent, the assistant to the superintendent and I understand, I think, about five other employees in the department to do the terrific amount of work that they have to do. They just cannot cope with the demands that are made upon them.

I am rather surprised to hear from the hon. Attorney-General that as far as future actions are concerned there are not going to be any future actions. I would say that one thing that they should do is to increase the number in the department so that they could function properly.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

CAPITAL WORKS

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to assist municipalities to finance capital works.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): This bill authorizes the Minister of Municipal Affairs, on behalf of the government of Ontario and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to enter into an agreement with the Municipal Development and Loan Board as contemplated in subsection (2) of section 7 of The Municipal Development and Loan Act of Canada.

The bill authorizes the Minister of Municipal Affairs to do two things, namely—

(i) to make the necessary arrangements to borrow money from the Municipal Development and Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to municipalities in accordance with the terms and conditions to be provided in an agreement to be executed between the Municipal Development and Loan Board and the province, and

(ii) to make loans to municipalities in respect of municipal projects in accordance with the terms and conditions of such an agreement.

The bill which is before you is the result of extended meetings and discussions between representatives of the government of Canada and of the provinces. The Municipal Development and Loan Act was given first reading by the House of Commons on June 17 of this year. The hon. members of the Legislature, I am sure, will recall that the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada convened a federal-provincial conference on July 26 and 27 to discuss the aims of the federal government with regard to this particular bill.

The original bill provided that the cost of only five different classes of municipal projects could be financed. As the result of the federal-provincial conference, the bill was amended to extend the definition of a municipal project to permit a municipality to finance the cost of any project for which a municipality is authorized under the statutes to borrow money and to include the financing of a project of an elementary or a secondary school board with respect to which a school board or a municipality has the authority to raise money by the issue of debentures.

Another major amendment to the original bill provided that the Municipal Development and Loan Board could, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into an agreement with any province to permit the province to administer the system of loans as contemplated under the original bill.

It is the opinion of the government of Ontario that it is to the advantage of the municipalities for the province to elect to enter into such an agreement. As the hon. members of the Legislature are aware, the financial and other administrative relationships between the province and the municipalities are very complex indeed. These financial and other administrative relationships are to be found in The Municipal Act and in The Ontario Municipal Board Act and have been developed over the years through the combined efforts of municipal officials,

the financial and legal fraternities of Ontario, and the officers of the province. They were designed essentially to protect the credit of the municipalities and thereby the overall financial structure, not only of the municipalities, but of the province itself.

Because of the continuous flow of information between the municipalities on the one hand, The Department of Municipal Affairs and the Ontario Municipal Board on the other, and the fact that our municipal officials are familiar with the various agencies of the province, it was the decision of the government that the province of Ontario should elect to enter into an agreement, as provided for in subsection (2) of section 7 of The Municipal Development and Loan Act.

Let me assure hon. members of the Legislature that in negotiating the terms and conditions of the agreement to be entered into under the terms of this bill the government of Ontario has, and will, spare no efforts to provide for an administrative relationship between the province and the municipalities to govern this complex matter which will be as flexible and as effective as possible.

Let me now outline the principal terms and conditions upon which it is proposed that loans be made available by the province of Ontario to the municipalities, and the school boards.

Let me deal first with the purpose of the programme. As expressed in the title to The Municipal Development and Loan Fund Act the purpose of this federal-provincial municipal programme is to "promote increased employment in Canada by financial assistance by way of loans to municipalities and to enable municipalities to augment or accelerate municipal capital works programmes." The bill is designed to create additional employment by encouraging the municipalities to accelerate the construction of capital works projects and I might add, in the process to increase the outstanding debenture debt of the municipalities.

Who may participate? Any metropolitan municipality, city, town, village, township, improvement district or county, or any elementary or secondary school board that has authority to raise money by the issue of debentures may receive a loan under the terms of the bill which is before the House. A public or secondary school board in a municipality may apply for a loan through the municipal council, whereas a separate school board, regardless of its location, or a school board in unorganized territory may

apply directly to The Department of Municipal Affairs for a loan.

What types of projects are eligible? An eligible project may be the construction, reconstruction, extension or improvement of any project the cost of which a municipality is authorized to finance by the statutes of the province from the proceeds of a loan, including a project of an elementary or secondary school board in respect of which a school board or a municipality has authority to raise money by the issue of debentures.

What are the conditions of eligibility? The conditions of eligibility for a loan under this programme, which conditions have been prescribed with great thoroughness in The Municipal Development and Loan Act, should be thoroughly understood by the members of the Legislature, the elected and appointed officials of the municipalities and by the general public.

It is necessary for me to repeat that the exclusive purpose of this programme, as designed by the government of Canada, is to create additional employment during the period between the present and March 31, 1966. Therefore, in drafting its Act, the government of Canada has inserted therein a rather complex section which provides essentially that a project, to be eligible for a loan, must be one which

(a) would not, without the assistance under the programme, have been included among the capital works projects to be undertaken by the municipality and that its inclusion therein will not result in any other capital project of the municipality being replaced or postponed,

(b) is additional and is in excess of what the municipality had contemplated prior to the enactment of the federal Act, and

(c) represents an augmentation or an acceleration of the municipality's programme of works, as contemplated prior to the enactment of the federal Act.

In other words, to receive a loan under this programme a municipality must expand or extend its programme of capital works.

I should point out in connection with this matter of eligibility that, according to the federal Act, the government of Ontario will be required to certify to the Municipal Development and Loan Board that each application for a loan to a municipality under the programme has met these requirements and so Ontario will require any municipal council which makes an application for a loan under this programme to set forth by

resolution that these particular requirements of the federal Act have been met.

The amount of any loan in respect of a project shall not exceed two-thirds of the cost of the project after deducting all federal and provincial subsidies.

What is the rate of interest? The rate of interest which will apply in respect of a loan shall be equal to the effective interest rate on long-term government of Canada bonds as prescribed at the time that the loan is authorized, plus not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. Assuming that the effective rate of interest on long-term government of Canada bonds is from 5.10 per cent to 5.20 per cent per annum approximately the interest rate applicable to a loan from the province to a municipality would not exceed a range from 5.35 per cent to 5.45 per cent per annum. In comparison, let me state that the effective interest rate on a top municipal security if sold in the market place today, would be approximately 5.67 per annum—an increase which would range from .22 per cent to .32 per cent per annum.

Where a municipal project, or portion of a project, in respect of which a loan is made under this programme is completed before March 31, 1966, the province will "forgive" the payment by the municipality of 25 per cent of the principal amount of the loan.

As an example, let us assume that a municipal capital project were to cost \$300,000. The municipality would be required to secure one-third of its financing requirements or \$100,000 from private sources. The amount of the loan which would be available to the municipality from the province under this programme would be two-thirds of \$300,000 or \$200,000. The amount of the "forgiveness" would be 25 per cent of \$200,000 or \$50,000. The effect would be that the municipality would be required to repay to the province a principal sum of \$150,000 at the effective interest rate prescribed on the day that the loan to the municipality was authorized by the province. The municipality would not be required to either pay interest on the \$50,000 or to repay the principal sum itself.

So much for the terms and conditions upon which the loans will be made by the province to the municipalities. Now, what are the financial implications of this programme?

This programme will permit any municipality which is in a position to take advantage of it (a) to receive a subsidy of 16 per cent (25 per cent of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of 100

per cent) on the cost of any eligible project, less any provincial and federal subsidies thereon, and (b) to receive a loan at a favourable rate of interest.

However, the elected and appointed officials of the municipalities must realize that the funds made available to the municipalities under this programme are loans and are not subsidies and will be repayable to the province with interest over a stipulated term. Therefore, before any municipal council decides to make an application to The Department of Municipal Affairs for a loan, that municipal council should satisfy itself that:

(a) the municipality can borrow one-third of the cost of the project in the public money market or, depending upon the nature of the project, from the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation, and

(b) the municipality has financial resources to repay, not only the loan under this programme, but the money borrowed in the public market, plus the interest thereon.

The Department of Municipal Affairs, in its administration of this federal-provincial-municipal programme in Ontario, will require that each application from a municipality for a loan be accompanied by an approval of the Ontario Municipal Board under section 64 of The Ontario Municipal Board Act. As the hon. members of the Legislature are aware, the significance of the approval of the Ontario Municipal Board is that the board has satisfied itself that the municipality involved has the financial resources to assume responsibility for the liability represented by the loan and also that the municipality has the ability to repay to the province the debenture principal and interest charges which will result from the making of the loan. This policy will protect the credit structure of our municipalities.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me state that the government of Ontario will in this instance, as it has in other instances, co-operate to the fullest extent with the government of Canada in this federal-provincial-municipal programme to increase employment.

The government of Ontario has every expectation that those municipalities of Ontario which have the necessary credit and the capacity to borrow, and which are of the opinion that their ratepayers are prepared to provide the additional cost of the debenture principal and interest charges which will result from the loans made under this programme, will participate in the programme.

My department has already circularized the

municipalities and plans on providing full and complete information as soon as possible after this bill becomes law.

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 1, An Act to assist municipalities to finance capital works.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): This is the bill that apparently is the cause for this "two and one-half hour session" of the Legislature. It is rather interesting to have watched the processes that brought about the bill in Ottawa and subsequently brought us to this Legislature today to discuss this bill. The timing is most noteworthy too.

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Speaker, when he began his remarks, pointed out that the first reading of the bill brought in by the Liberal government in Ottawa took place on June 17. It was in keeping, I am sure you noted with me, Mr. Speaker, it was in keeping with the policy announced by the Liberal Party, the federal Liberal Party, during their election campaign that they would embark upon such a project.

For that they are to be commended.

I think that the government of Canada today is taking a sincere and genuine interest in providing employment and in attempting to assist municipalities above and beyond the means that apparently governments such as ours here in this wealthiest province have been able to do. The hon. Minister read with some pride, I suspect, the preamble to the federal Act which is chapter 13 of the federal statutes, 12 Elizabeth II—

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Revised statutes of Canada!

Mr. Singer: No, not the revised statutes of Canada; statutes of Canada, I am sure. My hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Labour, competent lawyer that he is, would be aware—

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Should be aware!

Mr. Singer: The preamble states—and I think it is important that we understand it:

This is an Act to promote increased employment in Canada by financial assistance by way of loans to municipalities to enable municipalities to augment or accelerate capital works programmes.

I think that the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada and his hon. Ministers, the Minister of Finance in particular, are to be commended by all in this House for the way in which they have carried out the commitment given during a campaign and brought

this bill to completion in the House of Commons.

I think, to be fair, that this government deserves a pat on the back, too, for taking action on it, albeit a little slowly and albeit a little reluctantly and albeit flying in face of the criticisms the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Robarts) found were necessary to make when the bill was first mooted and first introduced.

But let us separate fact from fiction. Is what we are doing today really going to solve the basic difficulties facing Ontario's municipalities? I do not think, Mr. Speaker, I can refer to any greater authority about the complexities of this bill than the hon. Prime Minister himself and in preparation for the conference that took place in Ottawa on July 26-27, the hon. Prime Minister stated on his way up and in press releases at the conference that there were a number of things about this bill with which he was not really very happy.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: What is wrong with that?

Mr. Singer: Well, just wait; just wait and see.

Actually I am, and I have been, fascinated to watch the complete adaptability, the pleasure that can ooze—to steal a phrase that one of the hon. Prime Minister's colleagues, the hon. Premier of the province of British Columbia, used, when he emerged from the conference with pleasure oozing from his ears at the great air of victory taken from the federal authorities. I am amused to watch the hon. Prime Minister build up this great chain of objections, and then having won a few tiny administrative changes, come in and say we have won, everything is going to be fine, all of our difficulties have been dissipated and there are no problems—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): That indicates how much the hon. member knows about this.

Mr. Singer: Well let us see how much we know about it.

I can rely on no greater authority, Mr. Speaker, than remarks that were made in the press across this whole country and attributed to the hon. Prime Minister. If he was misquoted I am sure he has been at this political game long enough that we would have heard that he had been misquoted, and if things were unfairly attributed to him, if he did not mean what he is reported to have said, then I am sure that the hon. Prime

Minister is fully able and capable of rising to his feet in the appropriate forum and saying he was wrongly quoted.

Let us see what he did say.

He said this is an interesting bill but really it is not going to help very much. It is a problem because: well because, number one, it is not broad enough in scope; the programmes are too limited in their delineation. It is a problem because this bill purports to interfere with the traditional and historic relationship between the province and its municipalities. We do not want those terrible people up in Ottawa telling our municipalities what they should do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Right. Right.

It is amazing, Mr. Speaker, how these trite phrases full of sound and fury and meaning nothing can bring forth all this cacophony of noise. It happens all the time and it is an excuse for inaction.

Now let us see what really happens in this bill. Everyone is preserving our traditional and historic relationship, but at the same time, with reluctance we are accepting this miserable federal money to help our municipalities. Whose money is this miserable federal money that we are so jealously guarding—

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): The people of Ontario, the hon. member and I.

Mr. Singer: Yes, yes! The hon. Minister of Health is quite right. It comes from him and me, it comes from the people of Ontario. That is right, so that I think that before we get into great and emotional speeches about preserving traditional relationships, we should really know whether we are talking fact or talking on the eve of an election and inserting some propaganda into the election campaign that is forthcoming.

It is interesting, as I say, Mr. Speaker, to watch the dates, to watch the dates of these conferences and these pronouncements, because as these pronouncements were being made I would suspect there was at least one person in the province of Ontario, the hon. Prime Minister, who had a pretty good idea when the provincial election campaign was coming. I would suggest that there was very little he said in his approach to this bill, very little he said at the conference, that did not relate directly to what was going to be said in the forthcoming campaign and was not

set up as propaganda in order to show what great fellows these were in connection with this forthcoming campaign.

Now I started to delineate, before I had some interruptions from over there, some of the objections that the hon. Prime Minister made.

He said that the bill was not broad enough. He said that it interfered with this traditional provincial relationship that was so historic and so traditional and so important to be preserved. He said that there was a real danger that the credit position of municipalities could be disturbed, that the safeguards that had been set up within The Department of Municipal Affairs—and I would like to hear either him or the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Speaker, tell me sometime, perhaps even today, what real safeguards they have got in his department to protect the credit ratings of our municipalities. The only safeguard he has got is the Municipal Board.

But the hon. Prime Minister this morning said the safeguards are set up in the department. Well, sir, if they are there, they must be something brand new. If they are there, they must involve something more than would have safeguarded the financial interests of the city of Belleville when the department, not under the present hon. Minister but under his predecessor, did not even bother to read the report of the auditor. They said: Oh well. I think some official sent out a letter, if you will remember, Mr. Speaker, and when there was no answer they threw up their hands and said: What can we do? The financial affairs of Belleville are in terrible shape but the council will not answer us and so we are not going to bother doing anything about it. These are the safeguards, apparently, Mr. Speaker, that exist today in The Department of Municipal Affairs and these are the safeguards that the hon. Prime Minister wants to safeguard.

Now if there is something new and different, I think we should hear about it, I think we are entitled to hear in this House what additional safeguards there are.

There are the safeguards, certainly, substantial safeguards as provided by the Ontario Municipal Board. The role of the Ontario Municipal Board in this whole scheme is going to be a very interesting one.

He had further objections. He said the rate of interest is too high, and we heard the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs say this morning that the rate of interest is really what, point 26? Were those his figures? Something like that, a fraction of one per

cent lower than apparently could be made available on the open market to these municipalities.

He said it was too late. He said big municipalities were probably going to be able to take advantage of this and the little municipalities were going to be penalized.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, he made this very cogent observation: he said what we need for Ontario municipalities is not credit, we do not need more credit, we do not need more sources of borrowing, what we need is more revenue.

Well, Mr. Speaker, these are a series of very fascinating observations.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am glad the hon. member finds that so.

Mr. Singer: Indeed so.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): You might as well admit it.

Mr. Singer: I knew, Mr. Speaker, it would not be too long before we got the hon. Minister of Mines into this. He will tell us how the northern municipalities are going to be greatly benefited by the dispensation of \$138 million of federal money that is about to be made.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Half Ontario.

Mr. Singer: Half Ontario.

Mr. G. E. Comme (Lanark): Did you lose the place?

Mr. Singer: No, I will be with you in just a moment. Well, in any event, Mr. Speaker, with this conference being scheduled, the date being in the middle of July, the hon. Prime Minister goes in, makes all of these objections, and then he and his colleagues, the other Prime Ministers from the other provinces, emerge from the conference saying, according to the press again, we have won a great victory. The federal government has retreated—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I never said that.

Mr. Singer: You did not say that? Well the press attributes—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I really must say that I never said that I had won a great victory. I said that I was very satisfied with the results of the conference, and there is a vast difference.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, obviously some applauding lessons have been given since yesterday. Their new members were not quite up to the ability to applaud that they show this morning, and I am sure that the Whip is to be commended for this.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Singer: I thought, Mr. Speaker, this session would not be on for too long before we had the "we're over here and you're over there" speech; it is bound to come. It is unfortunate the former member for Victoria is not here because he was at his best in that sort of a speech, but perhaps we can hear it from the hon. Minister of Health.

Now to get down to the business of the moment, Mr. Speaker. Emerging from the conference, whether the hon. Prime Minister was satisfied, very satisfied, whether he thought like some press stories that were headed that a great victory had been made, whether he felt with his hon. colleague, the Premier of British Columbia, that joy should be oozing from his ears, apparently the tenor of these ten Premiers as they marched out of the conference room was that they had obtained substantial concessions.

And what were the substantial concessions? There was a broadening of the various projects that are made available for these loans; this is true. There was a system worked out whereby the loans could be made directly from the province to the municipality and not from the federal government to the municipality. This preserves, I presume, the great historical and traditional relationship we are so anxious to preserve.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, these are changes really only in form. They really amount to nothing, and really did not hit at the root of the difficulties that the hon. Prime Minister was complaining about. There is no answer; there is no answer at all to the disturbance or lack of disturbance with the credit position.

What are the safeguards that are going to be made to preserve the credit positions of the Ontario municipalities and, yea, even the credit position of the Ontario government? I think those are pretty close to the exact words used by the hon. Prime Minister. In listening to the remarks of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs this morning, he says: "An application will come in to the department; but before the department will approve, there will have to be approval by the

Ontario Municipal Board in the first instance."

I think a very important question to be determined and to be announced as part of government policy is: Is the advice of the Ontario Municipal Board going to be accepted in all instances? If the Ontario Municipal Board says no and the municipality does not have an assessment base to make such a borrowing, is the government going to pay any attention to this? Is this going to be accepted? If the Ontario Municipal Board says yes and there is reason to authorize the by-law or approve the application for a loan, is the government, the department, going to accept this?

Very simply, Mr. Speaker, is the department going to be a rubber stamp for the Municipal Board or it is going to take upon itself the job of overruling the Municipal Board? If the Municipal Board is, as we are told, independent and free to make its own decisions, is its traditional role—and we are greatly interested in tradition—going to be changed under the functionings of this Act? Is the department going to replace the Municipal Board's view with its own view?

One of two things is going to happen. Either the department is going to be prepared to replace the Municipal Board's view with its own view or else it is going to be a rubber stamp. What has happened, Mr. Speaker, because of the desire to make speeches—and that is all it is—about preserving traditional relationships, is that we are setting up a whole series of roadblocks which is going to make it as long and as difficult and as delaying as possible to get a final answer on whether a loan is going to be available.

This is one of the hon. Prime Minister's objections, too. It will take too long to carry this thing out. Well, now, look at the roadblocks they are putting in. We are preserving the traditional relationships so Ontario must have the final word. Applications come into the department; they must have first gone to the Municipal Board.

I think that we should get very soon this morning an answer as to whether the Municipal Board is going to have any real role in this or not. And if the Municipal Board expresses an opinion, is the department either going to rubber stamp it or is it prepared to overrule it on its own initiative?

And then, Mr. Speaker, there is another very serious problem which deals with the Municipal Board and that is: If the procedures are the same as they presently exist and if the Municipal Board is going to use

as its criterion the assessment base existing in any municipality and the amount of indebtedness that is already there, as to whether or not new borrowing should be authorized, and if it is going to refuse when in its opinion the total amount of indebtedness has reached the danger point, then we are back into the same circle of confusion, the same circle of difficulty, in getting money into municipalities for doing capital works.

This is a circle, Mr. Speaker, that is caused by the request of a municipality for capital borrowings to enable it to carry out a new work. They want a new water main, a new water system, in order to improve conditions in a municipality so they can attract new assessment.

They come to the Municipal Board and say: "We need this new water system in order to get more industry into our municipality and build up our assessment". The Municipal Board says: "Well, we are sorry. We think it is a great idea but we are sorry you can't do that because your assessment presently doesn't entitle you to borrow more money to build up a new assessment". It is like the cat chasing its tail; you go around in circles. You need more capital expenditure to be made from capital borrowing to attract more assessment but you have not got enough assessment to allow you to do the borrowing in the first place.

This is the present situation; and insofar as I can tell this morning, Mr. Speaker, it is bound to continue. There is no reason at all to think that this idea is going to be changed. So that if this \$138 million is going to be of any benefit to the Ontario municipalities, then there has to be some other test. Is the government prepared to say that it is going to make this other test? Is the government prepared to say, in other words, that it is prepared to change the role of the Municipal Board insofar as this type of borrowing is concerned?

Then, Mr. Speaker, there is the very serious question of the hon. Prime Minister's key remark, I thought, in directing his criticism to the federal plan, that we do not need credit, we need more revenue, more sources of revenue. I would have thought, Mr. Speaker, that it was time that this government set its own house in order. I would have thought that at the same time that the government came into this Legislature and said: "Let us approve The Municipal Loans Act and let's hurry up because if we don't meet the October 31 date we are going to be in trouble", I would have thought the government would have been prepared to

say: "This is how we are going to revise provincial-municipal relations".

After all, this is the place where this sort of thing is determined. This is the place where we are still governed by The Baldwin Act that was passed in 1849. This is the place that determines that we still have some 4,000 different and independent boards of education. This is the forum that decides we still have over 1,000 municipalities. This is the forum that determines that municipalities are responsible for administration of justice, for welfare costs, and on and on. This is the forum that determines the costs that are levied on municipalities. This is the forum that determines how difficult a municipality's financial role is going to be.

I will give the hon. Prime Minister credit; he hit the problem right on the head when he said: "What is needed is not more credit; we need more sources of municipal revenue". He takes a couple of crumbs on the table, his first two comparatively minor objections, and emerges and says: "I am quite satisfied". He comes into this House and says: "Now let's get on with it. Pass this bill and everything is going to be fine".

Mr. Speaker, we, in this party, and in the official Opposition, are going to support the bill. We think this will go a bit of the way along the line to helping some municipalities; but we criticize, we strongly criticize, the government for doing this and this only, because the hon. Prime Minister apparently has now attuned himself sufficiently to the problem of municipal affairs to say what is needed are more sources of revenue and the hon. Prime Minister apparently has attuned himself to recognizing that there is such a problem.

But he is not prepared to say what the province is going to do about it. He is not prepared to say, Mr. Speaker, that the province is going to take over things that are our provincial responsibility. If this sort of thinking is coming, it is probably going to wait for the crocuses that come in the spring; we are not going to hear about it today. We are only getting a little piece, a little tiny piece of legislation here to take advantage of the good intelligence of action initiated by the Liberal government in Ottawa. But there is no municipal reform, there is no heart for municipal reform in these gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches.

Interjections by hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Well, just to repeat the phrase used by the hon. Prime Minister a few moments ago. He said he was highly amused

that politicians should get up and make non-political speeches. I grant you I am stating some political truths, Mr. Speaker, which may not sit too lightly or happily in the minds of the hon. members opposite but they are, in fact, political truths. I say that we have every reason to be concerned about the government not tackling this problem even as they outline it.

We think that the government should be prepared to say in a loud clear voice what they are going to do to help their municipalities. We think we are entitled to an explanation as to where the new sources of revenue are going to come from and what the province is prepared to do about them, not to berate somebody in Ottawa and not to make great speeches that sound good on the eve of an election.

We think that the administrative procedures, as they have been explained today, leave a lot to be desired. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that there has been very little real thinking going on in government as to how this thing is going to work. What really is the role of the Municipal Board going to be? Is it going to be the same as it has been up till now? And if it is going to be the same as it is up to now, why does the department have to approve? Why does he not just leave it to the Municipal Board? And if it is not the same, why does he have the Municipal Board in at all? Why does he not let the department make the decisions? But they are setting up a cumbersome and a complicated machinery that is going to be slow, that is going to be frustrating and it probably is not going to get very much work done in any event.

What about the problem of big municipalities and small municipalities? The hon. Prime Minister was very concerned about that. I thought we would have heard some answer, some explanation as to how the government, in its wisdom, was going to deal with this; but they have not done it at all.

Let us be honest, Mr. Speaker. The real answer to the problems of our municipalities lies in municipal reform both financial and administrative. In this province this answer must be given by the government. Today we have not got that answer and I say that while we will support this bill—and we will support it because we think it is a good measure—there is still this whole field of municipal reform that is left dangling, that has been ignored and neglected for all of these many years.

Neither the appointment of a select committee earlier this morning, nor the fancy

phrases that were hurled forward later this morning, nor even the great political speeches that were made during the campaign, have given any real relief to municipalities, and for this most serious neglect this government should be condemned.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, as one of the new members in this Legislature, and perhaps the first in rising to speak, I would like to add my words of congratulation, sir, upon your appointment as Speaker of this House. I have not had the privilege of meeting you before nor working with you, but after listening to the words of commendation which were spoken in this House yesterday, I am sure that the business of this House, is in good hands and that you will carry your job with dignity and with credit.

I would hope that you will conduct the affairs of this House with a firm hand, particularly as it relates to those who have had experience within the House. I would also hope that you would show some mercy and some forbearance for the mistakes of those of us who are new in these halls.

Now in coming into this House, I was rather interested to open my desk, Mr. Speaker, and to find all the fancy things that are in here, very interesting and very nice. I found, for example, a pair of scissors and those scissors say on them: "Made in Germany". I then found a letter opener, which I trust will be very useful, and I find that this is "Made in England". I also found a fountain pen, which I am sure will be used a great deal, and I find that on the outside of this it says: "Made in U.S.A.", although the cartridge inside says: "Made in Canada".

I am just wondering; I looked in here and realized then that more things than hippos come from outside of Canada. I was wondering if there might also be a moose inside my desk, but that moose was not there and I suppose that it may have been sent to Germany in payment for the scissors, I do not know, in sort of carrying out the direction of another one of our departments which says that "Canada must export or die".

Mr. Speaker, this morning I have heard from the hon. Minister an explanation of a bill which is before us and I also heard from the hon. member for Downsview whose riding adjoins mine and who is a former colleague, fulsome praise of the federal government which has made possible this session today.

I want to say this at the outset, that I do not think—and I want to spend a bit of time on this—I do not think that this House should

have been put in the position of having to legislate upon this kind of basis—the Act which the federal government has handed us. I want to say something of that and then I want to go forward and suggest some ways through which this House might make good the deficit, as it were, and perhaps make the best of the kind of legislation which we have.

Those of us who have been charged with municipal responsibility in recent years have had to face very serious problems, particularly in the field of debentures. In the whole field of planning our communities and making sure that they are good places for people to live, in servicing those communities, and in doing all the things that are necessary we found real difficulty facing us in this matter of available capital.

Today, as we look about us and we see the number of small towns that are facing problems in water and drainage, when we see the problems such as rapid transit in our big cities; and then today, in Western Ontario particularly, the water table dropping, and following this drought, we realize the very great problems which municipal people, as well as others, face there. We realize that something must be done to make available more capital for these purposes.

I know in the municipality from which I come and from which the previous speaker comes, as well as an hon. colleague whom I see across the floor, we have seen over recent years literally millions of dollars of local petitions pile up on the table; and we were unable to process them properly because we just could not get the debenture funds through Metropolitan Toronto to do that job.

Then in the field of planning, in those burgeoning communities out on the edges of Metro where people are crowding in by the thousands, the whole problem of planning was made more difficult because of the lack of capital. I bring before hon. members this morning a quotation made in the House of Commons not too long ago by a man held in very high esteem by hon. members sitting on the opposite side and some to my left, and I quote the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker when he said this—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Young: Well, there is some division of opinion within the government ranks on this matter; but Mr. Diefenbaker has said this:

We believe that action must be taken in the field of the new suburbs of our cities. Since the war most suburbs have grown as groups of subdivisions. After the community has been established, shops were

built and then those wishing to build schools, churches, entertainment facilities and other institutions had to scramble in order to find land that was left over.

As a result, most of the new suburbs across Canada have been formless and the community facilities have been dispersed in a haphazard way. In other words, in a suburban sprawl.

Sir, I believe that the suburbs would greatly benefit if schools, churches, city halls, community centres, recreation facilities and shops formed a focal centre for the suburban community as a whole. I believe that under appropriate arrangements with the provinces, following consultation and acceptance of this programme, the municipalities could be helped to concentrate their public land uses and to consolidate them. Loans could be made available by the federal government to municipalities to provide for the purchase and the preparation of land for suburban town centres in advance of new city growth.

To take this course would be to hold intact the land for which the use and maintenance or purposes for which these areas would be set up.

Mr. John Diefenbaker, June 11, 1963.

Now, I might assure my hon. friends opposite that I am not turning Tory at this moment, but I will say this, that even Tories sometimes come up with good ideas; as a friend of mine quipped, particularly when they have good ghost writers.

However that may be, the fact remains that as we face these problems of planning, we are finding in our municipalities very great difficulty because of a lack of capital. And this is true also in this whole field of on-going capital needs. For a long time the municipal people have been hoping that some solution might be found. So it was, I think, with a great deal of anticipation that municipal people across this land—those who have been pressing through their organizations for the establishment of a municipal bank or some sort of fund which would serve these purposes—it was with a great deal of anticipation, that we heard that the Liberal Party had been converted to this idea of a municipal loans fund some time ago. This was prior to a couple of elections. And as we saw them take to the hustings, we had brought before us this vision of a great fund of public monies available at low interest rates to municipalities, which would help us to build the great works which high interest

rates and difficulties in debentures and sick treasures had prevented in the past. We looked at this with a great deal of hope.

I am not going to read to this House those words in the literature which we all saw together with a picture of the present Rt. hon. Prime Minister. But we all saw them and some of us, particularly on this side of the House, read them and we all hoped that the words meant exactly what they said. I think at that time, some of us were in the mood to echo the words, the famous words of King Agrippa when he said to St. Paul: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Only this time with this dazzling bit of municipal assistance dangling before our eyes, even our ranks became inclined to say: "Almost thou persuadest me to vote Liberal". But the elections came and went—

Mr. Singer: Simcoe has a competitor.

Mr. Young: But the elections came and went and we did not get the stability that we hoped for, although I will say, Mr. Speaker, that in recent days, the people of this province did go for a big majority in a really big way, and perhaps the hon. Prime Minister should be congratulated on this event. But, in any case, the federal elections did come and go, and the Rt. hon. Prime Minister plunged into his famous sixty days of disaster for the Liberal Party. Days which made people across this country shake their heads in wonderment, wondering just how wise they had been, back in April—

Mr. Whicher: You are making me shake my head now.

Mr. Young: Sixty days which no doubt played a very large part in bringing the occupants of the seats around us here to their present places instead of those who hopefully expected to be there. You know, during those sixty days, those of us in municipal government—I am interested in this field—watched while a federal Cabinet desperately tried to untie the Gordian—the Walter Gordian—knot, which had tangled up the affairs of our government.

We had hoped then that this government might use the instrument which its predecessor in power had passed back in 1938, the Act to assist the municipalities in making self-liquidating improvements. Now this Act would have given to us in the municipalities two per cent funds for certain specific purposes and we believe that, with certain amendments, this Act could well have been used, plus the forgiveness feature, in order to give us the monies we needed. But this did not happen

and we have instead, the Act which we have to deal with today.

Now, I must say in all fairness that we in this group, and I think this is true of most municipal people, welcome the establishment of the Municipal Loans Fund, and we hope that it will do something to help push forward the works in the municipalities. We would also hope that this House will now press the federal government, where this power alone resides, for the establishment of a fully-fledged municipal loan bank, where municipalities might borrow money at low interest rates for their on-going needs—not only for their regular capital needs, but for this whole field of planning and land acquisition.

If we are to carry out the advice that Mr. Diefenbaker has given us, I think that a national loan bank of this kind, a municipal loan bank, is pretty much of a necessity in Canada. We have not got it but we hope that we will get it.

Now there is disappointment but we must deal with this Act as we have it. But the Act, the federal legislation, which we have heard touted here this morning, does not give us the permission to use the money for land purchase; it does not give us any money for current needs. It gives priority to low priority items to which the municipalities have given the hoist at the moment. But more than that, it lays the burden of solving this bit of unemployment that this Act is designed to solve, upon the municipalities themselves.

This, to me, seems one of the serious features of this bill. Municipalities can borrow up to two-thirds of their needs for civic projects. But then they must go to the debenture market and get the other third and this in itself is going to lay a very heavy burden on these municipalities.

Mr. Gordon says that the primary purpose of the bill is to cure unemployment. But if he is really serious about this, then he just cannot lay this kind of responsibility upon the municipalities. It is true, there is a forgiveness feature here. Sixteen per cent of a cost will be written off, but the third which must be raised by municipalities is serious. And they must tax themselves in order to raise the 84 per cent in future years. Canadian unemployment just cannot be solved this way—through providing jobs via municipal tax loans.

If the federal government and this government too, thinks that this is the vehicle to be used—that is, municipal work—then there must be more participation by the governments concerned. It is the federal Treasury

which gains first and gains most from rising employment, and so it, and not the municipal taxpayer, should bear the main brunt of creating that employment. If this kind of municipal action is to be depended upon for a solution to unemployment, then I am afraid we have forgotten nothing and learned nothing since the thirties.

Now, since we do have this legislation, then I think the first job of this House is to make it possible for municipalities to use it without undue burden upon the municipal taxpayer.

Section 4 of the bill before us provides that the provincial authority may borrow money, in the first instance, from the federal funds, and it seems to me that we must go further than this if we are not to lay the burden, too heavy a burden, upon the municipalities. We must not only borrow from the federal fund and loan that to the municipalities, but we must also borrow on our own account in Ontario and provide funds for the other third of the capital that may be necessary.

We have, of course, done this in other respects. In the winter works programme the province has assisted, in the matter of providing certain municipal services, such as sewage disposal plants, we have done the same kind of thing. And so it would seem good sense for this government to set up a fund in order of something like \$70 million which might be used to make available to the municipalities, the balance of the funds that are needed for these projects. Then if to that were added the same kind of forgiveness feature, it would mean that about 25 per cent could be forgiven to the municipalities.

Now, failing this, I can see real problems in municipalities, particularly poorer ones, and even some of the more affluent ones the officials of which I have been talking to recently, taking advantage of this legislation. With the interest rates suggested, these people are not showing quite as much interest as we might hope if this legislation is to solve a large part of our unemployment problem. You see, if the municipalities have to raise the extra third, I suppose they can do it in one of three ways:

(1) they can raise the tax rate. But with municipal taxes moving steadily upwards, to give that mill rate an extra nudge this way would send chills up and down the spines of municipal politicians.

(2) It might be that we could divert some of present debentures for this purpose but the federal Act specifically forbids us doing this.

(3) The other thing that is left to us, I suppose, is to go out on the open market and there find the money, that third, which would be needed. But here we run into another problem which the hon. member for Downsview has already mentioned. We have this problem of the debenture ceiling.

Most municipalities have been borrowing up to what is considered safe. I understand that the Ontario Municipal Board has a rule of thumb of 20 per cent; that is, they consider it fairly safe for municipalities to borrow up to about 20 per cent of their assessment. In some cases this is breached. I understand Ottawa, Scarborough, and others have breached this and some of the smaller municipalities have gone far beyond that; but by and large this is the rule of thumb under which we operate.

The federal Minister of Finance (Mr. Gordon) has said on page 889 of *Hansard* that:

The borrowing under this section would represent an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the capital expenditures by municipalities on projects eligible for loans; it would represent an increase of nearly 25 per cent in overall capital spending by municipalities during the loan period.

I suppose he is talking of averages here. But there is no question that this legislation will come into direct conflict with the OMB's 20 per cent rule of thumb. And again I emphasize what has already been said that only if the OMB is willing to raise its ceiling can the legislation really become operative. But even if this is done, there is a further problem.

With increased capital debt the financial standing of the municipalities is bound to be affected in the regular capital market. Even if the province sees fit to provide the extra third of the fund, and there has been no indication that they are willing, the municipalities still must go on to the open market next year for their regular needs. And they cannot curtail their regular borrowings if they are to use the fund. So they are boxed in.

Once the fund is used, capital debt may well run higher than the amounts formerly considered safe by the OMB. It is higher by the amount borrowed from the fund and the danger here is that credit ratings will be affected and interest rates therefore raised on regular debentures.

Of course, in a great many European democracies today this raising of debenture ceilings is taken for granted as long as the municipality is creating assets to correspond

to those debentures. We take this for granted by and large in private business and private utilities.

The capital market remains fairly calm as long as private business is borrowing to build up its assets, as long as it is building up proper assets; but just as soon as a public authority begins to borrow to build up assets in the public sector then, of course, it becomes a bit jittery.

It seems to me it is just as sensible for a municipality to go on the debenture market and borrow to put in extra sewage works, which will be paid for by the abutting owners over the next ten years, as it is for a private utility to borrow the same amount of money to increase its effectiveness.

But it seems that our capital market in this continent has not yet caught up with that idea. So we have to face the fact that our municipalities, if Mr. Gordon is right, are going to be increasing their capital spending over the next few years by about 25 per cent. But if they are going to do this then they must have some protection if their financial rating is to remain sound.

Provincial loans to supplement the federal ones will help. This puts the credit of the province back of this portion of municipal indebtedness; but since total borrowings are to be increased by this amount it would seem that some further guarantee of municipal debentures by the province should be considered.

This matter must be given serious and careful consideration in order to safeguard the financial status of our municipalities.

Now the federal Act leaves a further, serious responsibility upon this House. The purpose of the Act is to promote employment but the loans are for any municipalities which will accelerate works which are ordinarily deferred past March 31, 1966. It would seem to be the responsibility of this House here to see to it that this loan fund is directed, to as large an extent as possible, to the areas of greatest unemployment.

The federal House has, in a couple of instances recently, designated certain areas—one using the yardstick of winter employment and the other of summer employment—in special need. Now whether this House would want to set up its own standards or not remains for this House to determine. But the fact remains, if we are to tackle this problem of unemployment realistically, and if we are to do what the Act is designed to do, then we should, in some measure at least,

direct our funds as far as we can to these areas of low employment.

Beyond that there is a further problem here. These are the very areas which, because of the unemployment, are having trouble tax-wise and debenture-wise. So it is going to be hard for them to borrow even the extra third that we are talking about. Here it seems to me to make common sense for this government to do what has been done in some other instances—that is to amend this legislation to provide that, out of this fund which I have suggested we set up, forgiveness up to the third, if necessary, be made to these municipalities in order to promote employment and to encourage them in the borrowing of the fund. This is simply a step for the people of this province to help back to economic health those areas which may be in special trouble.

Once this is done, it seems to me there is another matter which should be faced by this House. If we can direct as much of this fund as possible to the areas of low employment, and if we assist here in the ways that I have suggested, there is the matter of large metropolitan areas where the borrowing is fairly large. In the case of Metropolitan Toronto, Hamilton, and other areas like this, I would suggest that the administration of the fund should be so set up, or the fund should be so administered, that large-scale projects which can be processed quickly, which will have a great labour-multiplying effect and can help all the areas of big metropolitan regions, should be given preference—one such project in each area, or a minimum number.

To give you an example, I would point to the need for rapid transit in Metropolitan Toronto. For many years now we have talked about it and the metropolitan government has undertaken to do certain things. A major project such as this would contribute a great deal toward the developmental problems in all the Metro areas.

One of the keys to orderly planning, Mr. Speaker, is proper and rapid transportation facilities right out to the growing edges of the city, and the provision of that facility at the time people arrive there.

Integrated community planning is impossible without this. Without adequate transit we get the suburban sprawl mentioned by Mr. Diefenbaker, based on the motor car. Single family homes go up only to be torn down and replaced by apartments and office buildings when the transit arrives. Proper long-range siting of community cores,

apartment clusters, of single homes and of industry, is very difficult unless we have the rapid transit facilities that are going to be there.

Also, when it comes to the development or redevelopment of the cores of our cities, it can only be done with reasonableness and with far-sighted planning, if the people from the fringes can be brought rapidly and in some comfort into the core of the metropolis.

I think of the suggested cultural centre suggested for downtown Toronto. Unless we have transit which can reach out and bring people from the fringes, such a project can well be frustrated as smaller institutions of this kind and of lesser quality may be built in areas where people can reach them easily and quickly.

Now rapid transit has been too often regarded as a cost to municipalities. It comes after people are settled and after density of population makes it profitable. I suppose this is a carryover in our thinking from the days of private ownership of transit lines. But public transit is not a cost, it is an investment in a city, a social investment which will pay very great social dividends.

As the development of new areas comes, that transit development will bring proper, orderly and reasonable development.

So I think we ought to look upon transit in the same vein we look upon sewer trunks or water mains. Such transit installed at the same time and there when people move in, will do a very great deal to cut down the social costs which we now pay because of wrong planning and piecemeal planning based on the motor car.

More than this, I think we are recognizing that transit pays for itself in dollars and cents in increased assessment, in the great high rise apartment groups and business blocks that rise around the transit stations to say nothing of the dividends it would pay in cutting down on the frayed nerves of those people who go to and fro in the long, fume-laden lines of our public thoroughfares.

Metropolitan Toronto, I suppose, is entitled to about \$32 million roughly under this federal legislation. It is entitled to spend, or will spend under this, roughly \$50 million. I do not know exactly what the present status of the \$200 million is, but I understand that the Ontario Municipal Board has already approved this, and if so then the east-west line as presently projected might not come under this legislation, although under the clause 71B it might well qualify; parts of it

might. But at least the extensions east and west would qualify and certainly the Spadina transit line, serving as it will, a great new university being built and the great industrial complex being developed in the northwest section of Metro. These things could add greatly to the facilities of this province.

Now I realize that the \$32 million or the \$50 million will not build this subway system in total. But I remember Mr. Gordon giving us this assurance. He said:

On the three points raised by the hon. member as to the limit first of all of \$400 million, I can assure him that if this programme is a success, and results in decreasing unemployment appreciably, then this government will certainly keep an open mind with regard to coming back to Parliament for further appropriations.

So it well may be that if we do act on a project such as this, speed up the rapid transit designed to benefit all the Metro area and show the result of such a project in creating employment and in multiplying employment far beyond the actual construction site, this done the province could then go back to Mr. Gordon, if he is still there, and ask that the fund be supplemented in order to continue the work and to prevent the built-up employment from collapsing.

So I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that this government in co-operation with governments such as Metropolitan Toronto, will have the imagination and will have the initiative to institute projects such as this which will benefit all the areas concerned, which will speed up the processing and which will give much more employment than a lot of small projects carried out by individual groups of municipalities.

I quite realize that most municipalities have their own ideas as to what they want to do and I have no quarrel with that. I suspect too that political considerations may even enter into the picture. But I think the suggestions I have made have real validity, particularly in the larger centres and it should be carefully explored if we are to build up maximum employment through the utilization of funds which we have at our disposal.

So while there are real limitations to the federal legislation here upon which we must act today, I believe that this House can use that legislation and can bolster it and can do many things to make it effective in building employment and in pushing forward municipal works within the province of Ontario.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that there has been

some delay on the part of Ontario in implementing this federal legislation. I realize that October 31 is time enough perhaps to do this and I also realize that many municipalities would not be acting for the calendar year of 1963 in any case. So I would hope that from now on there may be real urgency and speed in getting this under way.

I have here the letters which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs sent out to the municipalities. The first one was on September 3, and the next one on September 16, if those dates have any significance to my hon. friends on this side. He has initiated the process in the province to get the municipalities to think in these terms. There has been some delay perhaps. But the delay that is so serious as far as I am concerned is the delay now in getting approvals through the Ontario Municipal Board or wherever this may be, and I presume the Ontario Municipal Board is the instrument that will be used, and I can see very little actual benefit in the legislation before the spring of 1964.

But be that as it may, the legislation is here before us and, with certain safeguards, I believe that it can do much to increase employment here in Ontario. Perhaps the government should consider how it can speed up the work of the Ontario Municipal Board. Perhaps by appointing more members to that body, or perhaps as some of us think, by taking planning functions away from these august people and leaving them with less of a burden than they have.

I would hope that techniques can be worked out so that the applications from the municipalities can be processed with speed, and I believe that if the amendments which I suggested, are accepted, then this could become a real instrument in building up employment and carrying out the original purposes of the original Act, the federal Act, imperfect as that Act may be.

So we, in this group, support the Act and will do everything in our power to co-operate as long as it has these safeguards for the municipalities and as long as it will in fact result in real employment opportunities for our people.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, in making a few remarks in connection with the remarks which have been made by hon. members, I would like to reiterate again what has been said by the federal Minister of Finance in presenting this legislation to the House of Commons. That has been quoted and he also made mention of this at the federal-provincial conference in July, that this piece of legislation by the federal government was of a

temporary nature only and that its prime purpose was to create employment.

Mr. Gordon quite frankly stated he was not one whit interested in municipal financing; it was not his concern at all. He did say, and I think that he was quoted in the press in this respect also, that he hoped that this temporary measure of assisting unemployment would only require to be temporary and that he hoped that the government of Canada would have instituted programmes or projects to alleviate unemployment before this piece of legislation expired on March 31, 1966.

We on this side of the House, being very charitable, are always willing to co-operate with any government, and so we went to Ottawa. All we did was tell the federal people how they might amend their legislation to be of some real service.

For instance, when you examine Bill C-76, which had first reading in June, you will find that school buildings were not included. Through the representations made by our hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, what we refer to as a basket clause was added to section 7 of the Act. This made it possible for school boards, not only school boards within municipalities, but school boards where there is no municipal organization, and all the separate school boards in the province of Ontario, to be eligible for assistance under this Act.

An hon. member: Is that trivial?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Is that trivial? I ask that question.

Mr. Singer: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if you would permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes, sure.

Mr. Singer: Insofar as school boards are concerned, I notice in the hon. Minister's remarks that he said that public school and high school boards would process their applications through the municipal council, and separate school boards would process their applications directly through the department. Did he mean in that that public and high school boards would be open to the veto of municipal council? Or, if not, why does he process it through the municipal council?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, applications for debenture issues will be dealt with in exactly the same manner as they always have been dealt with. That is, where there is a public school board and a secondary school

board, they deal through the municipalities. The separate school boards in this province have always handled their own debentures themselves without reference to the municipal council. The hon. member is aware of that, I am sure.

Mr. Singer: I am just asking whether there is a veto or not.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, I am not going to answer that because the hon. member is going to involve me in a question of law which I believe is before the courts, is it not? He knows that I am not a lawyer and he is going to be a little smart this morning by putting me on the spot, but I am not going to fall into that.

Mr. Singer: Don't lose your temper!

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh no, no! I am not losing my temper. I am just having a heated discussion with the hon. member. He knows that I never lose my temper.

I was saying: As a result of the representations that were made by our hon. Prime Minister, Bill C-76 has been greatly broadened in its application and therefore in its value to the municipalities of this province. Insofar as being waste of time, or the wrong timing of our session to deal with this bill, I would like to remind the hon. member that the first reading was given to The Municipal Development and Loan Act on June 17. On July 12, the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada invited the provinces to a conference, to be held in Ottawa on July 26 and 27, and our hon. Prime Minister and a group of us, representing the government of Ontario, did go to Ottawa and were met there by representatives of other provinces, who of course also had representations to make to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada and the hon. Minister of Finance and other hon. Ministers who were present.

When it was apparent that the federal government was prepared to amend Bill C-76 and they did amend it, they gave it third reading and it received Royal Assent on August 2—the hon. Minister of Finance had to find the board to operate this municipal development and loan fund.

That was entirely his responsibility and not ours, I am sure you would agree with that; and so it took some time, I suppose, for the hon. Minister of Finance to set up his board. Once the board was set up, then they began negotiations with the provinces—and they have ten of them to deal with—and it was necessary to draw up an agreement that was

satisfactory to the loan board and, of course, satisfactory not only to one province, but to all the provinces of Canada. The final draft of the agreement was received by us on October 21.

An hon. member: That is over 60 days.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, it is only nine days ago; and it should have been only eight days until it reached this Legislature. It should have been here yesterday.

I would suggest to you that there has been no delay and, as the hon. member for Yorkview mentioned, my department, under my signature, sent out certain material to the municipalities respecting this loan fund. We have sent out two circulars already and we are prepared to deal with applications.

We have already said to the municipalities that even inquiries are being recorded and as soon as this legislation becomes law and I can enter into an agreement with the loan board, we will be in a position to handle applications.

Insofar as the Ontario Municipal Board is concerned, their responsibilities are set out in their Act. They will act in exactly the same way as they have in the past. It has been mentioned that the board only uses one factor in arriving at a decision as to whether or not a municipal debenture issue should be approved. I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that such is not the case.

There are many factors used in establishing credit, in considering whether an issue of debentures should be approved or not, and the Ontario Municipal Board, I am sure, will realize that debenture issues will be eligible for certain grants under the forgiveness feature of this particular Act. There are also the special grants of different kinds; such as, under the winter works incentive programme, the areas of slow growth that have been designated are entitled to higher grants than the rest of the municipalities in the province. We in Ontario have also increased our grants towards winter works in those areas of slow growth as designated by the federal government.

I might mention that the other facilities of the government of Ontario, such as the Ontario Water Resources Commission, the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation, which assists the financing of municipal projects of different kinds, will continue to be available. I think that we should bear in mind that many of these projects which will be constructed under this legislation will be

projects of a self-liquidating type; and the municipal board there again will look at the whole financial picture of the municipalities. I am assured by the board that the applications for approval will be dealt with as expeditiously as possible. We in The Department of Municipal Affairs are making arrangements to provide additional staff to be certain that we will be able to deal with these applications, when they come to us, as quickly as is humanly possible.

I would hope, with the inquiries that we have had from the municipalities so far, that there will be a goodly number of these projects which will get underway in the not-too-distant future. There may be other matters, Mr. Speaker, that I have not answered. Oh, yes, there was a statement made by the hon. member for Yorkview that land was not eligible for a loan. I am not sure whether I understood him correctly or not; did he say that?

Mr. Young: Land purchase is what I referred to. One problem that we face in planning is that of purchasing land, and I quoted Mr. Diefenbaker about this need. This legislation does not cover that kind of land purchase for future planning.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: But insofar as the loans under this Act are concerned, Mr. Speaker, there is a limitation to the proportion of the loan which is for land purchases. I thought that was what he was referring to.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House.

House in committee; Mr. J. F. Edwards in the chair.

Clerk of the House: Bill No. 1, an Act to assist municipalities to finance capital works.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 1 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. R. Nixon (Brant): Sir, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) a moment ago made much of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) had had the federal authorities include elementary and secondary school boards in the meaning of the Act. I was just wondering what financing these school boards would be doing that would be of a nature that would not be in their plans so that they would be able to take advantage of this credit?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I think if we were to consider the use of the term acceleration: a school board might have planned, for the sake of argument, to construct a new school or an addition to a school by, we will say, a year hence; they would undertake it now because of the 16 per cent forgiveness feature which would make it interesting enough that they could absorb, yes, I think that would be the right word, the capital debt at this time as against some time hence.

Mr. Nixon: Actually have the facilities unused for the accelerated time?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes, that could be used. They would have to figure that out because sometimes, you know, if there are too many classrooms vacant then of course the education grants are affected. The boards will be very careful about that and that is where our department also will warn them and have a great interest in this, because I think that from the experience of the officials of The Department of Municipal Affairs that we can warn people as to whether or not their request for a project seems to be a feasible one.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Now, with the greatest respect, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, are you going to warn them over and above the type of warning the municipal board presently gives?

I posed this question in my original remarks and maybe this is the point where we can get an answer. What is your role going to be vis-à-vis the municipal board?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, the role of The Department of Municipal Affairs is an advisory role and we on many occasions appear before the municipal board to provide statistical information and other data to the board. We will continue to do that and perhaps intensify our service in that regard—that is part of the service of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Singer: Now, with the greatest respect, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, that was not what I was asking. As I understand it, the application will come in to you and accompanying it must be a municipal board approval; are you in fact going to be a rubber stamp for the municipal board or are you prepared to overrule them; and if you are, on what basis?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, I am not prepared to overrule the municipal board and I am

sure that you realize that you would not want me to do that.

Mr. Singer: Well, then, you are a rubber stamp.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, I am not going to rubber stamp anything. I am just explaining to you that we already have some, I think about 75 inquiries, with respect to projects that might qualify. Therefore, it is the responsibility of our department to be of assistance to these municipalities that have made inquiries. With the services of our finance branch, for instance, we can assist the municipalities in preparing the applications to the Ontario Municipal Board so that they can get approval of their debenture issue.

We have other services of government that can assist municipalities in providing some technical advice with regard to certain projects, such as, our Ontario Water Resources Commission. We are there to assist the municipalities and not to let them out or leave them without any advice. We have a group of people who are highly trained and who have experience and who can assist our less than 1,000 municipalities in this province.

Nothing wrong with that! The Municipal Board have the final word as to whether or not an issue of debentures will be approved and not The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Singer: Well, I think that is very commendable, Mr. Chairman, that the department is going to assist municipalities; I always thought that was what the department was there for, to be of assistance.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: That is what we always do.

Mr. Singer: But do I now detect from the hon. Minister an answer to my question that the approval for the loan is not going to be made by the department but it is going to be made by the municipal board?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Just a minute, now. We are now talking about two different things and now I see what you are driving at. There are two matters that we are concerned with. One is the Ontario Municipal Board approval for the debt; that is number one. Number two is the approval of The Department of Municipal Affairs for the project—we have to certify that it will fit within the four corners of the federal Act because if we do not, if it does not fit in accordance with the federal understanding of the federal Act, we are not going to be

able to borrow the money and so Ontario will be stuck with it.

There are two approvals needed—the Ontario Municipal Board will approve the issue of debentures; The Department of Municipal Affairs will approve the project.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I still do not think the hon. Minister and I are talking about the same things. Let me try again.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, yes, we are.

Mr. Singer: Municipality X comes in and says: we would like to have approval for this waterworks and to do that we have to go to the municipal board and get our approval.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, not for the project; for the issue of debentures.

Mr. Singer: All right, for the issue of debentures.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: That is right.

Mr. Singer: I am certain as I understand these inquiries and as I have heard them take place, that it will become evident in the evidence produced to the municipal board what is involved, including the information that this is part of an application under this Act that we are talking about now. So what I am saying in effect is that if the municipal board gives their approval they are giving the only approval that is really necessary and you are just going to pass it on, are you not?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, that is incorrect and I have already explained it. I cannot be more specific unless I get my lawyers to write the hon. member a letter.

Mr. Young: That would be a good idea.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, in regard to these school projects and the applications you may have, we will say for secondary school or elementary school, would the plans, the work plans of the school or additions and so forth, still have to be approved by The Department of Education before the application is granted or is that going to be entirely separate from The Department of Education?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, of course, these plans will have to be approved by The Department of Education in the same way they always are.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister said a moment ago that it would be the responsibility of his department to see

whether or not the application came within the four-square of the federal plan, four corners. Now is it true that this will be decided upon on resolution of the municipality applying only?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I cannot anticipate what the rulings of the board will be. Now I am speaking of the federal board set up under The Municipal Development and Loan Act. I say to you for us, for Ontario, to support an application to the board for a loan we will require a resolution of the council, the council stating that in its opinion this project is one which fits the requirements of the federal legislation.

Mr. Young: May I ask the hon. Minister a question regarding this ceiling which the Ontario Municipal Board has sort of established in the past? Now these borrowings under this legislation will be in addition to regular borrowings, otherwise they cannot be mediated to the municipality. This means if the municipality is at its ceiling, and I suppose most of the municipalities are, then this loan will be over and above what the Ontario Municipal Board has considered up to this time. Has there been any real consideration on the part of this government, perhaps in co-operation with the board, as to whether this ceiling can be raised so that municipalities which are now at their ceiling, vis-à-vis the Ontario Municipal Board, can come under this legislation?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, I would say that there is no set ceiling that the Ontario Municipal Board uses, because the financial implications and the debenture debt of municipalities vary from one to another; the number of years of debt, the amount of debt which is self-liquidating, the amount of debt which is at a high rate of interest, the amount of debt at a low rate of interest and so on and so forth.

In casual conversations you might say among municipal people they say: Well the municipal board uses a figure of 20 per cent of the assessment or in some cases 25 per cent of the assessment, sometimes it happens that on short-term debts the percentage is even greater than 25 per cent. I think that under these circumstances the best thing for us to do is to let the Municipal Board and the department's finance branch and the municipal officials and their experts present their case before the Municipal Board and see in what manner the board will adjudicate upon the case and decide.

We are now trying to anticipate situations which may never arise. There are some municipalities in this province where the debenture debt is at a high figure. There are many other municipalities where the debenture debt is comparatively low. I know in my own community, where I have lived for many years, that our debenture debt is among the lowest of the municipalities of the province.

There are things that we would like to have—pave the streets with gold and so on—but we are quite willing to put up with it as it is. So I think we will have to be conscious of the fact that there are going to be problems that the Municipal Board will have to deal with; and I think the experience of the past years has shown they are able to deal with these matters in a conscientious way and in that way be of the greatest service to the municipalities.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, the Municipal Board today has two more members than it had a year ago so I think we are well prepared.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, let me return to the question raised again by my hon. colleague, the hon. member for Brant, and what I referred to a little earlier, as a possible veto part of municipal councils. As I understand the hon. Minister, he said that if a board of education, public or secondary, wants an approval they will have to come to the municipality and ask for it.

Earlier this morning, he said it is in the normal way. But now he has added something new that is not in the normal way; and that is that the municipality will be forced to pass a resolution saying that this is necessary, that this is in the spirit of the Act. So I return again to the question I asked earlier: Are you not now giving municipal councils apparently an absolute veto as to whether or not boards of education can take advantage of this? If they refuse to pass the resolution, they will not get the loan. Is that not a veto?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, we are getting a little technical now and I think that the hon. member is entitled to his opinion and I am entitled to mine. I would suggest to him that there is good co-operation between the school boards, the boards of education, and the municipal councils generally. There again we will have to live with this and just see how it works out.

Mr. Singer: Well then, it is a veto.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, it is not.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, my own community happens to have a five-year capital works programme. Now, would only projects after that five-year period be eligible for this assistance or anything, say, within the period 1965-1966?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I think the hon. member has to read the bill, the federal bill, which uses the term "acceleration". I dealt with that in my remarks this morning.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh no, it has to be a new project. But it can be a project which is part and parcel of a term plan.

I will read the proper section of the federal Act:

When a municipality has received the provincial approval the board may in accordance assist the municipality with the financing of a municipality project or part thereof by the provision of the loan under this Act in circumstances where the board is satisfied (a) that the municipal project or part thereof would not without such assistance have been included among the capital works projects to be undertaken by the municipality within such period and that its inclusion therein will not result in any other capital works project of the municipality being replaced or postponed within such period.

So that if a municipality has a programme—and many of them in the province have capital works programmes prepared on a five- or ten-year basis—the municipal board requires these, and I believe that some 150 municipalities already have filed these with the municipal board. And all that they have to do is accelerate the programme, as I understand it, to fit in with the requirements of the federal Act. They might move 1965 to 1964 or June of 1964 to December of 1963.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2:

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): In the agreement with Ottawa, is there a federal inspection clause?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes, there is a federal inspection clause.

Mr. Nixon: It has already been mentioned on several occasions that the hon. Minister should use his power to allocate this credit to regions where there is greater unemployment than elsewhere or something like that.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on this, whether it is going to be first come, first served, per capita, or what?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to attempt to sort out how these funds are going to be allocated, depending on the number of requests we get. We are going to notify every inquirer, every municipality that has inquired, that once this bill is passed we are going to circularize to them the complete details of the operation of this loan fund.

In that way, within the next short while, we will have a pretty good idea of what projects will be applied for.

We are going to keep a—well, a sort of a record, you might say—that there have been inquiries. We will keep funds available until a certain time next spring or something of that nature. Remember that our total here in Ontario is only about \$136 million that can be used up until March 31, 1966; that is not a great deal of money. It has been suggested by one of the hon. members that Toronto will take one-third of it. That will be about the way it will work out.

Mr. Nixon: So the hon. Minister does have a sort of mental allocation—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes.

Mr. Nixon: It is rather a per capita allocation, is that it?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, that is one way of doing it and that would be the fairest way of doing it, if that can be done.

Mr. Nixon: The hon. Minister feels then it would be the fairest way to do it, on a per capita basis? I want to remind him, as one who comes from a constituency where there are a large number of rural municipalities and many of these have living in them citizens who normally work in cities elsewhere, it must be borne in mind that their rights to this credit will have to be looked after very carefully.

I would also like to remind the hon. Minister that these small municipalities do not have large staffs advising them. They are normally a group of farmers who meet maybe once or twice a month; and although the letter from the hon. Minister may be on file in the office, they might not just be aware of everything that is going on. I certainly do not want to imply that these people are in any way incapable—as a matter of fact they are very capable of running the affairs of the municipality—but I do hope that the department

will see to it that when allocation comes around the needs of these small municipalities will be kept in mind.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, very definitely, for the very reason as I mentioned some while ago about the service of the department. We realize that there are many municipalities which do not have chartered accountants as their treasurers, and graduates of universities as town or township clerks.

Section 3 agreed to.

On section 4:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, may I have clarification as to exactly what subsection 1 of Section 4 means when it says the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may borrow or raise by way of loan in the manner provided by The Financial Administration Act, such sums as he may deem requisite for the purposes of this Act, and of the agreement entered into under Section 2? If the provincial board is going to loan only money that it got from the federal board, it is not going to supplement in any fashion the one-third that is left to the municipalities. In other words, it is not going to meet the point that the hon. member for Yorkview raised: Why do you need this power here to raise money; for what purpose?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: We will need funds—

Mr. MacDonald: To administrate it?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No. It will be funds to assist the municipalities with partial payments; and it takes time to process them to get our money back from Ottawa. That is under The Financial Administration Act.

Mr. MacDonald: It is in effect—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Working capital.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, the thing that disturbs me about this bill, and when we are talking about the bill really we have to take the federal legislation and the provincial legislation together. It becomes a unit that presumably is going to meet the objective we have spelled out; and that objective is to increase employment in the under-employed areas.

I listened very carefully to what my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview, spelled out in terms of the difficulties that the very areas that need this are going to face in being able to avail themselves of the money under this Act. They are under-employed areas; they are likely to be areas

therefore whose position vis-à-vis the Municipal Board in terms of considering further debentures is going to be a critical one. And the Municipal Board may have to lift the ceiling and be a little bit more generous if they are going to permit them to come under.

If they are under-employed areas they are going to have taxation difficulties and will have difficulties in paying the loan back. In other words, inevitably, if you are going to fulfil the objective of the overall purposes of the federal and provincial bills, of coping with unemployment, I submit to you that my hon. colleague has made a very strong case. You simply cannot do it if you are going to dump even one-third of the responsibility on the municipal taxpayer.

He made a comment to the effect that we have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing since the 1930's—at least one-third of it—we have learned nothing and we have forgotten nothing. We are unloading on the municipal taxpayer the problem of providing full employment during the period of economic recession or stagnation that we have in this country, or at least to cope with the problem of providing full employment.

It seems to me that you may find people who will take this money because it is a relatively small amount of money. We could get one or two projects in the Metro area which could gobble up half the money very easily; they could use it very, very readily, so there is no problem in getting rid of the \$136 million or \$138 million.

The problem is, are you going to get rid of it to fulfil the objective of meeting unemployment in the under-employed areas? And if this is the objective which is the one we must pursue, I submit we have ineffective legislation. The only way in which you can make it effective is that the provincial government should make money available for the remaining one-third that is not met, with also equivalent forgiveness features.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, just to underline this point, I want to move an amendment, that since you have the powers here to borrow more money—I am talking of subsection 1 of Section 4—it be amended to add thereto:

such sums to include monies for the setting up of the fund designed to provide municipalities with loans up to one-third of the total cost of projects entered into under the provisions of this Act.

In other words, this would make it possible for the provincial government to say: "Here is a municipality that has unemployment, it wants to come to grips with it, we are going

to provide the loan for the final one-third", and I would add, though it is not covered in this amendment, I would think it would be only fair that the same forgiveness features would be in it. You would still be leaving the municipalities with the responsibility of borrowing the money but they would be getting it from the provincial government at more favourable rates with a comparable forgiveness features so that you would have 25 per cent across the whole board, instead of only 25 per cent of the two-thirds. In this way, I think you really would fulfil the objectives. So I move, seconded by Mr. Young, the amendment that I read just a moment ago.

Mr. Chairman: It is out of order.

Mr. MacDonald: How?

Mr. Chairman: It is the expenditure of government funds.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, at this hour I do not want to get into an argument. We are not spending funds; we are commending legislation to authorize the government to borrow money.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: What about the forgiveness feature the hon. member suggested?

Mr. MacDonald: That is not in my amendment. If you are going to be technical about it, I am talking about this government being able to borrow money so that they could then in turn loan it for the final one-third.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I rule that it is out of order as the borrowing of money requires that it be introduced by a Minister of the Crown with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I accept your ruling; I have made my point. I think the legislation is going to be ineffective for the municipalities that need it.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, I can only repeat what I said at the very beginning of my remarks: We are a very charitable group here on this side of the House; we are willing to co-operate with any government and this is entirely Ottawa's problem; we are only going to give them a hand of friendship and assistance.

Mr. Nixon: Unemployment is entirely Ottawa's—

Mr. MacDonald: I was very interested in a comment that I was not aware of, namely, the hon. Minister's contention that the Finance Minister contended that he was not interested in long-term financing of municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: That is right; he made that statement.

Mr. MacDonald: It is in contradiction of his statement somewhere else that my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview, read; namely that when we have expended this \$400 million he would be willing to consider more, so apparently he is contradicting himself.

Mr. Singer: No. No contradiction at all.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. MacDonald: I think I have the floor, have I not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Singer: Either be factual or—

Mr. MacDonald: I am being factual. All I am saying is that if he is not interested in the long-term financing of municipalities, then he would not have said on another occasion that he would contemplate the proposition of loans beyond the \$400 million.

Section 4 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: It being one of the clock, I will leave the chair until 2:30 p.m.

It being one of the clock p.m., the House took recess.

The House resumed at 2:30 o'clock, p.m.

On section 5:

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, on section 5, I have read it several times and I am not quite sure what it means. I wonder if the hon. Minister could elaborate on it. The language is a little difficult to follow, it is to me.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The language is simple enough.

Mr. Singer: Well, all right, the words are simple, but what does it mean?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): This is to permit loans with the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation being participants in this programme. The municipality could borrow their one-third

from OMIC without any prejudice to this Act. Generally, I would say that is what—

Mr. Singer: Well, that perhaps opens up a somewhat different field of inquiry. Did I gather from your remarks earlier today that you intend to re-vitalize OMIC? OMIC has pretty well slipped into—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh no, not at all. OMIC is healthy—

Mr. Singer: Are you going to give it a shot in the arm?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: OMIC is functioning every day of the week.

Mr. Singer: Yes, it is functioning, but at quite a high rate of interest and it is not the thing that municipalities are anxious to resort to at all. In the annual figures, as I recall them, I am just bringing them back out of memory, the resort to OMIC has been quite minimal over the four years that I have been in here. You intend to do something to re-vitalize OMIC, to use it to a greater extent than it has been used in the past?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, it is entirely up to the municipalities and the school boards if they wish to use OMIC. If they are able to raise money elsewhere that satisfies their purposes sufficiently, there is no need for them to use OMIC. OMIC is operated on the basis of cost plus, that is the interest cost of provincial funds, plus a small service charge.

Mr. Singer: What is your OMIC rate today?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I believe it is six per cent.

Mr. Singer: I believe you quoted earlier figures of about five point six.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Five point six seven!

Mr. Singer: So that there is a quarter of one per cent?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: About that.

Mr. Singer: A penalty if you go into OMIC.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, that is the cost of operating.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Sections 5 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 1 reported.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee rise and report Bill No. 1 without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report Bill No. 1 without amendment, and moves the adoption of the bill.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves third reading of Bill No. 1.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber and took his seat upon the Throne.

Hon. W. Earl Rowe (Lieutenant-Governor): Pray be seated.

Mr. Speaker: May it please Your Honour, the Legislative Assembly of the province has at its present sitting thereof passed one bill which in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Assistant Clerk: The following is the title of the bill to which Your Honour's assent is prayed: "An Act to Assist Municipalities to Finance Capital Works".

Clerk of the House: In Her Majesty's name, The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to this bill.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to deliver the following gracious speech.

Hon. W. Earl Rowe: Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, the first session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament is nearly drawing to a close and it is now my duty to prorogue it.

During this special session you have passed legislation permitting the province to enter an agreement with the federal government with regard to certain municipal works. Two select committees, which ceased to exist with the dissolution of the last Legislative Assembly, have also been reconstituted and their members appointed.

Many thanks are extended to you for your work at this special session.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislative Assembly, it is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued, and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, retired from the Chamber.

The House prorogued at 2:50 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, January 15, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Wednesday, January 15, 1964, being the first day of the second session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of the Province of Ontario for the despatch of business pursuant to a proclamation of the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House and, being seated upon the Throne, was pleased to open the session with the following gracious speech.

Hon. W. Earl Rowe (Lieutenant-Governor):

Mr. Speaker and hon. members of the legislative assembly of Ontario, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the opening of the second session of the 27th Parliament of Ontario. At this session, hon. members, you will have an opportunity to study and review the government's economic and financial programmes including the budget and the departmental estimates, and the new legislation, all of which is designed to continue the expansion of our province and to promote the welfare of our people, so that Ontario will continue to remain in the forefront as the "province of opportunity".

The extent of the opportunities available to all residents in this province is of tremendous inspiration and advantage to the youth of Ontario. Of major interest today is the encompassing participation of our younger people in public affairs and political life. For instance, as a result of events following the dissolution of the last House, the youngest group of members in our entire history now holds seats in the Legislature. There are 23 members aged 40 and under. The average age of the 108 legislators is 49. These new hon. members are buttressed by a large group of able and experienced men who have served in the House for varying periods of time and whose knowledge of and familiarity with legislative matters and practices will assure continuity and be of great assistance.

I extend my greetings and best wishes to hon. members and include for special mention the hon. lady member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard). It is a matter of deep satisfaction to all of us that once again

a woman's voice will be heard in this Legislature. May her success result in an even greater representation in the years to come.

The large majority of hon. members chosen by the people of Ontario to support the government will not be cause for complacency. It is the policy of the government that every hon. member of the House will play his part, and take his place, in serving the interests of Ontario and its citizens. You will, therefore, be asked to approve the appointment of several select committees to assure that the talents of hon. members are fully utilized and that they make their full contribution.

Hon. members, it is of great importance to all of our countrymen, particularly to the youth of today, who will be challenged by the problems of tomorrow, that the "banner province" should continue to play, as in the past, a major role in the promotion of unity in the Canadian nation. One cannot fail to realize that in the development of such a huge land, differing from region to region in resources and economic opportunities, in language, and in the customs of its people, continuing understanding and, indeed, sacrifice are required. Our forebears clearly perceived these needs. The Fathers of Confederation never underestimated them. Most important of all, however, was their realization that this far-flung nation reaching from sea to sea could only grow and develop and prosper in an atmosphere of concord and amity amongst its people.

It was in this spirit of perception and goodwill that representatives of the government of Ontario participated in the federal-provincial conference last November. There they made known their views to the federal government with whom, at least as it affected the fiscal arrangements which were imposed, rested the final decision.

It was the submission of Ontario that the tax-sharing arrangements had been in operation for less than two years of their five-year

term. They had been evolved after long months of careful study and consideration. With three years in the arrangements yet to run, there was a natural reluctance to accept the changes imposed which would result in providing a less favourable distribution of revenue to Ontario in relation to that of other provinces. In the end, as a contribution to Canadian unity, Ontario did not oppose the revision.

The principle of providing fiscal-need payments as a right to less favoured provinces had been endorsed and advocated by Ontario for many years. The interpretation and application of this principle, however, can create difficulties. The recognition of the concept of "fiscal need" or "equalization" can be extended to a point that not only involves grave inequities but also destroys the revenue-producing power of the provinces or regions that provide the funds from which the fiscal-need payments are made. It is a hard economic fact that the rapidly growing regions require the greatest expansion of services. In the conferences that lie ahead, the fiscal arrangements must be such that they do not impair Ontario's ability to finance its rapid industrial and community growth. The programme to be submitted to hon. members will reveal the vast obligations and responsibilities confronting us if we are to maintain a healthy climate for economic growth and play our part in keeping Ontario and Canada strong.

This does not mean that Ontario will be unmindful of the needs of the federal government or of the other provinces. We will co-operate in promoting the even development of all of Canada. We will resist attempts to divide us through economic competition among the provinces. The fragmentation of the Canadian market by preferential price treatment policies at the provincial level will render all provinces less competitive both at home and abroad. Every Canadian has a stake in maintaining the national market and the benefits from industrial specialization. Canada has reached a state of prosperity and development achieved in few lands. It has done so through a working partnership and by acting as a single nation from shore to shore. It is my government's hope that the people in all provinces will work to keep it that way.

It is with a sense of pride in our accomplishments that we can turn to a review of the performance of the economy in 1963. This is particularly true because of the rewarding role played by my government in its well-timed and very successful trade crusade.

The over-all growth of the economy continued at a rapid pace in 1963 and this is expected to continue in 1964. The current period of economic expansion which started in 1961 has become the longest in the post-war period.

Recognizing the need for a high level of employment and economic growth, for strengthening secondary manufacturing and for an improvement in the balance of payments, my government introduced the Ontario Trade Crusade, and it can now boast an impressive list of significant results. Opportune timing, imaginative organization, skill and co-operation on the part of industry and labour, along with the devalued dollar, made this one of the most successful programmes ever adopted by government. Merchandise exports during 1963 were close to nine per cent higher than the year before, while imports rose at a much smaller rate. The sharpest increase in exports occurred in manufactured products, the bulk of which came from Ontario.

The employment objectives have also been very successful. In 1963, our buoyant economy produced 60,000 new jobs and unemployment fell to an average for the year of 3.8 per cent in Ontario, compared with 5.6 per cent for Canada as a whole. The gross provincial product of Ontario rose by another six per cent to \$18 billion. Total industrial production exceeded that of the previous year by over four per cent, with the manufacturing sector expanding by five per cent. New capital investment in the province last year reached \$3.2 billion, which is the highest level since the record year of 1957. The advances in production and employment resulted in a healthy 5.5 per cent rise in personal income during the year.

To further improve our productive and expanding economy, many bold new programmes and measures will be introduced by my government, including the following.

As part of the trade crusade, the government will further expand and intensify its trade promotion efforts. The successful programme of sales missions abroad will be maintained. So that Ontario products will become better known around the world, we will institute a new programme of participating in national and international trade shows, in close co-operation with the federal government.

Also, we will intensify our efforts to promote Ontario products in the United States and to encourage the production in Ontario of products at present imported from the

United States, and to explore the possibility of further trade with eastern Europe. A series of community clinics for trade expansion will be sponsored during the year and a two-day seminar for municipal industrial commissioners will be held. My government has been pleased with the recognition given to provincial efforts in export and industrial promotion and regional development by the federal government and by the intention to hold annual federal-provincial meetings to discuss programmes for the following years.

In co-operation with the Canada Economic Council, the Ontario Economic Council will broaden its work in the coming year, especially in the field of long-range planning to ensure consistent economic growth for Ontario over the long term.

The activities of the Ontario Development Agency will be extended in the coming fiscal year through increased services to our industrial community. Already the agency has been responsible directly and indirectly for 3,300 job opportunities and nearly \$13 million in additional annual exports, and has provided advisory services to more than 600 Ontario firms.

An intensive examination of the administrative functions of a number of departments of government and the set-up of their branches has been made. As a result, certain changes will be proposed, involving the establishment of two new departments—University Affairs and Energy and Resources Management — and the reorganization and modernization of the activities of a number of others, including Labour, Tourism and Information, Attorney-General and Reform Institutions. Government activities and departments will continue to be reviewed in order to ensure that all departments remain at peak efficiency and function in a manner to give the best possible service to the people of Ontario.

With the assistance of substantial government grants, our universities are continuing to expand at a rate sufficient to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing numbers of young people seeking university education, and enough new places were available last year to accommodate the 5,000 additional students who entered academic life.

A new Department of University Affairs will be set up to act as liaison between the government and the universities and, in conjunction with the advisory committee on university affairs, to deal with grants and other university matters.

A new Crown corporation will be established to assist the universities with their capital financing programmes.

Legislation will be introduced to establish the University of Guelph. Provision will be made for an arts college, to be known as Wellington College, as part of the new university. The three present agricultural colleges located at Guelph will continue as at present, though as an integral part of the new university, and will be supported from government funds. A widening of the teaching facilities at Guelph will enable the students attending our agricultural colleges to broaden their educational opportunities.

New universities and university facilities will be opening on schedule. Trent University will open in Peterborough in September and a bill creating Brock University in the Niagara peninsula will be presented. Brock University has secured suitable temporary quarters and the required renovations will be carried out in preparation for opening in September of 1965. The University of Toronto is proceeding with its plans for the development of Scarborough and Erindale Colleges to serve the eastern and western parts of the Metropolitan Toronto area. With the opening of all announced new colleges and universities, there will be 16 degree-granting institutions serving the cause of higher education in Ontario, compared with five only 20 years ago.

The Ontario graduate fellowship programme will be continued during the next school year, and there will undoubtedly be an increase over the 800 students who were awarded fellowships during 1963, to enable them to continue their post-graduate studies.

The province's natural resources of power and water, extensive though they be, are being used up rapidly, with the great expansion of population and industry that has occurred in the last two decades. We need to manage these precious natural assets in a way that will best preserve them for the continued use of ourselves and the generations to come. To achieve this result, The Department of Energy is being expanded into The Department of Energy and Resources Management, which will include the conservation authorities branch, at present part of The Department of Lands and Forests. Also reporting through the hon. Minister of the new department (Mr. Simonett) will be the Ontario Energy Board and the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

The new department will continue the programme of improving oil and gas production in Ontario. Data-processing techniques

will be used to record and correlate geological data, in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario.

This will enable the department to produce quickly certain types of geological maps, and the availability of such material will promote increased exploration for gas and oil in Ontario. Construction of the Douglas Point nuclear power station is virtually complete and major items of equipment are being installed with the 200,000 kw unit scheduled for service in 1965.

A provincial water management programme will be a primary responsibility of the new department. With a rapidly increasing population and a soaring per capita use of water, it is imperative that steps be taken immediately to implement water conservation projects designed to restore the receding water tables of the province, to provide sources of water for industrial and domestic requirements and to conserve our great natural heritage of water. This will require the closest co-ordination of the efforts of the conservation authorities, the agricultural rehabilitation and development directorate and the Ontario Water Resources Commission, under the direction of the hon. Minister of the new department.

Recognizing that a provincial water programme will depend largely on combined effective participation at municipal, provincial and federal levels, the government will ask county agricultural committees to become the bases of committees embracing agricultural organizations and other interested groups within the counties to act in an advisory capacity to the water resources commission and the ARD directorate. The Ontario Water Resources Commission has been asked to intensify its studies of Ontario's water resources with particular emphasis on agricultural needs, and will implement steps to ensure adequate water supplies on Ontario farms and for Ontario industries.

The organization of The Department of Labour is being revised and strengthened, with the redefinition of lines of responsibility, the creation of important new administrative positions and the expansion of staff, particularly in the minimum wage, safety inspection, apprenticeship and labour standard branches.

In conformity with the report of Professor Laskin received a few months ago, a new industrial standards Act will be introduced, to meet today's requirements and to provide a more effective instrument for establishing fair working standards in industries and trades.

Amendments will be presented to simplify and speed up proceedings under The Labour Relations Act.

A comprehensive minimum wages programme has been brought into full operation in the Oshawa-Toronto-Hamilton area, where more than one-third of the province's population lives. An organization with a full staff has been set up to administer the programme. The Department of Labour is now completing the first detailed and scientifically based survey of wages and other working conditions ever undertaken in Canada and the data obtained will be the basis for further steps in the minimum wage field. The government now requires fair wages to be paid on all government contracts for highway and building construction.

Following the very successful conference on automation and social change held last September, the government appointed a steering committee to recommend the form that the Ontario Foundation on Automation and Employment will take. The committee's report will provide the basis for the organization of the foundation, which will deal with the problems arising out of automation in our industrial society.

The Apprenticeship Act will be completely modernized, implementing the report of the select committee on manpower training. Certification will be introduced in a number of trades to induce more young people to enter them and to ensure high standards of competence. With an enlarged field staff, the apprenticeship branch is developing a strong programme for the recruiting of apprentices.

The government will introduce a new industrial safety Act to replace The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. There will be amendments to other safety statutes, including a complete revision of The Operating Engineers Act to bring it into line with modern equipment and technology. New regulations are in force protecting the safety and health of employees in underground work and foundries, and regulations are being drafted to further safeguard the men employed in logging operations. A review of other safety regulations is continuing. The Department of Labour staff engaged in promoting the safety of persons in employment has already been increased and the House will be asked to provide funds for additional personnel. Full-time staff will be provided for the labour safety council.

The new women's bureau is developing programmes relating to present trends and problems in the employment of single and

married women, and to their potential role in the labour force, and the House will be asked to provide further funds for this work.

The Department of Travel and Publicity has undergone an extensive reorganization during the past few months to enable it to provide more effective and comprehensive services to tourists and to those engaged in the travel industry. Its name will be changed to The Department of Tourism and Information, in order to convey more adequately its increased duties and responsibilities. The newly formed travel research branch will continue to seek more effective ways of stimulating the province's tourist industry. A major programme will be the preparation of an inventory of Ontario's convention facilities for the purpose of publicizing them more effectively. The advertising, promotion and travel counselling services of the department are to be accelerated to provide services to such special groups as campers and boaters. Representation will be established at several United States points to increase contacts in this important travel market. Thoroughly trained, full-time development officers will be appointed to service resort operators. Travel information centres will be opened at Cornwall, Prescott, Sault Ste. Marie and Middle Falls on the Pigeon River to assist the travelling public using the new international bridges located at these points of entry.

The Department of the Attorney-General is regrouping and consolidating its existing administrative branches into a number of broad functional lines, under the direction of senior staff. These include separate divisions of legislation and civil law, criminal law, administration of justice and public safety. A new branch has been organized to handle the work arising out of The Proceedings Against the Crown Act. The Insurance Act will be amended to provide for certain procedural and administrative changes within the department. Legislation will be introduced to appoint a chief magistrate who will function in respect of the Ontario magistrate courts in a manner similar to that of the chief judge who has been co-ordinating the work of the county and district courts. The Crown Attorneys Act will be amended to provide for the appointment of special Crown attorneys to act throughout the whole province to relieve any delay there may be in the handling of cases. Amendments will be made to The Division Courts Act and other statutes to expedite the handling of work and to afford greater protection to our citizens.

The Ontario Police Commission, which has the widest possible powers of investigation, is

continuing its enquiries into organized or syndicated crime existing in or entering into Ontario.

The Department of Reform Institutions is developing new plans to expand progressive policies in the treatment of offenders. With this aim in mind, it will expand academic and vocational training in the various institutions so that the inmates will be better equipped to take their places in society. A psychologist has been appointed director of staff training and a new position of director of education has been created to give greater impetus and direction to this important aspect of our rehabilitation programme. The new rehabilitation and after-care branch now has staff located at 18 institutions and clinics as well as five outside offices. The chaplaincy service has been expanded and a director of chaplain services has been appointed.

A new treatment centre for female drug addicts has been opened at Brampton. Treatment processes over a six-month period include various types of progressive therapy. A new forestry camp for juveniles was opened north of Bowmanville and you will be asked to provide funds to establish more such rehabilitation camps where boys will receive academic instruction and practical training. For the purpose of modernizing the statute, a committee has been appointed to study and recommend revisions to The Training Schools Act. A grant will be given to the institute of criminology being established at the University of Toronto. This institute will analyze all aspects of the science of criminology, including the study of the causes and prevention of crime and the treatment of the offender.

The Ontario Foundation Tax Plan presented last session is being implemented this year to further the equality of educational opportunity to all the young people of the province. The general legislative grants to elementary and secondary school boards will be substantially increased to attain the objective of the plan and to relieve the tax burden placed by the cost of education on municipal taxpayers.

The policy of providing text books without direct cost to the student will be extended to Grades 9 and 10 beginning in September of this year. This policy represents a further step in the equalization of educational opportunity throughout the province. The problems of distribution and supply will be eliminated for these grades since school boards will provide the text books and will receive additional grants to make this possible. At the same time, boards will be encouraged to exercise

every economy possible and, through carefully planned replacement policies, to ensure the full and economical use of every book.

The new bilingual teachers' college in Sudbury for students preparing to teach in schools attended by French-speaking pupils opened last September, with an enrolment of nearly 150. This enrolment indicates the necessity for a teachers' college of this kind. We look forward to its continuing, successful operation.

Agreement has been reached with the University of Western Ontario for the operation of a new Ontario College of Education to serve the population of western Ontario. Plans for the building are now completed and tenders will be called immediately.

New trade institutes are under construction at Ottawa, London and Sault Ste. Marie. Further institutes are planned for Hamilton and Welland. A new institute of technology is being built in Ottawa and an addition is being planned for the institute at Kirkland Lake. The Ryerson Polytechnical Institute will soon operate under its own board of governors. A new branch of The Department of Education is giving full attention to activities in the field of technological and trades training, including all programmes under the federal-provincial vocational training agreement.

The needs of youth are receiving special attention on the part of the government. A select committee of the Legislature will be set up to study the whole question of greater youth participation in every sphere of community life and the place and problems of young people in a modern technological society. A youth branch has been established in The Department of Education to co-ordinate the activities of private, voluntary and government agencies in this field.

The Department of Public Welfare will continue its support of charitable institutions which give specialized care to children, the elderly and handicapped persons. The department will arrange with the Association of Children's Aid Societies to carry out additional research in the child-welfare field. It will work towards the consolidation of welfare services at the county and district level. The new programmes of allowances to widows and single women at the age of 60 and extension of mothers' allowance benefits to families where a child over 18 is at high school has proven of great value. Further funds will be requested for these programmes.

The government is most concerned with the problems of older persons, extending beyond public welfare measures. The fact that our elderly population is substantially in-

creasing indicates that a comprehensive examination of their economic, social and medical needs is necessary to guide us in future legislative action. A select committee of the Legislature will be established to carry out this review. This committee will be prepared to co-operate with the Senate committee on aging.

A record number of proposals has been received for rental housing and land assembly projects. Construction is under way or will begin in the spring on a greater number of projects than in any previous year. Nearly 50 per cent of these will be in communities in northern Ontario. The former federal policy precluded the development of housing projects in small communities and one-industry towns, but now any community in Ontario which needs rental housing may qualify.

A new form of housing development will be started this year in Hamilton, and a similar scheme is under consideration in Toronto. Under these schemes, existing houses in redevelopment areas will be bought, rehabilitated and rented to low-income families, under federal-provincial housing arrangements. This type of development will serve to encourage private owners to carry out similar improvements. You will be asked to provide funds for studies to determine the form and extent of assistance that would be necessary to enable low-income or moderate-income families that now occupy or qualify for a low-rental housing occupancy to become home-owners.

A course of training in housing and property management will be instituted to provide a nucleus of highly trained property management personnel for the residential, commercial and institutional fields and especially for the staff of housing authorities.

Proposals to be submitted in the final report, expected this session, of the select committee on municipal legislation will be given due study and consideration.

Grants for hospital beds were increased during the year to a basis of \$3,200 per bed from the previous \$2,000 grant. Funds will be requested to meet these payments for the coming fiscal year. As a result of these increases, hospital construction in Metro and other areas has been stepped up considerably. A study is being made of costs in hospitals which train medical students, with a view to establishing a more realistic basis for grants.

Continued expansion of services is under way, involving in-patient and out-patient departments as well as the opening of the new hospital school at Palmerston. Construc-

tion is proceeding on the Psychiatric Institute in Toronto. Two new community psychiatric hospitals have been approved at Windsor and Sudbury and these will offer a comprehensive psychiatric service in space no longer required for the treatment of tuberculosis. Services at the Community Psychiatric Hospital in Ottawa will continue to be expanded.

Psychiatric out-patient services in general hospitals are being encouraged as a supplement to the Ontario Hospitals and to make them real community centres. The government will provide recovery of the cost of approved professional staff for operating psychiatric out-patient services to those public general hospitals in which such units are authorized.

It is expected that five new clinics will be established this year.

As the federal government does not provide coverage for the mentally ill under its hospital-insurance cost-sharing agreements, the province bears the full burden of mental-care costs. Ontario is still pressing the federal government to have the cost-sharing agreement extended to cover the mentally ill.

A number of new projects to improve the methods of air-pollution control will be brought forward. A policy of assistance to municipalities which set up satisfactory air-pollution control programmes will be introduced, with the aim of having the local authorities bring forward proposals of practical value at the local level. Funds will be provided for research projects on the many problems associated with air pollution.

Fourteen ARDA projects costing more than \$3,000,000 are now under way and additional projects have been submitted to Ottawa for approval. Projects so far approved include community pasture projects, alternative uses of land projects, soil and water conservation and research projects. In the coming year, emphasis will be given to the agricultural water-supply projects which are of paramount importance to the economic growth of rural Ontario.

Amendments to the junior farmer establishment legislation will be introduced to raise the maximum loan permitted from \$20,000 to \$40,000. This is in order to provide more adequate credit opportunities for junior farmers and to assist in further strengthening the family farm.

A programme will be presented to eradicate common barberry, which harbours stem rust on oats and is estimated to cost Ontario farmers \$6,000,000 a year. The cost of the programme will be shared on an equal basis by the federal and provincial governments.

It is hoped to eliminate this weed within five years.

In order to advance the knowledge of and extend the exploration of Ontario's mineral resources, The Department of Mines will increase its survey and mapping programmes by 25 per cent. There will be 23 geological parties in the field. In a continuation of the co-operative programme between the federal and Ontario governments for an airborne magnetometer survey, a block of 35,000 square miles between Cochrane and James and Hudson Bays will be surveyed this year. A new programme of seismic exploration in rivers emptying into these bays is planned, in conjunction with the federal government. A new office was established in Sudbury for a resident geologist to serve that important mineral area.

In implementation of this government's policy of the full use of all our natural resources for the benefit of our people, a select committee will be appointed to enquire into the exploration, discovery and development of our mineral resources.

The Department of Lands and Forests is expanding its programmes of park development, wildlife preservation and forest management and development. A vast forest regeneration programme is being pursued and it is estimated that 51,000,000 trees will be supplied this year for tree planting projects on Crown and private lands.

Following the approval given to the extensive shoreline and parks acquisition programme, a departmental survey and inventory was made and negotiations are being carried on to purchase lands valued at more than \$5,000,000. A preliminary report on about 1,000 existing and potential boat landing and servicing sites was prepared under the survey of marine resources and the final report will be prepared this year.

Two new waterfowl hunting areas will be added this year to the nine game and waterfowl public hunting areas used last year. Three public fishing ponds will also be operated. Nearly 1,400 students were accommodated in 60 camps under the junior forest ranger programme last year and a further substantial increase in the number of both junior rangers and camps will be made this year. Measures will be introduced to improve the sport of hunting.

Under the province's highway construction programme, the widening of the Toronto bypass portion of Highway 401 will be accelerated. Elsewhere on 401, the emphasis will be on completing those sections where only

two lanes are now in service. In northern Ontario, progress is continuing on Highway 101 between Wawa and Highway 129. In the northwest, the linking of Atikokan and Fort Frances through the extension of Highway 11 will be completed. Construction will start immediately on the new highway link between Sudbury and Timmins, for which 104 miles of new road will be required.

The Roads-to-Resources programme will continue, including work from Savant Lake southerly to Highway 17, and on the Spruce River Road from Port Arthur northerly, the Pickle Crow Road northerly to Lingman Lake and a road from north of Elliot Lake toward Highway 129.

While extension of the King's Highway system and improvement of the existing mileage within it will continue at a high level in 1964, the increasing emphasis of The Department of Highways is on greater financial and other assistance to the municipalities. This is by way of supplementary assistance to certain townships, increased participation in connecting link facilities which tie in with the King's Highways and direct aid to specific major urban projects. More than 200 townships have received an increased rate of road subsidy and the rates have been increased for the connecting link facilities of many municipalities.

The direct aid programme has led to approval of an expressway in Port Arthur and Fort William and for a similar road in Kitchener-Waterloo, with both construction and property acquisition being subsidized at the rate of 75 per cent. The advance payments of subsidies based on the previous year's expenditure, instituted last year, will assist the municipalities in the financing of road work and will minimize financing costs, thus reducing the burden on the municipal taxpayer.

The committee studying transportation in Metropolitan Toronto has already established the physical feasibility of certain commuter-train operations. It will now examine the economic feasibility of commuter services and the impact of transportation planning on land use and other aspects of community development.

Metropolitan Toronto will be eligible for a subsidy of 33⅓ per cent on its expenditure for construction of the right-of-way for the Bloor-Danforth subway, beginning next April 1. The subway grant is a recognition by the province of the unusual transportation problems which face Metropolitan Toronto and will result in an earlier completion of the

subway. The cost of such assistance will be offset by the lessened requirement for the expansion of arterial streets and expressways in this area.

The sum of \$20 million will be requested to enable a further purchase of debentures of Metropolitan Toronto for subway purposes.

The Royal commission on redistribution is continuing the work involved in effecting a further redistribution of seats throughout the province.

An interim report of the select committee on consumer credit is expected during this session and the government will study it carefully with a view to implementing the measures necessary to protect the people of Ontario. You will be asked to extend the life of this committee so that it may continue its work.

A committee will continue its enquiries into various stock purchase transactions and company reporting, to ensure that the necessary disclosures are made for the information of the investing public.

The centennial of the Canadian Confederation, of which Ontario was one of the founding provinces, will be celebrated in 1967. Plans are proceeding to ensure that the historic significance of the centennial should be observed and commemorated in this province in an appropriate manner.

Following clarification of the programme of the federal authorities, Ontario regulations have been made. The municipalities of Ontario have been sent detailed information by The Department of Municipal Affairs concerning centennial projects which they can undertake and arrangements into which they can enter, and in so doing, qualify for federal and provincial monies available for such purposes.

There are great figures in our Canadian history whose vision and efforts resulted in the establishment of the Canadian Confederation. These are the leaders whose memory we should revere, and of whose achievements all Canadians are entitled to be justly proud. The government is planning to mark, in a special way from time to time, the role played in the life of our country by these great statesmen of the past to whom our homage is due.

Bearing this in mind, it should be noted that on January 11, 1965, will be celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Canadian and first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. While the sesqui-centennial of the chief architect of Confederation will undoubtedly be organized on a

national scale, it will be of particular interest to our province, in which he lived his entire life after coming from Scotland as a lad of five. It was in Ontario that Sir John A. Macdonald first practised law, and began the remarkable career in the course of which his brilliance as a political leader and statesman won for him national and international renown. It is proposed that due honour and recognition be accorded the memory of the great patriot and statesman whose political wisdom, clear vision and unfaltering courage were such decisive factors in placing Canada on the road to nationhood.

The legislative and budgetary programme that is being placed before you this session has been developed to promote the expansion of our province and to extend our economic, social and welfare services. The programme covers all departments of the government. It has been formulated with regard to the needs of the province and the extent of our financial resources.

May Divine Providence bless you and guide you in the course of the deliberations which lie ahead.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire from the chamber.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that to prevent mistakes I have obtained a copy of His Honour's speech, which I will now read.

(Reading dispensed with.)

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) that the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to this House be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like through you to extend a welcome

to the new members who are here. We had a short session in the fall, but this is the first formal session of this government at which relatives and friends can attend the opening and I would like to extend a welcome first to the new hon. members. Thirty-seven men, or 34.2 per cent of the hon. members, are here for the first time. I extend them a welcome, Mr. Speaker, and of course I extend also a welcome to their friends and guests who are present.

I might say things do not always proceed in this chamber in this atmosphere of lightness and sweetness which exists today. I think probably we are embarking, Mr. Speaker, on what might be described as a lively session. I can only assure the company assembled here that while we have varying ideas of how to achieve things, I think perhaps, among the members, we have common aims, and that is the well-being, in the final analysis, of the people of the province.

I would like to draw your attention to some portraits, Mr. Speaker, if I may, that are hanging in the east end of the second floor. We do and will continue to commemorate the men who have served this province. There are six portraits hanging there covering about 34 years of government. Two of them were hung yesterday, if I may put it that way. I do not know how else to put it.

Of these six men whose portraits are on the wall, the first is Mitchell Hepburn, who was Prime Minister from July 10, 1934 until October 21, 1942. Next to him is Gordon D. Conant, who was Prime Minister from October 21, 1942 until May 18, 1943. Next to him—and this is one of the new pictures—is Harry Nixon, whose son sits in this House, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Nixon was Prime Minister from May 18, 1943 until August 17, 1943.

Now we leave one era of Ontario politics. The next man whose portrait is there is George Drew, who was Prime Minister from August 17, 1943 until October 19, 1948. Tom Kennedy's portrait follows; he was Prime Minister from October 19, 1948 until May 4, 1949. The final picture is that of my very dear friend, the Hon. Leslie M. Frost, who is with us today, and who was Prime Minister of this province from May 4, 1949 until November 8, 1961.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I listened very carefully to the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon and I rise primarily now because I find myself in the unusual experience of being in agreement with everything he has said. I take this

occasion to remark upon that because I doubt if there will be many occasions in the days that are to come when my thoughts and his will harmonize to the extent that they have done today.

I, too, offer my congratulations to the new hon. members of the Legislature and express the hope and the belief that they will quickly be assimilated into the work of this Legislature and will be able to make the maximum contribution to the political life of this province. I share my hon. friend's view as well when he anticipates that this will be a lively session. I assure you we will bend our efforts toward making whatever contribution we can to the fulfilment of his prophecy. But, all in all, while I am sure we will disagree on many items that come up in the future of this House, we are, after all, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, conscious of the responsibility that we have here and we are determined to carry it out as we see it should be carried out.

The purpose that all of us have in mind is the same. The avenue or the road that we traverse to attain that objective sometimes is different, but the end result, it is our fervent hope, will be the same. That end would be for the betterment of the people of this prov-

ince and the strengthening of this province in the chain of provinces throughout Canada.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on an even more remarkable situation—I find myself in agreement with both the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I do not know what this presages for the current session. I have been told by both of them it is going to be lively. I shall do my best to fulfil their prediction.

The only comment, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to make—and it is one I have made in the House before, perhaps it is more appropriate now than ever before with some 37 or 38 new hon. members in the House—is that I do not think there is any nobler pursuit than the offer of a man to serve his fellow men in a democratic society in a Legislature such as this. I am hoping that those 38 will find it as satisfying an experience as those of us who have been in the House for quite some time.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.10 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, January 16, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves, seconded by Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General), that during the present session of the legislative assembly provision be made for the taking and printing of reports, debates and speeches and to that end that Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ an editor of debates and speeches and the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him. Also that Mr. Speaker be authorized to arrange for the printing of the reports in the amount of 1,600 copies daily, copies of such printed reports to be supplied to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, to Mr. Speaker, to the Clerk of the legislative assembly, to the legislative library, to each hon. member of the assembly, to the reference libraries of the province, to the press gallery, to the newspapers of the province as approved by Mr. Speaker and the balance to be distributed by the clerk of the assembly as directed by Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, does the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) include the ethnic press when he mentions copies of the debates?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, they are distributed to the newspapers and I assume that the ethnic press is included in the list. In any event, the Speaker has discretion to do this. If they are not included they will be, but I am quite certain they are.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Speaker, on the same topic, I certainly think that consideration should be given to having copies sent to the libraries of each of the high schools.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cass, that a select committee of 15 hon. members be appointed to prepare and report at all convenient dispatch, lists of the members to compose the standing committees ordered by the House, such select committee to be composed as follows: Mr. Carruthers, chairman; Messrs. Cowling, Edwards, Ewen, Farquhar, Gisborn, Gomme, Lawrence (Russell), Mackenzie, Rollins, Wells, Whicher, White, Whitney and Yakabuski, and a quorum of the said committee to consist of four members.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): I have an observation, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to make with respect to this motion. I understand that the committee is scheduled to meet at ten, ten-thirty—one o'clock on Monday? Well that is quite all right. I thought it was earlier than that, pardon me.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, in this connection, is the hon. Prime Minister going to inform the House of some plans with regard to standing committees? Next motion? Sorry.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cass, that standing committees of this House for the present session be appointed for the following purposes: 1. on agriculture; 2. on education, health and welfare; 3. on government commissions; 4. on highways and tourism; 5. on labour, legal and municipal bills; 6. on natural resources, wildlife and mining; 7. on private bills; 8. on privileges and elections; 9. on public accounts; 10. on standing orders and printing; which said committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House and report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, what we are doing with this motion is consolidating the committees that we have had in previous

years and moving some like functions together. The purpose of this change is to see if we cannot have our committees operate in a somewhat more efficient manner than they have in the past. We had 18 committees last year, but under this year's arrangement we have ten. There are no subjects ruled out. Everything that was involved in the 18 committees last year is involved in these ten committees. In other words, it is a consolidation.

I would hope that these can be big committees. In other words, as many people as want may sit on these committees, but we should be able to arrange it that no two committees will sit at the same time. This may not be possible 100 per cent, but this is what we will arrange for. When a committee does meet it will have a proper agenda and a proper line-up of business to be dealt with.

I am also attempting to have the agenda for these committees prepared at least five days prior to meeting. It is the case, of course, with the private bills committee by statute, that the agenda must be set down five days ahead. I am going to attempt to do this with these other committees. The agenda that they will be dealing with will be on the notice boards around the building so that each hon. member will be able to inform himself of what is coming before these committees. I would hope in this way that we will have a more satisfactory arrangement than previously. If necessary, as the work of the session goes along, we can take a day, a week perhaps, and not sit here. Hon. members will recall that several years ago we reserved Wednesdays for committee days. In my opinion this proved to be highly unsatisfactory. It simply meant that everybody went home in the middle of the week. I did not notice that the committees functioned any more efficiently. However, if this proves to be necessary, we are sufficiently flexible that if the time comes when we need a day off to deal with committee work, we can do so.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, speaking to this motion and in an endeavour to continue the very pleasant atmosphere with which the House got started yesterday and has continued today, I suppose we shall not formally oppose this motion, but I did want to take the opportunity to express some reservations. Especially is that so when it comes home to me that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) has now informed us that, I believe it is labour, legal and municipal bills, are to be consolidated within the purview of one committee. As I say, we are willing to

try it, but I want to put on record my reservations. I have always felt that the legal bills committee was the place for the lawyers, of which some people feel that we have too many in this House.

Mr. MacDonald: I notice that protest came from the Tory benches where most of the lawyers are.

Mr. Sopha: Speaking fairly seriously on that score, I felt that the legal bills committee was the place where the lawyers hammered out and analyzed from a legal point of view bills that are strictly legal bills and in most part deal with the administration of justice. Now we are informed that labour bills are to go to that same committee and it somewhat buttresses a feeling I always had that one of the problems of labour legislation in the province is that there is too much legalism and too much jurisprudence connected with the subject. That is the main reservation.

In other words, I just do not see how these two, in the words of the hon. Prime Minister himself, are like subjects—matters of a similar nature. I contend that legal bills and labour legislation are two entirely dissimilar subjects. If we find it does not work out, and again adopting one of the words used by the hon. Prime Minister, flexibility—it is a nice word, Mr. Speaker—I hope he will speedily change it, during this session in fact. But we will try it out in order to endeavour to co-operate with the government, of course keeping in mind the reservations that I have expressed.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to make any extended comments on the principle of consolidation which the hon. Prime Minister has just enunciated. It sounds to me like a good idea and one that is worth trying. The hon. member for Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, may have a point that one committee—labour, legal and municipal—is something of a catch-all and one that perhaps we can watch closely and reconsider at a later date if necessary.

However, I think that most of us will agree that our committee system in the past has not worked very well and that this experiment the hon. Prime Minister is proposing provides hope that we will have more effective operation of the committees in the future.

My principal reason for rising, Mr. Speaker, is to refer once again to what I would call the orphan committee. Certainly it has been the orphan in the past and we have no clear assurance from the revised line-up that it will

not be an orphan in the future. That is the public accounts committee.

The previous head of this government had—he was a very experienced legislator—a great knowledge of parliamentary procedures, but he did have one rather queer notion and that was that the public accounts committee was a sort of scandal committee, that it never met unless somebody wanted to charge the government or someone else with some scandalous activity. Now I do not really know what authority he ever had for that proposition, because my conception of public accounts committees, and anything I have ever read about them in other jurisdictions, is that they are committees whose function it is to review the spending policies of the various government departments. I would venture to suggest that it has been a great many years since a public accounts committee in this Legislature performed that function.

Last year we once again raised the question of making the public accounts committee operate effectively. My recollection is that its first meeting was called about a week before the adjournment of the Legislature; and everyone knows what it is like in the last week; there is no time to consider anything. It seems to me that this committee should be in a position to undertake a programme of activities so that over the life of this Legislature—which presumably as we see it now—will be for perhaps four years, it can review the accounts of all of the government departments. I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister that he should arrange for the committee to be called together in the very near future, not waiting for the public accounts to become available, but calling it together immediately so that it can at least map out a plan of action.

I would suggest to him also that he might give consideration to the possibility of providing for the committee to meet between sessions of the Legislature, so that it can carry on this very important function without the members being continuously under the pressure of other business which arises in connection with the meetings of this House.

There has been no effective review of public accounts in this province. The hon. Prime Minister and others—at least, I think it was the hon. Prime Minister—but at any rate some spokesmen for the government, last year suggested that we could undertake a review of past expenditures in committee of supply in this House.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that that is a poor procedure. The committee of supply has sufficient to do in simply trying to analyze

the government's plans for the future, without considering in any detail how it has administered the funds of the province in the past. In any case, it is not possible in committee of supply to have the provincial auditor and departmental heads and other witnesses present to give information to hon. members. Surely in a democratic society financial accountability is basic, and yet we have no system of financial accountability in this House, or have not had for many years, because of the fact that the public accounts committee has simply not operated.

I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister that he take steps now, at the beginning of this new Legislature, to rectify this situation, to give the committee an opportunity to do a proper job. As I have suggested, that would be facilitated if he would have an early meeting of the committee so that it could map out a programme of action.

I would also suggest another reason why there should be an early meeting of the committee before the public accounts come down. There should be some inquiry into the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Robert J. Cudney, former Provincial Secretary, rather Deputy Provincial Secretary in the province of Ontario. This, I think, could very appropriately be a committee that could inquire into that matter. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is quite insufficient when a public servant, a senior public servant of many years standing—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

I think that the hon. member is straying from the motion and I shall have to ask him to confine his remarks to the motion before the House.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I will bring my remarks quickly to a conclusion. I had not intended to go into the Cudney affair other than to indicate that it appeared to me to be an appropriate area for investigation by the public accounts committee and an additional reason why the committee should be called together as soon as possible after it is set up.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I think it is interesting, it is noteworthy, that the hon. Prime Minister has suggested some form of revision to our committee system and the hon. members for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) and Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) have added their views to it. I think all three views put together indicate that there has been much lacking in our system of working committees and it may be that what the hon. Prime Minister proposes is

going to be an improvement, but I do not think it is going to be the answer.

One phrase that the hon. Prime Minister used was that the committees will be larger. To my mind, where committees have consisted of 50 members, and many of them have in the past, if the government is going to make them larger, it really means that we are going to have a small session of the Legislature in a committee room and it is going to make it much more difficult to follow any standard programme of procedure and any continuity of study and programming.

In Ottawa, Mr. Speaker, there has been experimentation along these lines with a desire by the government, by all parties represented there, to produce out of the committee system a real method of allowing back benchers to do work and study and to review various government procedures. It would have been my thought that committees could be smaller, much smaller, perhaps eight or ten members. The committees could have assigned to them, and should have assigned to them, permanent groups of civil servants who could do research and study for them. Also, there could and should be assigned to them, permanent groups of civil committees to inquire into various phases of government.

I think we have all noticed, Mr. Speaker, that the defence committee in Ottawa made a pretty thoroughgoing examination of Canada's defence procedures. It was given power by the House of Commons to summon before it various governmental people—civil servants, outside experts and so on—who gave opinions. That committee travelled extensively throughout Canada and other places in order to come to certain conclusions insofar as their opinion relates to the defence policies of this country. Certainly, within the purview of this Legislature there are many such fields that could be assigned specifically to designated committees.

I would suggest they be small in number of members—not larger in number—with specific civil servants assigned, so that there could be research and that sort of thing. In this way, Mr. Speaker, I think a dual purpose could be served. Number one, there could be concentrated study in specific subjects while this House is sitting. Number two, there could be education of individual members of the House into specific government policies and a better understanding promoted. Over a period of years membership in these committees could be rotated among other members in the House, and those who are not sitting on the Treasury benches could have a much better oppor-

tunity to participate in government than is allowed at present.

It is encouraging, perhaps, that this motion is brought in, indicating that the government is prepared to have another look at the committee system. I have grave doubts that these changes are going to produce much of an improvement. I think we are going to have more of the same with bigger attendances and more on the agenda and less accomplished, but I would certainly urge upon the government, Mr. Speaker, that some more careful review be made of the committee system, with perhaps a purpose in mind of moving along the line of some of the suggestions that I have made.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I would just say to my hon. friend, do not be too pessimistic because I think this will work, and it is not really my intention to make these committees any larger. What I meant to say was, I would not reduce them in size. I do not agree that they should be small, because there are many men here who want to sit on these committees. Of course, the minute you limit the size of a committee, you are going to eliminate some men who want to attend when the committee is sitting.

In regard to the whole committee situation, over the years the committees have taken unto themselves functions they did not have, say, ten years ago, and there are other changes that have taken place. I think perhaps we use the committees too much. I would prefer to see fuller debate on many of these matters in the committee stage in this House when everybody is present. I point out to you that what we do now, for instance, in dealing with estimates, is quite a change from what was done 10 or 15 years ago. At one time the estimates of the entire government were passed in this Legislature in one night. Now we spend sometimes two and three days with both afternoon and night sessions, dealing with the estimates of a department. What really has happened is, that estimates have come to be where a complete review is made of the entire function, policy and operation of a department, sir, and the Minister with his deputies must answer, and does answer, the most searching questions into all the functions of the department.

I think perhaps we have referred too many things to committees which should be dealt with here. Why take a subject and refer it to a small group of this Legislature when we have the means here to debate it fully with everyone present? Committees really, in my opinion, are designed to permit

the general public to come and make representations. The type of thing that should go to a committee is that on which the general public may want to come and express its opinion about the legislation being dealt with. Of course, in some instances, some of these matters are properly dealt with in committee stage, but I do not like to see the committees become larger or more powerful than the Legislature itself, because after all, they are only one segment. However, we will try this and see how it functions and we are flexible.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has made no comment at all on the public accounts committee. Is it going to meet?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Yes, the public accounts committee will be set up. I just noticed last year that it met but none of the hon. Opposition members turned up at the meetings—

Mr. Bryden: When did it meet, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It met on a Monday morning —

Mr. Bryden: But late in the session.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It met on a Monday morning and not a single Opposition member turned up at that meeting.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if I am still in order, I would like to pursue this. The hon. Prime Minister's whole attitude and approach to this clearly is open to the interpretation that the public accounts committee is going to remain the orphan. For the hon. Prime Minister, in an uncharacteristic way, to resort to this argument, that last year the committee met and the Opposition members did not turn up, is simply to ignore the basic fact that the committee met in the last week or ten days or two weeks of the session when clearly it could not do any job.

Mr. Bryden: And we failed to turn up out of protest.

Mr. MacDonald: The question that was put to the hon. Prime Minister was: Is this going to be a meaningful committee; is it going to be called early in the session so that there is some intention to make it a public accounts committee in the tradition of British parlia-

mentary experience? I will not clutter the question up beyond that, and that alone.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, certainly if I were not going to call the committee, I would not set it up in the first place. It will function and I will bring it together. We have gone through this each year for the last three years. I have a programme which I think will definitely make this committee meaningful. I am certainly not going to permit it to be used as a—I did not intend to enter into this debate, but now it is started — I do not intend it to be used as a place where the members can go on witch hunts. It has a function and we will give it work to do.

I would point out too, that it is simple to say we have no examination and so on. We have in the government administration what is called pre-audits. This is done by the provincial auditor and the audit is done on all our accounts prior to the time any disbursements are made. In other words, to get a cheque from the Treasurer, you have to get the approval of the provincial auditor before the cheque is drawn. We have some very good safeguards. On the other hand, these are things obviously not known to members of the House and it might be that a committee could start with a complete examination of how the government does its financing, how the provincial auditor works, and we can move from there into more detailed examination item by item. This is what we had planned to do last year in that famous meeting when the Opposition did not turn up, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to re-emphasize the remarks of my colleague, the hon. member for Downsview, to the hon. Prime Minister, because I have noticed in previous sessions, Mr. Speaker, where the previous Prime Minister had emphasized with some pride the fact that the committee system really was a method by which hon. members would get information, would get knowledge of different departments, where experts would be called, where people not only in the civil service but outside the civil service—delegations—would be able to come and present views. I suggest that certainly the committees should not override or dominate the position of the Legislature, but having been in Parliament through previous sessions, I must say that the committee system to me—perhaps it is because of personal inadequacies—but I

would say I did not get a great deal from the rush and the bustle of having to dash down and attend one committee, get your name ticked off as being on that, see a movie or some such programme, then hurry over to another committee.

But I would say that one committee in which I learned much, was the committee on retraining, of which the hon. Minister from Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Simonett) was the chairman. After having got information, after having experts come to us, having people from outside come and make presentations, I felt that when I came to the House I was more informed and more able to ask sensible questions. I am sure that all of us wish on all sides such background could be developed in committees.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I believe that was a select committee, it was not a standing committee.

Mr. Thompson: Yes, it was a select committee.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We are dealing with standing committees.

Mr. Thompson: Exactly, but I want to see the standing committees focus and be as effective as the select committees have been.

I would like to say another thing, sir, if I may, about these committees which I found rather ironical. I noticed where there were hon. members on the government side who in the committee meetings would stand up—and I could give many examples, I take the example of retired teachers—where even one hon. member from the government side stood up and said that he would push in the Legislature to see there was a fair deal for the teachers. Now that was behind the closed doors of the committee room. Nothing was recorded in that committee, and I can assure you nothing was said on behalf of those teachers by that hon. member in the Legislature. I would hope that there would be some kind of minutes kept of how these people propose motions, etc., in the committee; that there be some permanent record so that then we could follow through and see that a stand is consistent not only in the committee but also in the Legislature.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I get quite a laugh out of the last speaker, if you do not mind my saying so, because as I recall in the last session the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) was not around very much, either in committee

or in the House. Now for him to get up at this stage of the game and expound on his theories of what we should be doing in committees is very humorous—

An hon. member: He was around enough to be re-elected.

Mr. Cowling: The thing for him to do, Mr. Speaker, is to start attending the committees first of all. I think if he would do that and find out what we do in our standing committees, he would be in a much better position to discuss it now.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves that tomorrow, Friday, and each succeeding Friday for the present session, this House will meet at ten-thirty o'clock a.m. and that rule 2 of the assembly be suspended so far as it might apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have a question of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), notice of which has been given to him.

In view of the fact that the city of Windsor made application to annex the surrounding suburban areas and in view of the fact the Ontario Municipal Board issued an interim annexation report ruling out annexation at that time, when can the city of Windsor expect a final decision on its request to the annexation of the surrounding suburban area?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question of the hon. member, I would say that the government does not consider that the situation in the Windsor area justifies the establishment of any new special purpose authority on a regional basis, even as a temporary measure, pending the final disposition of the city's application for amalgamation. At the same time, it should be understood that the government has no intention of interfering with the jurisdiction and the powers of the Ontario Municipal Board or directing the manner or the time within which it should finally dispose of the application in question.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I have a question to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis). Is the hon. Minister aware that school boards are being hampered in the preparation of their budgets for 1964 because they have not yet been informed of the grant structure for this year?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member (Mr. Troy) for notice of this question. I think the answer is very simply, yes; but in view of the fact that I am sure the hon. member has such a great interest in this I might point out to him that some three years ago, if memory serves me correctly, the grant regulations were available in March; some two years ago the latter part of February; last year it was a little earlier in February. I think that I can assure the hon. member that we can look forward to even further improvement this year.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question. Does the hon. Minister—did he not inform the boards—

Mr. Speaker: No further questions in that relation without the permission of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Troy: May I ask a supplementary question?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister must be aware that he informed, I understand, the school authorities that they would have that information before Christmas.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The authorities, Mr. Speaker, were never given that information at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have a question I would like to address to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), a copy of which I have submitted to him in advance.

Pending the final report of the investigation into the advisability of compulsory arbitration of the labour-management disputes in hospitals generally across the province, has the hon. Minister received or requested an interim report on the Trenton Hospital situation where the workers have been on strike for nearly three months?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question I would say that the department has been in touch with the commission appointed under The Public Inquiries Act last fall. I think that a further statement by reading recent correspondence might answer the question more directly.

On my return to the office on January 6 last I reviewed with senior officials of the department the status of the bargaining negotiations which were going on with respect to certain collective labour agreements

across the province and with particular reference to the position involving hospitals in Ontario.

On that day I directed the deputy Minister to communicate and get in touch with the chairman of the committee, His Honour Judge Bennett, to make certain inquiries of him and to communicate certain facts with respect to the hospital situation as it then existed. Now it has been indicated that Judge Bennett has no objection to this correspondence being read and I will therefore read a letter directed to His Honour Judge C. E. Bennett of Owen Sound, under date of January 10 of 1964, as follows:

Dear Judge Bennett—

this letter is from the deputy Minister of Labour:

Dear Judge Bennett:

I was pleased to have the opportunity of talking to you by long distance telephone on Monday last, January 6, 1964, as to the arrangements which you have made in reference to the Chatham General Hospital and the group of four hospitals at Windsor, Ontario, having in mind that the unions and hospital authorities were in negotiations for new collective agreements. My Minister, Mr. Rowntree, had asked me for a report on these situations and it was in pursuance of his request that I was in touch with you.

The deputy then proceeds to report and I shall go on:

With reference to the Chatham General Hospital I informed you on Monday that a basis of settlement had been reached subject to ratification by the union membership. I am now able to tell you that this settlement has been ratified by the parties.

With regard to the Windsor situation, I understand from you that the commission has fixed a date of Thursday, January 16, 1964, to hear representations from all parties at Windsor, Ontario, which you indicated was the earliest feasible date for such a meeting.

I confirm our further conversation on Tuesday, January 7, 1964, when I advised you that Mr. V. E. Scott, a department conciliation officer, was meeting that day with the interested parties in Windsor, Ontario. The meeting was adjourned in Toronto and resumed in The Department of Labour building on Thursday, January 9, 1964. After a full day of negotiation a basis of settlement was reached last evening (Thursday) which is subject to ratification by the employees.

As I informed you on Monday last, the Minister is interested in knowing whether or not the commission intends to submit an interim report, having in mind the specific mention of the Trenton situation in its terms of reference; and further, if an interim report is to be made, do you propose to make specific recommendations at that time?

Your advice on this matter will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. Metzler,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

And under date of January 14, the chairman of the committee, Judge Bennett, wrote as follows:

Mr. J. B. Metzler,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
8 York Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Metzler:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10, 1964.

The commission has met on four occasions, once in Toronto and three times at Belleville, all with respect to the Trenton situation.

We are sitting at Windsor on this Thursday, January 16; at Toronto on January 17; at Toronto on January 23; at Niagara Falls on January 24; and at Toronto on January 30 and 31. Briefs are expected from: Canadian Union of Public Employees, Trenton Memorial Hospital, Ontario Hospital Association, Ontario Federation of Labour, International Society of Medical Technologists, International Union of Operating Engineers, Canadian Union of Operating Engineers, Building Services Employees Union, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Board of Trade Metro Toronto, Hamilton General Hospital Union, Professor Arthurs and Professor Crispo of the University of Toronto, Chatham General Hospital, The Hospital Board for Windsor, and the union and hospital from Fort Erie, Ontario. You will appreciate that these associations and organizations had to be given a certain amount of time for the preparation of their submissions on a subject as important and with such widespread implications as compulsory arbitration.

Answering your enquiry as to whether we intend to submit an interim report on the Trenton situation, it is our intention to communicate with the government immediately upon completion of the above

sittings or sooner if possible. We are very concerned with the situation at the Trenton hospital. However, our terms of reference include the feasibility and desirability of compulsory arbitration with respect to disputes at hospitals generally in the province of Ontario, and as we have not heard any submissions on the general question of compulsory arbitration at hospitals, the majority of our commission consider any recommendation based solely on the evidence presented to us regarding the Trenton dispute would be premature and of uncertain value. One member of our commission has been of the opinion that an interim report should be made.

In answer to your question as to whether the commission will make specific recommendations in this report we believe at this time—

And I now interject and comment outside the letter because it is my opinion that a word has been omitted from the typing and since I received the question I have not been able to reach Judge Bennett to ascertain whether it was deliberate or otherwise, but I will read the short paragraph as it appears in the letter.

In answer to your question as to whether the commission will make specific recommendations in this report we believe at this time that specific recommendations will be made in accordance with our terms of reference.

I again digress and I think that that should read, having in mind the tenor of the rest of the letter, that no specific recommendations would be made, but I shall check that out and report again to the House.

Mr. MacDonald: With regard to the Trenton situation?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: With regard to the statement in the letter. I think it should read "no", as against the background of the letter.

And I go on with the last paragraph:

While mediation may not be strictly within our terms of reference, the commission in December did explore the possibility of effecting a settlement at Trenton but was unsuccessful in its efforts. We have decided to try again. A committee of the Trenton Hospital Board is meeting with the commission in Toronto on Friday morning and the union is meeting with us in the afternoon.

Yours truly,

C. E. Bennett.

I think that by reading the correspondence on this subject that the question of the hon. member will have been answered.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass), as follows: Will the hon. Attorney-General conduct appropriate enquiries into and report to this House on allegations that three taxi drivers picketing in front of the Parliament buildings yesterday, after having complied with a request to move to a spot where they would not be in the way, were ordered by a police inspector to leave the area altogether and were subjected to physical violence?

If I may make just one explanation of my question, Mr. Speaker, I hope we will never reach the situation where citizens of this province cannot come to the seat of government.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

The hon. member has submitted his question and I am afraid that I cannot allow further elaboration upon it. I shall ask the hon. Minister to reply.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to answer this question in the affirmative and I would like to say in addition that the matter had already been drawn to my attention as early as yesterday afternoon and preliminary inquiry by me would indicate that the area at the time and place in question was under supervision of the police of Metropolitan Toronto and I had already been in touch with the chairman of that commission requesting that there be a full inquiry and report to me. When that comes to hand I will be glad to produce it for this House and also, if further action is indicated by the contents of that report, to see that such action or further investigation is taken.

Mr. Bryden: I would like to thank the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker, and now I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In view of evidence of mounting discontent with the policies of the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission, is the hon. Minister prepared to reconsider the powers given to the commission by part XII of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act to provide a reasonable degree of accountability to the public or the duly elected representatives of the public?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, I welcome the question of the hon. member in that it

gives me an opportunity to perhaps provide some clarification on this rather interesting subject.

Now if I may have the attention of the hon. members opposite, I will be pleased to continue.

This is rather a complicated subject. I want to be very certain of course that the information I provide to the hon. member who asked the question in the House is complete in every detail.

When the police forces of the 13 metropolitan area municipalities were amalgamated into a single metropolitan police force effective January 1, 1957, the legislation provided for a metropolitan board of commissioners of police. It was then considered that to require such a board to exercise the licensing powers with respect to certain trades and occupations of the former city commission, in the case of the city, and by the councils in the other twelve municipalities, would impose an excessive burden upon the metropolitan police commission.

For the protection of the public and in the interests of uniformity throughout the area, certain licensing powers should by legislation be committed to a separate commission called the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission. The powers given to this commission by the province were confined to those that throughout the rest of Ontario had been previously exercised solely by police commissions in all the other cities of Ontario.

The main classifications were carters, teamsters, owners and drivers of cabs, taxi cab brokers, auctioneers, bill posters, driving schools and instructors, electricians and electrical contractors, plumbers and plumbing contractors and the regulation of tag days. The only new principle introduced at that time was, in effect, the decision to transfer to a separate commission licensing powers and duties which at that time were by law the duty of police commissions in all cities. As the hon. members of the House are aware, these commissions are composed of the head of the council and two persons designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of which must be a county or district judge. The head of the council is thus able to convey to the commission, the views of the council with respect to licensing policies generally.

In the case of the metropolitan licensing commission, by an amendment made last year, the commission is composed of the chairman of the metropolitan council, or his

delegate, and two persons appointed by the metropolitan council who are not members of the council of any area municipalities. In this manner, it is possible for the members of the licensing commission to follow in a general way the policy views of the metropolitan council responsible for their appointment.

Reconsideration by the government of the present powers of the licensing commission, in my opinion, should be given only after the present Royal Commission on the Government of Metropolitan Toronto has concluded its work and brought forward its recommendations.

Mr. Bryden: May I ask a supplementary question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is prepared to answer, the hon. member may ask.

Mr. Bryden: I would like to inquire, Mr. Speaker, if the House is to understand from what he said at the end of his answer that any matters relating to The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act will now be in a state of suspended animation until after the commission has reported, or is there a possibility of getting amendments made if clear need is demonstrated?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. member's question is not relevant to the former question. If it is desirable I will deal with Bill 80 and any amendment to it in the ordinary course of events.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask if that memorandum said one member must be a judge?

Mr. Speaker: Order! No further questions—

Mr. Sopha: Well, if he will answer—

Mr. Speaker: Even if he will answer, any question must be submitted to the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, if it will assist the hon. member for Sudbury, I will be glad to answer his question. Would he please speak?

Mr. Sopha: Did you say in your memorandum that one of the members of the police commission must be a judge?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: You are questioning me now as to the metropolitan licensing commission?

Mr. Sopha: No, your statement—your own statement.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I spoke about the appointment of the police commissions and the answer is yes, that is quite true, under the general legislation.

Mr. Sopha: That is not so.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Under the general legislation? Under The Municipal Act?

Mr. Sopha: We amended that—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Sopha: We amended that two years ago. It is not so. He does not have to be a judge now.

An hon. member: Why did you ask that?

Mr. Sopha: To see if the hon. Minister knew about it.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I am advised by my legal adviser that the hon. member for Sudbury is wrong in his statement.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House I would like to say to the members that in these first few days it is going to take a little time to get a flow of work running. We will meet tomorrow morning, probably fairly briefly. Monday we will have the opening addresses in the Throne Speech debate and then I would hope by Tuesday or Wednesday we will have a steady flow of work going through the House. The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will speak in that debate on Thursday next week and will be followed by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald).

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned until 10.30 of the clock tomorrow morning.

The House adjourned at 4.05 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, January 17, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petitions were brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the town of Cochrane praying that an Act may pass granting the corporation authority by by-law to fix the assessment of the property of Cochrane Industries Limited.

Of the corporation of the city of Owen Sound praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law to extend the time for the return of the assessment roll.

Of the corporation of the township of West Ferris praying that an Act may pass clarifying the boundaries of the township.

Of the corporation of the city of Waterloo, praying that an Act may pass providing for the establishment of a community services board to develop and supervise the city's parks and recreational activities.

Of the board of education for the city of London praying that an Act may pass vesting certain lands in the board in fee simple; also, the petition of the corporation of Huron College praying that an Act may pass revising the administration of the college; also, the petition of Westminster College praying that an Act may pass authorizing exemption from taxes; also, the petition of the corporation of the city of London praying that an Act may pass giving the public utilities commission power to acquire and hold land; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the township of Pittsburg praying that an Act may pass annexing part of the city of Kingston to the township; also, the petition of the corporation of the town of Smith's Falls praying that an Act may pass authorizing a fixed assessment for Hershey Chocolate of Canada Limited.

Of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto praying that an Act may pass establish-

ing the board of governors of Riverdale Hospital; also, the petition of the corporation of the city of Toronto praying that an Act may pass permitting extension of Maple Leaf Gardens over Carlton and Wood Streets; and for other purposes.

For the incorporation of Brock University; also, the petition of the corporation of the town of Thorold praying that an Act may pass enabling it to acquire, hold and dispose of Sullivan Park; and for other purposes.

Of the public school board of the township school area of the township of Erin praying that an Act may pass annulling certain trusts with respect to certain lands and permitting the sale thereof by the board.

For incorporation of Rochdale College.

Of the corporation of the township of Saltfleet praying that an Act may pass authorizing by-laws with respect to the postponement of part of special rates for local improvements, with respect to lands used exclusively for farm land.

Of the Toronto Home Missions Council of the United Church of Canada praying that an Act may pass widening the terms of the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust.

Of the corporation of the city of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass transferring the administration of the Dr. H. P. Wright Memorial Trust to the corporation; and for other purposes; also, the petition of the corporation of the University of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass empowering it to expropriate certain specified lands; also, the petition of Ottawa Community Chests praying that an Act may pass authorizing notice of its meetings to be given by publication as provided by by-law, and changing the corporation's name to Ottawa and District Community Chest.

Of the corporation of the Ross Memorial Hospital praying that an Act may pass changing the composition of the board of governors.

Of the corporation of the county of Frontenac praying that an Act may pass changing the composition of the Frontenac District High School Board.

For the incorporation of the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Of the corporation of the city of Hamilton praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of buildings and providing for their safety; and for other purposes.

Of the Norfolk Hospital Association praying that an Act may pass authorizing the use of income and capital of any donations, gifts or bequests for the general authorized purposes of the association; also, the petition to reactivate the W. F. Thomas Foundation.

Of the corporation of the city of Barrie praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to make a grant to the Barrie YM-YWCA of \$4,000 per year for ten years.

Of the corporation of the city of Peterborough praying that an Act may pass authorizing an exclusive franchise for five years to Borden Transit Limited.

Of the corporation of the township of York praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to establish a board of control; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Niagara Falls praying that an Act may pass approving a pension plan for its employees.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves, seconded by Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition), that Mr. W. G. Noden, member for the electoral district of Rainy River, be appointed as chairman of the committee of the whole House for the present session.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I would like to speak to this motion for a moment, if I may, and say that the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and I are very happy to make this motion to appoint my very good friend, the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden).

The hon. member entered the Legislature first in 1951 at the same time as I. He represents a very beautiful part of Ontario. If hon. members can ever find any good reason to pay a visit to that riding of Rainy River I would suggest they take advantage of it. I recall some years ago we were fortunate enough to take a select committee into that area and, by a little judicious timetabling, we were able to see and enjoy some of the

natural beauties and assets that the hon. member has in his riding.

I am sure that the hon. member will do the task we are going to ask him to do and I can assure him from the government point of view he will receive every co-operation from us.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Before the motion is put, Mr. Speaker, I would join with the hon. Prime Minister in seconding the appointment of the hon. member for Rainy River. I think this is perhaps the first time that we have had a chairman of the committee of the whole House from that great northwest. The hon. member for Rainy River will, I am sure, exhibit that great tact and patience, and yet at the same time that persistent attitude, that he must have had in order to get the great causeway up in the northwest. I am sure those faculties will be put to wider use as chairman of the committee of the whole House. I can promise my hon. friend that when he takes the chair as chairman of the committee of the whole House that we will give to him the usual courtesy that has prevailed in the past.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I cannot play any formal role in this motion that has been made by the hon. Prime Minister and seconded by the hon. leader of the Opposition, but I do want to assure the hon. member for Rainy River that, in those carefully chosen words of the hon. leader of the Opposition, we will do everything possible to fulfill the traditions of this House now so firmly established.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, in keeping with another portion of the remarks already made in regard to the causeway up there, that the job is unfinished. Schubert had his unfinished Symphony and Rainy River has its unfinished road, so I hope in these positions of greater power here that we can get that road finished, not only for the benefit of the hon. member in question, but for the people there.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House.

House in committee; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. members of this Legislature, I want to take this opportunity of thanking the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) for the honour which you have bestowed upon me this morning. I assure you that I will try to be impartial as your chairman during this coming session.

This also applies to all hon. members of this Legislature.

I want to thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) for their kind remarks. We in north-western Ontario feel that we have mutual understanding of all of Ontario and we enjoy having hon. members of this Legislature and others in this part of Ontario visit that part of Ontario which today we feel is so important to the economic welfare of this province. I assure you that in the days to come I will try to carry out my duty in the manner in which other chairmen of committees of the whole have done in the past and to the best of my ability. Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: The committee of the whole House begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

HUMAN RIGHTS CODE

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make reference to the question of the committee appointed under The Public Inquiries Act to study compulsory arbitration and the reference I made yesterday to a communication received from the chairman of that committee, His Honour Judge Bennett and addressed to the Deputy Minister of Labour. I have since been in touch with the chairman of the committee myself and have ascertained that it was his intention that the letter as received should stand as it was written and that it was accurate as I read it in the House yesterday.

I understand from the chairman that it is the committee's present position and intention that no interim report is to be made at this date as certain relevant submissions are to be heard, hence the reference to the hearings yet to be held in his letter. However, it is the present intention of the committee that an interim report on the Trenton situation, and possibly with recommendations, will then be made and the intention is that this interim report would be made at an appropriate time and ahead of the final report.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): In moving the adjournment of the House, we will proceed on Monday with the motion in reply to the Address from the Throne.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.00 o'clock, a.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, January 20, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT, 1964

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): moves first reading of bill intituled, The Industrial Safety Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, with respect to this bill, The Industrial Safety Act, 1964: It is a complete rewriting of the old Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and involves a major overhaul in industrial safety legislation. Where possible, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety have been implemented and the safety and welfare provisions have been expanded and modernized.

Some of the features of the new Industrial Safety Act of 1964 are, first, to increase flexibility and adaptation to changing conditions. The Act will contain only the fundamental welfare provisions, while the detailed requirements will be contained in the regulations. Care will be taken to ensure that the safety and welfare provisions are in line with today's needs.

Provision has also been made for making regulations respecting protection from fire, provision for sanitary facilities, safe atmospheric conditions, protective clothing and devices for employed persons, control of explosive dusts, gases and volatile liquids in industrial establishments, and storage and handling of combustible and flammable material. Processes requiring the use of face masks and helmets are specified.

Inspection of camps for factory workers has been transferred to The Department of Health as The Public Health Act already provides the necessary facilities for enforce-

ment. Children under 15 will not be allowed to work in a factory. Public laundries, laundromats and laundries operated in conjunction with hospitals, hotels, institutions for religious or charitable purposes, and educational institutions, except public and separate elementary and high schools, are deemed factories for the purposes of this Act.

The sale or transfer of possession of any unsafe machine for use in an industrial establishment will be prohibited. Provisions respecting home workers will be modernized. And protection will be provided for trade secrets which may become known to an enforcement officer; these will be protected.

This legislation is one new aspect of the department's programme to ensure that the safety, well-being and rights of every Ontario citizen are being protected.

THE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADESMEN'S QUALIFICATION ACT, 1964

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves first reading of bill intituled, The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964 is a complete rewriting and updating of the present Apprenticeship Act. The new Act will follow in general the lines suggested by the select committee on manpower training in its unanimous report.

Our desire to streamline the Act in the light of present-day conditions has resulted in a number of important changes in this legislation. For example, to make provision for the formal recognition of tradesmen; to meet the evident need for more skilled workmen who will be required in this province in the years ahead; to encourage the training of people already in industry to enable them to cope with the technological changes which are so rapidly taking place; to help provide opportunities for many of the young people of the province who will be graduating from secondary school in the years ahead.

Some of the principal changes in this Apprenticeship Act are as follows: The Crown will be subject to the same duties as any other employer of apprentices; administration of the Act will be placed in the hands of the director, who is responsible to the Minister of Labour. This change will bring the Act into line with current administrative practices.

Power to appoint a provincial advisory committee will now be held by the Minister of Labour. This committee is composed of representatives of employers and employees for any trade or group of trades. A committee member sits for a specified term and will not be eligible for reappointment for two years. The new Act will empower the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make agreements with the Minister of Labour for Canada respecting apprenticeship and/or manpower training.

An employer who employs persons under 21 in any trade for which a training programme is in effect will be required to notify the director. The director will be required to advise these persons of their right to become apprentices. No person will be allowed to perform work in any government building contract unless he employs an appropriate complement of apprentices. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council will be empowered to establish the complement, and regulate in relation to this requirement.

A contract of apprenticeship will not be considered to have been violated because the apprentice engages in a lawful strike.

Certificates issued under the existing Act, or apprenticeship contracts entered into under it, will remain good under the new Act. Discretion will be given to the directors who enroll a person as an apprentice or issue a certificate of qualification of apprenticeship or efficiency where health is a factor or where there is other good and sufficient reason for such action. At present the Act does not allow for dealing with such special situations.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder, before the hon. Minister gets on with another bill, if he would permit a question?

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, the recommendations made by Professor Bora Laskin after his exhaustive study of The Industrial Standards Act have received widespread and favourable attention. Many of the amendments proposed in this bill grew out of the recommendations contained in the Laskin report.

Chief among these changes are the following: First, administration of the Act will be vested in a director of labour standards and not in the industry and labour board. Second, the power of the Minister to enlarge, reduce or divide a zone as economic considerations and the public interests indicate will be clarified. The Minister will have the power to amend the definition of an industry without invalidating an existing schedule for the industry. Third, as recommended by Professor Laskin, notice will be published of any proposed amendment to a schedule or of any proposed conference. Fourth, the jurisdiction of a conference is broadened and a conference is empowered to propose vacations with pay and statutory holidays payment as terms of a schedule. Fifth, the Act will also be amended to empower an officer convening a conference to conduct closed conference investigations and to recommend in the public interest variations in the schedule to the Minister.

The Act also empowers the Minister to approve the schedule with such variations recommended by an officer as is considered desirable. This provision will permit the officer to consider conditions of labour, not necessarily to hear submissions of persons who failed to attend the conference. The duty of employers respecting the keeping of employment records for their employees is clarified.

The Act will create collection machinery through the county or division court to collect arrears of wages which have not been paid; and, lastly, it will be an offence for an employer to discharge or threaten to discharge an employee who has given information or assistance to the department or an inspector with respect to the enforcement of the Act.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves, seconded by Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture), first reading of a bill intituled, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: In this legislation we propose that the hours of work and hours by the clock provisions of the old Factory, Shop and Office Building Act be updated and transferred to this legislation. Responsibility for the administration of these provisions will rest with the industry and labour board rather than with the factory inspection branch. This is in keeping with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Safety. Maximum number of weekly working hours of youths and young girls is also considered. The earliest starting time for youths, young girls or women is 6 a.m. and the latest quitting time is 12 o'clock midnight. Provision is made for third shift under special circumstances. Provision is also made with respect to eating periods as suit the situation and the circumstances.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East) moves, seconded by Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East), first reading of a bill intitled An Act to Amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to make an announcement that will be of great interest to the dairy farmers of Ontario. Beginning this summer, it is the intention of The Ontario Department of Agriculture to launch a province-wide programme to control mastitis in the dairy herds of Ontario. This is one of the most important programmes ever undertaken by the department in the dairy industry. Although milk consumed by the public is not affected by the disease, mastitis is estimated to cost the dairy farmers of Ontario about \$10 million a year in lost production. Pasteurization, as it is universally practised, kills all known mastitis virus, but the problem has plagued farmers at the milk production level for more than 150 years.

Mastitis attacks the udders of cows and although researchers have been unable to pinpoint the cause, a programme to control the disease has now been developed by the Ontario Veterinary College. Results of a pilot project, which has been conducted at The Ontario Department of Agriculture's experimental station in Ridgetown over a two-year period, involving some 150 herds, has revealed that mastitis can be successfully controlled. It is now our intention to extend this

programme eventually to all parts of Ontario as soon as laboratory and other services can be arranged. Dairy farmers may enrol their herds in the mastitis control programme and following a period of testing and treatment, obtain a mastitis-free herd certificate, issued by The Ontario Department of Agriculture. An extensive education programme as well as a continuing research programme will be necessary to achieve success in controlling this problem.

On the basis of the pilot programme, we know that in many cases the problem can be rectified by participating in the control plan for about six months. Having met the problem, some farmers may not wish to continue in the control plan indefinitely. Others have indicated to the department that they would want to become members of the plan on a permanent basis. A nominal fee per cow, which has yet to be worked out to make the plan self-sustaining, would be charged to the farmer to cover initial laboratory and veterinary services when the farmer enrolls. Research today indicates that mastitis must be attacked on a herd basis to be successful, and for this reason farmers will be encouraged to enrol all their cows and to follow herd standards and uniform milking methods.

The department, in conjunction with the Ontario Veterinary College, is now working out arrangements for the control plan, including an effective starting date, laboratory services, field personnel and other services to the farmer that will be required. As well as the work of The Department of Agriculture, including that of the county agricultural representatives and the dairy branch field men, the full co-operation of the veterinary profession and others involved in the dairy industry will be necessary to achieve success. It is estimated that the loss in all of Canada because of mastitis is between \$25 million and \$30 million a year. In the United States the figure is estimated to run as high as \$400 million a year. Based on our present research and knowledge, an effective programme against mastitis must include detection, diagnosis and treatment, environmental factors, and milking methods and procedures. A programme that ignores any of these factors will have little chance of success. The dairy industry of Ontario cannot afford the loss of production because of this problem, and it cannot continue to absorb the increased cost of treatment without some major attack on the whole problem and its costs.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I

have a question of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), notice of which has been given to him. When will the government make public the report of the committee set up to make a full-scale inquiry into the economic conditions in the Windsor area, as had been ordered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in December, 1962?

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for giving notice of this question. The government has not as yet received a report from the Windsor committee, and I might say that as late as last Friday the committee discussed this with the Ontario Economic Council. Conditions have improved in Windsor considerably and the committee itself wishes to take the report back and update it before submitting it for final approval. I think very shortly it will be submitted for council approval.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The public accounts of the province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963.

2. The report of the Provincial Auditor of Ontario, 1962-63.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the west gallery students from St. Michael's Choir School, Toronto.

Orders of the day.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) that an humble address be presented to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows: To the Honourable Earl Rowe, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

On behalf of myself and the residents of the riding of Waterloo North, which I have the honour to represent, I wish to express my

sincere thanks for the honour accorded to us in moving the acceptance of the Speech from the Throne. It is a privilege most deeply appreciated.

I would also like to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your recent appointment. You have already straightened us out on points of order and privilege, which was certainly news to me, and I know you will guide the House wisely and well in your tenure of office.

It is less than four months ago that the people of Ontario went to the polls and gave the government of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) an overwhelming mandate. I wish to formally congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on the able leadership which contributed so much to these results and which was of such great assistance to us in our individual ridings.

In North Waterloo, my opponent was the leader of the official Opposition, Mr. Wintermeyer. Although our political views are obviously divergent, I wish to pay personal tribute to Mr. Wintermeyer as a sincere and dedicated man.

In reviewing past speeches of the acceptance of the Speech from the Throne, in many cases there appeared to be a pattern of reviewing past governmental activities. Not only does my lack of knowledge of the past history preclude this, but as well the time involved in pointing out details of these achievements and the great forward progress in the past term under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister and his Cabinet would consume too much time. For those in the House who may have other appointments today, I might say my speech will not take more than 20 minutes.

Rather than review the past, I would prefer to look to the future. But prior to this use of the crystal ball, a question that has often been asked in the past few months is why did you run for office? I would ask the hon. members present to review this question themselves. As a green member, it does not appear that the financial return is sufficient attraction to enter this business. I do not think it is the prestige or power, for in effect a member is at the beck and call of every resident in his riding to act as a public servant on many occasions. It must therefore be a combination of the challenge of attempting to win a seat and the fascination of taking an active part in our provincial affairs and contributing something to our people. This, combined with a new opportunity to learn, and possibly the glamour of sitting in the same House where great men have been in attendance and made far-reach-

ing and vital decisions, influences us to enter the political field.

A few moments ago I mentioned a look at the future. I will take my own riding of Waterloo North, as it is the one with which I am most familiar.

With the absolute certainty of reaching complete disagreement with 107 hon. members of this House, this Kitchener-Waterloo area is the finest place to live in Ontario. The riding is sizeable. There were approximately 66,000 voters in the last election. There is a great diversity of manufacturing, very rich agricultural land and a generally high level of employment.

I will use some rough figures in our area as a guide to the future. The population will—and this is on some surveys only—be approximately doubled by 1970. This means the needs of the people for governmental legislation which is wise and progressive is vital. The sewers and watermains, the roads and the sidewalks, will be increased not in feet but in miles. New classrooms and schools will be required, not in dozens, but in hundreds. More water will be necessary, millions of gallons.

As these problems become greater in our riding, they also become so throughout the province in multitudes of municipalities. It would be wise to continue to pursue the planning of regional or metro government at county level. This is not to take away the autonomy of the many existing governments but to prevent the overlapping of services such as sewers, water, planning, police, fire protection and roads.

This is not a simple problem to solve, but by earnest study and accurate forecasting of requirements, improvements will be made.

To amplify this growth, 100 new workers in a community means, on the average, 296 more people, 100 new households, 51 additional school children, 107 more automobiles, four more retail establishments, half a million dollars more in personal income. These details are wonderful for the general economy of the province, but point out that there will be attendant problems requiring bold and imaginative planning.

In line with this planning, there is a specific area which should have further study. Under the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay), the Ontario Trade Crusade was generally welcomed by industry and I am sure this success will continue under the capable guidance of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall).

The area of which I speak is maritime

shipping. This was under federal guidance but apparently, from what I can gather at the moment, there is not too much activity in this field. On checking with the shipyard in Collingwood, for example, there is one ship under way and no further ones on order at the moment. It might be asked by hon. members why an inland province like Ontario should take action in the maritime field. The reason is that the St. Lawrence Seaway has brought the world to Ontario shores and the world shores to Ontario.

As a highly industrialized province, and with the advanced automation possible to run ships with a smaller crew these days, if our government took steps to give some help to Ontario firms which build ships in Ontario shipyards, the cost of exporting could be reduced to a more competitive basis. In addition, our government could assist in the building of better docking harbours and warehousing facilities along the Great Lakes.

This question of subsidies for various industries and agriculture, I fully realize, is always a tender one. But we must remember that Canada, as a nation, is younger than England was when she achieved greatness through her maritime trade and that there is as much or more gold and furs in the present world market than there was in the days of England's maritime dominance.

We must also remember that a move in this direction would help all our export industry and not just the shipbuilding trade. At the present time there are foreign ships delivering produce to our warehouses and in turn picking up our produce to deliver to various parts of the world because we are not sufficiently competitive in some areas.

In the field of education, the Robarts government has taken, or will take, major steps towards improvement. Through increased facilities at all levels, and particularly university facilities, we are steadily increasing the flow of highly qualified men and women into our economic bloodstream. In Waterloo North, the University of Waterloo started in 1957 with 75 students in a new type of co-operative plan of education specializing in engineering. Today, seven years later, there are 2,400 students and by 1970 it is estimated that there will be from 8,000 to 10,000 students in the total enrolment at the University of Waterloo.

This co-operative plan is being studied in the field of social sciences as well as the existing course in engineering, with a \$25,000 grant from the province. At the University of Waterloo, under this system which is comparatively new in Canada, the students spend

a four-month period of study and then go out to work for four months in an industry of their choice, or being chosen by a particular company on the basis of their activities and recommendations of the school. This system has been most effective, as the student not only earns funds to get through university on four-month intervals, but also by practical on-the-job training, which as we know is quite different from theory when a man actually gets out to work, finds out during his school training the type of work for which he is best suited.

Our one concern for education in our rapidly increasing automation is the drop-out before sufficient educational training is attained. The percentage of students getting through Grade 13 is not too high across Canada. More and more these untrained personnel are difficult to employ and become a problem in our economy. The trade schools now under way in the province should greatly help this situation and it would appear these facilities will expand. Representation has been made to the hon. Minister to have one of these schools in the Kitchener area, and we hope a survey is to be made shortly to decide on whether this area is a good spot to have one. Naturally we hope the results are positive.

Another area of interest and which was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne is the agriculture of the province. We have quite a heavily populated agricultural area where we are and one of the main concerns here is the steadily dropping water table. Last fall we had a comparatively serious drought and the results of this drought will not be known until the spring crops come up. There were other areas of drought in the province in 1963. With tremendous water resources within comparatively easy range, we are hoping that with further research water supplies will be made available on a year-round basis through pipelines or some other method which will be recommended. Study and research is going on, as we know, and this we are hoping will be expedited.

We are pleased to note that the hon. Prime Minister has announced that our provincial liquor laws are under study for revision. This may not seem too important a point, but what has caused quite a bit of interest in our area is that a piano player is not permitted to play in a hotel beverage room. This may be for a very sound reason but it does seem to a few—when they can have radios and TV there—that, just to provide additional employment alone, it would seem worthwhile to consider this particular section.

The only other point I would mention, specifically directed to our area, is that there is under study and will be started in the year 1964, a new expressway system across the boundaries of Kitchener and Waterloo as a link road; we hope to have some type of traffic on it in 1966. This has to be built under special legislation and is now under consideration.

Due to my close association with the War Amputations of Canada and the Canadian Paraplegic Association, it is my feeling that any public building should be made accessible to persons with physical disabilities. This may seem a sort of pie-in-the-sky idea but it has actually been done under federal legislation in the United States and has proven of great benefit to physically disabled people.

They eliminate steps in favour of ramps, and doors are made wide enough to permit the entrance of wheel chairs. Regulations to this effect, with co-operation of municipal, provincial and federal levels, would add greatly to the independence of our disabled people in the use of libraries, hospitals and other public buildings. This particularly applies now, as the average of our longevity increases and disabilities are more prevalent among our senior citizens.

Some of the above recommendations cost money. Most of them do. As in business, generally speaking, the only way to expand is to borrow or to raise the price of the product. The purpose of expansion in general business is to increase profits and thereby increase dividends to the shareholders.

In government circles our shareholders are our citizens. The dividends paid to them when the product price increases, in the form of taxes, are not paid in cash. They are paid in better roads, better schools, better agricultural facilities and better opportunities for our children. We must advance or go backwards, as there is no such thing as standing still. As shareholders in the province, although none of us likes taxes, I am sure the broad feeling is to go forward.

It is now my very pleasant duty, Mr. Speaker, to introduce the seconder of this motion, the hon. member for Hamilton Centre, who is the first female member of the provincial Legislature to sit with the party in power. She has had broad experience in government affairs, being elected to Hamilton city council in 1952 and serving for three years. The hon. member was elected to the Board of Control in 1955 and re-elected each voting term until 1963. She was elected vice-mayor in 1963, and was elected to the provincial Legislature in 1963 as the

member for Hamilton Centre. My hon. colleague has served on most council committees, and the list of her other city functions is a very lengthy one. She was the chairman of the Hamilton Women's Progressive-Conservative Association for four years and is a very active member of five women's clubs and associations in Hamilton, including the Council of Women, of which she is a national life member, the Quota Club, and the Business and Professional Women's Club. With her broad knowledge of government and her personal charm, the hon. member will, I know, be a great asset to our legislative assembly.

Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honour and a great privilege for me to have been selected to second the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) for the adoption of the Speech from the Throne so graciously presented by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. It is most gratifying to me personally and is a significant honour for the people of Hamilton Centre, whom I represent, and further, to the women of this great province.

In this year of grace 1964, the second session of this 27th Legislature will probably prove to be one of the most challenging and important sessions in our history. The government will be faced with continued increasing demands for assistance from the municipalities and a realistic approach must of necessity involve increased revenues. Fortunately the industrial, commercial and the construction picture shows great promise of excellent economic prospect for 1964.

The employment situation is steadily improving which is undoubtedly the outcome of the strenuous efforts of this government under the steadfast leadership of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts). The provincial retraining programme for the unemployed has, in Hamilton, as in most centres of Ontario, been most successful.

The Buy Canadian programme of this government received a real boost from the recent move of the entire assembly operations of the Studebaker Corporation's automotive division from South Bend, Indiana to Hamilton, Ontario.

We are very proud of the confidence shown in Canadian industrial know-how and aggressiveness. I have been assured that this operation will be responsible for Studebaker automotive sales throughout the world and will be managed and directed by a Canadian team with a Canadian president, Mr. Gordon Grundy. This fact not only is a source of

pride but, from a practical point of view, assures a real interest in developing Ontario and Canadian sources for the many component parts which go into the manufacture of the modern automobile.

I am also informed that the Made in Ontario, Canada label will soon be appearing on cars on the roads of Australia, South Africa, Israel, Western Europe, South America as well as the immense market of the United States.

The move to Hamilton, Ontario will make a significant contribution to our export drive and exchange programme and to Canadian employment, particularly here in Ontario.

One encouraging effect is that the Hamilton Industrial Commission has received many inquiries from firms interested in locating in Hamilton.

As a member of the Hamilton Board of Control for nine years I have had a broad experience covering many municipal problems, especially those directly contributed to by this government.

Having served on the Hamilton Welfare Board for 12 years I was particularly pleased at the enactment of legislation providing assistance at the age of 60 to widows, deserted wives and single women unable to provide for themselves. As a member of the Business and Professional Woman's Club I became aware of the drastic need for action in this area through the club's efforts to help these unfortunate women, particularly when the slump in the textile trades forced many out of a job.

This legislation has had the commendable effect of removing many long-term welfare cases from the welfare rolls five years earlier than would have been possible prior to this new legislation; this is a continuing effort by the provincial Department of Public Welfare under the able direction of the hon. Minister (Mr. Cecile). However, there are many individual males on public welfare until they qualify for old age assistance at age 65. It would appear a logical step for the province to expand the new legislation to include the individual male, subject to his need. It is indeed difficult for the man over 40 to get a job; for the man over 60, almost impossible.

The high cost of drugs is an increasing problem and serious consideration should be given to the resolution presented by both the Welfare Officers Association and the Ontario Municipal Officers Association asking the provincial and federal governments to share in the cost of drugs to welfare recipients presently borne by the municipalities alone. General welfare costs are contributed on the

basis of: federal, 50 per cent; provincial, 30 per cent; municipal, 20 per cent.

In the near future I intend discussing with the departments concerned the possibility of examining a new approach relative to welfare costs on a per capita basis with all the municipalities in the province.

There would be many advantages such as elimination of the bickering between municipalities as to who is responsible for the municipal portion under the complicated residence provisions as well as the more important factor that a sudden loss of industry or employment such as was experienced in the city of Cornwall would be absorbed by the whole of the province rather than have one municipality bear the brunt of the impact. The reference to Cornwall is in connection with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway where many migrant workers had settled down with their families during the years of construction of the seaway.

To turn to public housing, a subject which has been of pressing interest to me during my years in public life, I feel that Ontario has done extremely well but could do better.

Perhaps some guidance will come from the study being prepared by Professor James A. Murray of the University of Toronto for the Ontario housing authorities. Other ideas have, I know, been put forward by the Ontario Housing Advisory Committee set up by the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) when he was Minister of Economics and Development, and now being studied by the extremely able new hon. Minister (Mr. Randall).

I was very pleased that one of my city's leading citizens, Mr. Kenneth D. Soble, was chosen to head up this important citizens' committee with help from representatives not only from Hamilton and Toronto, but from communities large and small throughout Ontario.

The Hamilton City Council has requested the housing branch to make a survey of the housing needs particularly in respect to the low-income family. Such a survey in Hamilton, a big city, may provide information pertaining to the needs of smaller communities and result in Ontario itself taking the necessary steps to implement a housing policy which will meet the needs of all the communities of this province. The proposed study to assist the low-income families to become home-owners, as mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, is commendable.

Ontario has improved and shown great leadership in the care of the aged. The

modern senior citizen home is no longer a place to dread. Today the residents of our homes enjoy spacious, pleasant surroundings, good food, medical services and recreational facilities. The women enjoy the sewing classes and the men the hobby shops. But, I am still very concerned with the plight of the single pensioners, desirous of independence, who struggle to maintain themselves while living in squalid and lonely rooms.

The high cost of land and construction, plus high interest rates, makes it practically impossible to build apartments for this limited income group.

Hamilton has built apartments for pensioners under the limited dividend plan wherein this government makes an outright grant of \$500 per apartment.

During the five-year period, 1960 to 1965, our population age group from 18 to 21 years will double in size. This phenomenon has already had its effect by increased registration in our nursing schools where vacancies existed several years ago. Mr. Speaker, as you know, registration of girls in nursing training has certainly been a great problem.

We are not relying, however, solely upon this factor to solve our problems. The Ontario Department of Health, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the College of Nursing, have been and are working together to produce additional schools, better standards in nursing education, and are experimenting with new approaches to nursing training.

These efforts will be continued, recognizing that the fine new hospital buildings constructed to meet Ontario's needs must be adequately staffed, not just at present standards but in the way that future medical progress may dictate.

Post-hospital care—Mr. Speaker, the following is a quote from a report sent to me by Mr. Atwood, the welfare commissioner in Hamilton:

Due to the necessity of freeing hospital beds as rapidly as possible, every effort should be made to eliminate delays in placing indigent patients, who have been certified as not needing further hospital treatment but who are not able to care for themselves at the time of dismissal from the hospital.

The most obvious solution for such cases would be to place them in a boarding home where they would receive some care in addition to basic room and board.

However, the maximum payment to an individual eligible for subsidy is \$57.10 per

month and the type of care needed for the cases mentioned previously cannot be secured for this price.

The province of Ontario has recognized the need for just this type of care for discharges from tuberculosis sanatoria wherein they, along with the federal government, share 80 per cent of the cost of providing maintenance in these cases up to a maximum of \$75 per month granted by the municipalities. This is known as post-sanatoria care and it is my contention that there is a similar need for post-hospital care to enable a municipal welfare officer to properly place an indigent hospital discharger who cannot look after himself at the time of discharge.

The following resolution was, therefore, sent to the Timmins convention:

That The Ontario Department of Welfare be requested to enact new legislation or to amend the present regulations concerning post-sanatoria care so that municipal welfare officers could authorize public assistance to individual indigent patients discharged from hospitals to a maximum of \$75.00 a month. This type of assistance would only be granted for limited periods of time and would be subject to the certification of the medical hospital superintendent specifying that this type of care is necessary.

Further I would like this government to establish proper standards for the private nursing homes and a rigid inspection. This is of great concern to me particularly as it mainly affects the aged sick and, in my opinion, is a public health problem.

One of the most fascinating fields in which I have had the opportunity to work in the past two years is that of urban renewal. This is a field where both the province of Ontario and the city of Hamilton are offering leadership to the whole of Canada.

This province is one of the few which participates fully in both the planning and the implementation of urban renewal programmes by its municipalities. Financially, Ontario contributes a full 25 per cent of the cost of acquiring and clearing land in designated renewal areas, quite apart from its participation in the provision of the necessary public housing to take care of families displaced by clearance activities.

The redevelopment section of The Department of Municipal Affairs has prepared a pace-setting report called, *A Better Place to Live*. It will show the way to preserving and

maintaining the older areas of our cities and towns, thus avoiding the need for extremely expensive bulldozing operations which have commonly been accepted as the only way of undertaking renewal until now. I am very hopeful that the recommended legislation covering minimum standards of maintenance, put forward in this report, will ultimately be presented to and accepted by this Legislature.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the idea of preserving what we have in our cities is a very practical one. By heading off decline and blight in the older, central areas, it may be possible to avoid some of the almost uncontrollable movement to outlying areas which results in skyrocketing service costs to our municipal taxpayers.

Hamilton is working toward this ideal of rehabilitating and saving our existing housing stock, as a more acceptable alternative than total demolition. The first urban renewal project in Hamilton did involve bulldozing and total clearance of an area covering some 175 acres. This will eventually provide one of the finest waterfront parks and public beaches on Lake Ontario, which will serve the people of Hamilton and its areas for many years to come.

The second Hamilton project, which has already received the approval of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), may well set the future pattern for such projects across Ontario and Canada. What was once a fine old residential area, near the heart of the city, has fallen into decline. The project will provide three new schools and a recreation area, remove heavy traffic, rehabilitate homes and generally upgrade the whole district of some 260 acres.

I would like to suggest that some early consideration be given to extending financial aid to municipalities that wish to face up to the extremely pressing problem of renewing their downtown areas, by extending the legislation to cover commercial as well as purely residential redevelopment. The rebirth which such a programme could bring to countless of our cities would quickly repay any money invested in renewing downtown areas.

I know this illustrious body would be sorely disappointed if I failed at this time to address myself to the women of Ontario. Of course I cannot underestimate the first sphere of women, the role of mother. The influence of the home level is paramount; it is the beginning of the education to adulthood and responsibility. The so-called ordinary housewife is possibly making the greatest service of all in the background fortress of the home.

However, women should make no apology for now venturing into the political and economic life of the nation. It is outmoded to believe that only the rebel enters into public life. Educational opportunities for women are today affording a great change for the better, and women have been quick to avail themselves. They have created a force to be reckoned with, exemplified by the great numbers of married women employed outside the home, who feel their role of housewife is not enough and get their greatest satisfaction from a job well done. The changing pattern of our way of life accents the second role.

Sex has no monopoly on brains. Experience is a great teacher. Those who have studied the progress of women and observed their improved status realize the value of their contribution whether it be at the level of government, business or the professions.

I acknowledge with pride the tremendous contribution made to society by women in the purely voluntary field of service to mankind, participated in from the housewife to the top executive. It was very gratifying that recently the outstanding services of Mrs. H. A. Ricker of Hamilton and Mrs. Henry Krug of Kitchener were acknowledged with the awarding by their respective communities of the distinguished-citizen award medal of the year.

Personally, I believe that for a healthy happy approach to life one must assume some responsibility toward the community. The first qualification of good citizenship is the acceptance of this basic duty. I sincerely appeal to all women, whatever their role, to take an intelligent interest in their city, province and country, strongly voicing their opinions on all matters.

That this government is aware of the great emancipation of women is obvious by the enactment on March 28, 1951, of Bill No. 120 for equal pay for equal work, a day to remember. May I again commend the legislation giving assistance to women at the age of 60.

The city of Hamilton has greatly benefited from the stupendous road programme of The Department of Highways. The recent opening of the first leg of the Chedoke Expressway, Highway 403, by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) has greatly eased the traffic congestion.

The forthright approach to the ever-increasing needs for the proper education of our children is encouraging. It is important that our young people can avail themselves of the best standards of education possible.

The proposed 70-acre technical training

campus, at West Fifth St. and Fennell Ave., Hamilton, will house close to 2,000 students in an institute of technology and a provincial institute of trades. These will be in separate buildings but will share the campus and such facilities as playing fields, auditorium, and certain services such as heating plant and cafeteria.

The hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell), recently stated, and I quote:

This technical training centre will be unique in Canada. It will provide the area from Oakville to Winona and west to Brantford with the most modern trades education facilities available anywhere. This means that schools in Hamilton will serve some 600,000 persons living in the area from Hamilton to Hagersville to Port Dover, Paris and Stoney Creek and the intervening rural areas.

As a newcomer to this legislative assembly, I must, of course, tailor my comments to my as yet limited knowledge of the programme of this important body.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have been accorded the very high honour of expressing the appreciation of this House for the Speech from the Throne, which honour is reflected to the people of Hamilton Centre, whom I have the privilege to represent.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I may say that I have been moved by the speeches that have just been delivered and I think there should be a pause for reflection. Consequently, I would move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Oliver moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would revert to orders of the day so that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) may make a comment which would properly have come before the orders of the day. It is a personal matter and I am quite sure that all hon. members of the House will agree.

Mr. Speaker: Will the House stand unanimous?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a personal explanation. In the current issue, dated January 25, 1964, of *Maclean's Magazine*, there appears an article which is defamatory and libellous and affects my

honour and integrity. Immediately on learning of its publication, I took legal advice and began proceedings under The Libel and Slander Act of Ontario, which provides the method of bringing the alleged libel to the attention of the publishers of the magazine, as a condition precedent to issuing a writ of summons in the action. I am glad to say that immediately this was brought to the attention of the publishers, they, through their counsel, expressed extreme regret and have today agreed as follows:

1. To publish an apology, which I will read in a moment, in the *Globe and Mail* immediately.

2. To publish the same apology in the next available issue of *Maclean's Magazine* which I understand will be dated February 22, 1964.

3. To pay the full legal costs involved.

4. To concur in the making of this statement to this honourable House that a complete retraction is being made.

The form of the apology reads:

AN APOLOGY TO THE
HON. A. KELSO ROBERTS

By unintentional innuendo, serious and completely unfounded allegations against the character and reputation of the Hon. A. Kelso Roberts formerly Attorney-General and now Minister of Lands and Forests in the province of Ontario, were contained in an article which appeared in the issue of *Maclean's Magazine* of January 25, 1964, under the heading: A Little Honest Graft Never Hurt a Politician at the Polls. The publishers of *Maclean's Magazine* regret the unfair insinuations which the article and the photograph accompanying it contain and desire to extend to Mr. Roberts their sincere apologies. In so doing the publishers desire to say that they have never questioned Mr. Roberts' integrity.

That is the end of the form of apology.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the integrity of an individual is an essential qualification for the holding of public office and membership in this House. I know that all hon. members will agree that the protection of the individual from unwarranted defamation of character is the cornerstone of our society.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would say that tomorrow we will introduce some more legislation. We are gradually building up the order paper but I rather doubt that we will have a long session to-

morrow or Wednesday. On Thursday the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), followed by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald), will make their contributions to the Throne Speech debate and I would think thereafter we will be sitting regular hours full time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the motion for the adjournment of the House is moved, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Prime Minister whether or not in this early stage of the session, when there are on the order paper bills and resolutions in the names of hon. members of the Opposition, that these cannot be called now. Why should the House be adjourning hours early and not attending to this business when the alternative is that it is going to be crammed in some time between 11 and 12 midnight, or something of this nature, in the dying days of the session?

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might make one other constructive suggestion. Is this not the time to assign an hour a week, or some specified time, as is the fashion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, for the consideration of bills and resolutions that can be taken in rotation, so that if they are talked out at one stage they go to the bottom of the list and may or may not come up again? But at least this business put on the order paper by hon. members of the Opposition or, as I have said before in this House, by hon. members on the government side who do it in a private capacity, might be dealt with in a serious manner instead of being sloughed off in the fashion that it has always been dealt with in my experience in this House. I would appreciate it if the hon. Prime Minister would inform the House as to whether he is giving any consideration to this kind of thing.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, there are several points involved here. In the first place, none of the business of this House is ever sloughed off. Second—

Mr. MacDonald: We will document that.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. member may document it as he wishes.

Mr. MacDonald: It has not even been called—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Of course, Mr. Speaker, it is the prerogative of the government to call the legislation appearing on the order paper, and I have read the motions and resolutions that are on the order paper

today. Some of them appeared in the latter part of last week and it never occurred to me that had I called them right now, this afternoon, hon. members would be prepared to proceed with the discussion of them.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Prime Minister lets us know, we will be prepared.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: One other point: The hon. member speaks about the rules in the House of Commons. Well, I will be very frank with him and say that I would not like to see this Legislature get into some of the positions I have noticed in the House of Commons because of some of their procedures. So we are not necessarily copying our procedure here from the procedure followed in the House of Commons.

On the question of the motions that are

here: I am quite prepared to call these as the business of the House proceeds. I realize full well that it would suit the Opposition if I were to call them as the first order of business on successive days but this is not necessary. As to the importance they have in the business of this Legislature—I can assure the hon. member that I will take into consideration the remarks he has made. Some of these matters will be called and will be discussed. I do not necessarily say that right at this moment is the proper time to do it, but in any event I will take into consideration the remarks he has made.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.15 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, January 21, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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1964



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. A. Carruthers from the select committee appointed to prepare the list of members to compose the standing committees of the House presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee recommends that the standing committees ordered by the House be composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Messrs. Bales, Brown, Brunelle, Bukator, Butler, Carruthers, Carton, Downer, Eagleson, Edwards, Evans, Farquhar, Freeman, Gaunt, Gibson, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Guindon, Hamilton, Henderson, Hodgson (Victoria), Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Lawrence (Russell), Letherby, MacDonald, Mackenzie, Morningstar, McKeough, McNeil, Nixon, Noden, Olde, Paterson, Pittock, Rollins, Root, Rowe, Sandercock, Sargent, Spence, Taylor, Villeneuve, Walker, Welch, Whicher, Whitney, Worton, Yakabuski—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of seven members.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE: Messrs. Apps, Bales, Belanger, Braithwaite, Brown, Bukator, Butler, Carruthers, Carton, Downer, Dunlop, Eagleson, Edwards, Evans, Ewen, Farquhar, Guindon, Harris, Henderson, Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Knox, Lawrence (Russell), Letherby, Lewis (Scarborough West), Lewis (Humber), MacDonald, Morningstar, Newman, Nixon, Olde, Peck, Price, Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. Racine, Reilly, Root, Rowe, Thompson, Trotter, Troy, Villeneuve, Walker, Welch, Wells, Whicher, Wishart, Worton, Yakabuski, Young—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of seven members.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS: Messrs. Bales, Beckett, Belanger, Boyer, Braithwaite, Bryden, Carton, Demers, Ewen, Guindon, Harris, Hodgson (Victoria), Johnston (Parry

Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Lewis (Humber), MacDonald, Morningstar, McNeil, Nixon, Peck, Price, Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. Reilly, Reuter, Root, Rowe, Sandercock, Singer, Sopha, Trotter, Troy, Welch, Whicher, Whitney—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of five members.

HIGHWAYS AND TOURISM: Messrs. Apps, Belanger, Boyer, Braithwaite, Brown, Brunelle, Bryden, Butler, Carruthers, Carton, Davison, Dunlop, Eagleson, Edwards, Evans, Farquhar, Freeman, Gibson, Guindon, Harris, Hodgson (Scarborough East), Hodgson (Victoria), Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Lawrence (Russell), Letherby, Mackenzie, McKeough, McNeil, Newman, Noden, Paterson, Peck, Reaume, Reilly, Rollins, Root, Rowe, Sandercock, Sargent, Singer, Spence, Taylor, Troy, Villeneuve, Walker, Wells, Whitney, Wishart, Yakabuski—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of seven members.

LABOUR, LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL BILLS: Messrs. Apps, Beckett, Braithwaite, Bukator, Butler, Demers, Downer, Dunlop, Eagleson, Evans, Gisborn, Gomme, Gould, Henderson, Kerr, Knox, Lawrence (Russell), Lawrence (St. George), Morningstar, McKeough, Olde, Peck, Pittock, Price, Reaume, Reilly, Reuter, Sargent, Singer, Sopha, Trotter, Walker, Wells, Wishart, Young—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of five members.

NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE AND MINING: Messrs. Apps, Brown, Brunelle, Bukator, Butler, Davison, Demers, Eagleson, Evans, Ewen, Farquhar, Freeman, Gibson, Gomme, Gordon, Guindon, Hamilton, Hodgson (Scarborough East), Hodgson (Victoria), Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Letherby, Lewis (Humber), Mackenzie, Morningstar, McKeough, McNeil, Newman, Nixon, Noden, Paterson, Peck, Pittock, Racine, Reuter, Rollins, Root, Rowe, Sandercock, Spence, Taylor, Troy, Villeneuve, Walker, Welch, Whitney, Wishart, Worton, Yakabuski—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of seven members.

PRIVATE BILLS: Messrs. Apps, Bales, Beckett, Belanger, Boyer, Braithwaite, Brown, Brunelle, Bryden, Bukator, Butler, Carruthers, Carton, Cowling, Demers, Eagleson, Edwards, Evans, Even, Gaunt, Gomme, Gould, Guindon, Hamilton, Harris, Henderson, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Kerr, Lawrence (Russell), Lawrence (St. George), Letherby, Lewis (Scarborough West), Lewis (Humber), Macaulay, MacDonald, Mackenzie, Morningstar, McKeough, Newman, Nixon, Price, Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. Reaume, Reilly, Rollins, Root, Sandercock, Singer, Sopha, Trotter, Troy, Villeneuve, Walker, Wells, Whicher, White, Whitney, Wishart, Young—60.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of nine members.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS: Messrs. Beckett, Boyer, Braithwaite, Downer, Gibson, Gisborn, Gomme, Gould, Harris, Henderson, Johnston (Parry Sound), Kerr, Lawrence (St. George), Peck, Sopha, Walker, Wells, Yakabuski—18.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of five members.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS: Messrs. Bryden, Downer, Lawrence (St. George), Lewis (Humber), McKeough, Price, Reuter, Singer, Whicher—9.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of five members.

STANDING ORDERS AND PRINTING: Messrs. Apps, Bales, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Carruthers, Davison, Demers, Dunlop, Edwards, Ewen, Farquhar, Gaunt, Gisborn, Gordon, Hamilton, Hodgson (Scarborough East), Knox, Olde, Paterson, Pittock, Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. Racine, Troy, White—25.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of five members.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE PLANT DISEASES ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation I might say that the proposed amendment would permit a municipal by-law to provide for the control and eradication of diseases that have not been designated as plant

diseases in the regulations. This would permit a municipality to provide for the control of, shall we say, Dutch elm disease if they so wish, without our having to designate it as a plant disease in the regulations. Each municipality could set up its own standards of control and all of the by-laws as in the present Act would be subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation, I would like to say that this amendment will provide the authority for the guarantee of loans made to such persons and for such purposes as the Cabinet determines, as for example loans made to farmers for the purpose of paying the costs of purchasing and transporting water if necessary.

THE JUNIOR FARMER ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Junior Farmer Establishment Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation might I say that the purpose of this amendment is to increase the amount available under the Act from \$20,000 to \$40,000 available under the same terms as previously.

THE SLOT MACHINES ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Slot Machines Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to repeal the provincial Slot Machines Act. Some years ago an Act similar to this was declared *ultra vires* of other provincial legislatures. It has not been in use. The control of these particular machines is handled now through the criminal code and therefore there is no purpose in having this bill on the statute books of Ontario.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to provide that damages for torts committed by a person now deceased may be recovered from his estate in the case of such torts for which the person was vicariously responsible. In other words, an example is a case where the owner of a motor vehicle driven by another which was involved in an accident dies before the hearing of the action against the owner as well as the driver of the automobile.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment to The County Courts Act to provide that costs taxable by the clerk of a county court on the Supreme Court scale may be taxed by the Supreme Court taxing officers at Toronto, London or Ottawa, who have authority to exercise a discretion in allowing certain fees in excess of the maximum under the rules of the Supreme Court which bind the local taxing officers.

THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to give a right of appeal when a juvenile or family court judge refuses to confirm a maintenance order which is received in his court from an outside jurisdiction with which we have reciprocal arrangements. At the present time there is an appeal from confirmation of the order but there is no appeal from the refusal to confirm.

THE MAGISTRATES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the establishment of a chief magistrate to co-ordinate and supervise the despatch of business in magistrates' courts in Ontario in a manner similar to that of the chief judge for county and district courts, a system which has worked exceedingly well in the past few years in those courts.

THE JURORS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill is to repeal an old requirement which now serves no useful purpose and that is that the sheriff shall post the precept on the court house door as well as his own door, to the hour at which the jurors will be chosen.

THE DOWER ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Dower Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this is one of several amending Acts which will be brought before the House this year, together with substantial amendments to The Registry Act to continue the process begun some years ago of having in The Registry Act and The Land Titles Act all the law referable to realty in the province of Ontario. This particular bill will amend The Dower Act for the purpose of bringing the provisions of this Act into line with The Registry Act and for taking out the schedule of fees payable to registrars of deeds under The Dower Act and placing them in the schedule of fees to The Registry Office Act.

THE EXTRAJUDICIAL SERVICES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Extrajudicial Services Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, hon. members will remember that at the last session of the Legislature the provincial allowance to county and district court judges for their services under and with respect to provincial statutes was increased to \$3,500 per annum per judge. For almost 80 years the judges of the Supreme Court benches in Ontario have been receiving the sum of \$1,000 per annum for their services under Ontario statutes.

This bill increases the provincial allowance to judges of the Supreme Court to \$4,000 per annum.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES ACT

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Energy Resources Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, the first three sections of this bill deal with the change in name of this department from The Department of Energy Resources to The Department of Energy and Resources Management.

Section 4 of this bill deals with the appointment of staff in the department and we are bringing it up to date.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY ACT

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Travel and Publicity Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, this bill will do two things; one is to change the name of the department as mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, and the other to change the annual reporting from the Provincial Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in conformity with other departments.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts), proper notice of which has been given to him.

Has the hon. Minister completed the investigation into the sale of Crown land in the Tea Lake district? And is he prepared to report thereon? And is the hon. Minister prepared to hold a new sale and make revisions in the method presently used to dispose of Crown land?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is "yes". A complaint was received by me on Monday following Saturday, December 14, 1963 regarding the sale of eight lots in the Tea Lake district. I immediately instructed a thorough inquiry as to

the manner in which these sales had been conducted. The inquiry included interviewing the persons who were successful in obtaining lots and a number of others who attended in the hope that they would acquire lots.

Regulations 20 to 28 of The Public Lands Act regulations govern the sale of summer resort locations. Pursuant thereto, the eight lots remaining in the subdivision on Tea Lake in the township of Matchedash, Simcoe county, were advertised. While the regulations do not require advertising, in this case the sale was advertised.

I might say that a number of lots had previously been sold but these eight lots had not been offered previously for sale because the department's plan for the whole lake had not been completed. There had, however, been inquiries from time to time as to the availability of these lots—hence the advertising.

The price at which lots are sold under these regulations is fixed—and I would emphasize that—sold under these particular regulations is fixed. This has some obvious advantages in that the amount of dollars to be paid alone does not determine who gets the lot. It has some obvious disadvantages also, as has been indicated in this particular sale.

Here we had a first-come, first-serve situation. The referees responsible for determining who were the successful acquirers were not in too enviable a position. Under the circumstances and after interviewing all those responsible for the sale, I am satisfied that they did the best they felt they could and did not show any favouritism.

The sale in question was attended by about 25 persons. The hour of the sale was 10 a.m. on December 14. Some prospective purchasers had come the evening before in ten degrees below zero weather and were offered shelter in the department garage. Some had arrived in the night and early morning and secured numbered cards which had been placed on the office door at 12.30 a.m. Some arrived between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the morning of the sale and lined up at the door on which the numbered cards had been placed. The first eight people to arrive, as determined by the referee, on the basis of these facts, received the lots.

The answer to the second question as to whether a new sale will be held is "no". However, the department is looking at the Tea Lake situation carefully again to see if some additional lots can be put up for sale.

With regard to methods for disposing of Crown lands, I would point out, Mr. Speaker,

that there are several methods available under the Act. For example: sale under the regulations at fixed prices and conditions as in this case; sale by auction; or sale by tender, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed in the notices relating thereto. It is a matter of judgment in the light of the circumstances in each case as to the procedure to be adopted.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister allow a further question?

Will any provision be made for the complainants to be advised of the possible extra lots that were mentioned, Mr. Speaker? And will they be given any priority as to purchasing those lots?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: When I mentioned that we are now looking into the possibility of other lots being made available, I would think that those who had been trying to get lots before would be given some consideration in relation to this particular position. But I do not think that there are more than three or four additional lots that would be available, so we may still have less lots than there are people desiring them.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), which has been duly submitted.

Is it the policy of The Department of Education to allow schools to use plays or entertainment, and textbooks, with derogatory and stereotyped phrases pertaining to minority racial groups?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member (Mr. Paterson) for notice of the question. Actually I think it amounts to two questions. I am not too clear on what one means by "school plays or entertainment" but I think perhaps we could answer it best by quoting section 35 of The Schools Administration Act, as the responsibility for deciding the activities such as school plays or entertainment to be permitted in school buildings rests with the local boards—and I quote the section to the hon. member:

A board may permit the school buildings and premises to be used for any educational or other lawful purposes that it deems proper provided the proper conduct of the school is not interfered with.

Now, dealing with what I believe would be really part two of the question and not being too clear on what the hon. member means by "stereotyped phrases": In the case of

approved textbooks, The Department of Education does not allow the use of derogatory or stereotyped phrases, if the hon. member is using it perhaps in the same context, pertaining to minority racial groups.

Every effort is made to ensure that no such phrases are included in an approved text. Where it is found an expression or phrase may be objectionable, not only to minority racial groups but to other persons or groups, the matter is referred by the department to the publisher and his authors for their comments. In the great majority of cases, action is taken by them to overcome the objection. If it is considered that the publisher has not adequately met the objection the department asks that a change be made as a condition of continued listing of the book as an approved text.

I think I could give the hon. member an example. Mr. Speaker, some few months ago, a group of people in this province was mentioned in one of our reference books, I believe in the schools. I think it referred to our Japanese friends and after consultation with the publisher the word that this group felt was somewhat objectionable was in fact removed.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett) which was duly submitted. Does this department, which now contains the Conservation and Authorities branch as well as the Ontario Water Resources Commission, intend to allow further offshore drilling for gas and oil in the Great Lakes?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for giving notice of this question. The answer to his question is "yes". This department does intend to follow offshore drilling for gas and oil in the Great Lakes.

At present, and since 1959, such drilling has been, and is, restricted to Lake Erie in accordance with express government policy. This policy was substantiated in 1961 through the recommendations of the Langford committee on oil and gas resources. Also in accordance with the recommendations of that committee the government is presently considering opening other parts of the Great Lakes to drilling but as yet no decision has been reached as to how, or under what circumstances, this may be done.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), notice of which has been given.

Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to make a statement respecting the Ontario government's position on the issue of revisions in the federal pension plan as proposed in letters to the provinces?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): From the revisions that were suggested by the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Pearson) and are presently being studied, I will prepare an answer to his letter which he asked for and I will make statements to the Legislature when I am in a position to draw that letter. I would hope that this would be some time next week.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I have a question I wish to ask the hon. Prime Minister. Will the hon. Prime Minister inform the House of the names, occupations and qualifications of the members of the special committee established by Order in Council to consider and report on the government's medical care bill? The second part is what were the terms of reference that were issued to this committee?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I might perhaps more properly give you the terms of reference first. These are contained in an Order in Council dated August 22, 1963 and for the information of any of the hon. members I have tabled this Order in Council so it will be available to them. The terms of reference read:

Having regard to the maintenance of the physical and material well-being of the people of Ontario and the social, economic and health benefits to be achieved through the establishment and operation of a feasible medical services insurance programme to examine and inquire into and hold meetings for the study and discussion of, to receive representations in connection with matters related to and consonant with the basic principles, purposes, objectives of Bill 163 of the 1962-63 session of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario respecting medical services insurance and after due study and consideration to make recommendations and report upon matters inquired into under the terms set out herein as the commissioners see fit to the Prime Minister and Executive Council of Ontario.

This committee was appointed under The Public Inquiries Act and has all the powers that it contains therein.

Now, the personnel, and their occupations.

The chairman is Dr. J. Gerald Hagey who is president of the University of Waterloo.

The members are Mrs. G. O. Aylen, chairman of the board of directors of Ottawa Civic Hospital; Dr. William Butt, who is on the staff of Toronto Western, South Peel and Queensway Hospitals in the Toronto area and the General and St. Joseph's Hospitals in St. Catharines. He is a general practitioner and I believe lives here in Toronto.

Miss Helen Carpenter, dean of the school of nursing at the University of Toronto; Dalton J. Caswell of Sundridge, who is an executive member of the board of regents of Huntington University in Sudbury. He is a businessman and a director of various associations in the north. A. Roy Coulter, of Campbellville, who is chairman of the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board and secretary-treasurer of the Halton County Federation of Agriculture and has had a great deal to do with the Halton Co-operative Medical Services over the years.

Dr. Robert Galloway, who is a surgeon on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, active in the affairs of the Ontario Medical Association, chairman of a special committee on medical care and practice which reviewed the basic principles of medical services arrangements. Dr. John Hamilton, who is dean of medicine of the University of Toronto. Miss Helen MacArthur, national director of nursing services of the Canadian Red Cross. W. S. Major, general manager of Physicians' Services Incorporated in Toronto.

P. J. Mulrooney, who is general manager of CUMBA Co-operative Health Services, Toronto, and has been active in the credit union movement for over twenty years. Carmen A. Naylor, who is an actuary with the London Life Insurance Company. Harry Simon, regional director of organization of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Toronto, vice-chairman of the Toronto Labour Committee for Human Rights. J. L. Whitney, president of the General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada, who comes from Waterloo and Toronto, former mayor of Waterloo and a member of the board of governors of the University of Waterloo.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I am going to accept the suggestion made by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) and we will have some discussion, in the next few days as time is available, on some of these resolutions on the order paper. I so notified the hon. members of the two Opposition parties this morning in order that they might be

ready. This afternoon I thought we might, in view of the fact that I had this long question from the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy), deal with the fourth resolution under other motions under notices on the order paper.

RESOLUTION REGARDING MEDICAL INSURANCE

Clerk of the House: Notice of motion No. 4, by Mr. S. Lewis.

RESOLUTION: That in the opinion of this House the government should proceed as soon as possible with the establishment of a universal, government-operated medical insurance plan to provide all of the people of Ontario with general and specialist medical services in addition to universal hospital care, the said plan to be based on the following principles: (a) everyone will be covered; (b) a comprehensive range of services of high quality will be provided; (c) costs will be equitably distributed; (d) there will be public responsibility in the administration of the plan; (e) medical decisions will be made by the medical profession; (f) a doctor will not be prohibited from practising completely outside the plan if he wishes.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, I filed with this House a resolution which I trust the hon. members will allow me to remind them of by reading it as follows:

That in the opinion of this House the government should proceed as soon as possible with the establishment of a universal, government-operated medical plan to provide all of the people of Ontario with general and specialist medical services in addition to universal hospital care, the said plan to be based on the following principles: (a) everyone will be covered; (b) a comprehensive range of services of high quality will be provided; (c) costs will be equitably distributed; (d) there will be public responsibility in the administration of the plan; (e) medical decisions will be made by the medical profession; (f) a doctor will not be prohibited from practising completely outside the plan if he wishes.

That is the text of the resolution. Mr. Speaker, may I, through you, to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) say that he was essentially correct in one respect yesterday when he implied that some hon. members of this House, this one, a new member with a maiden speech, might be taken somewhat

unawares; but I rise with considerable enthusiasm to speak on this resolution.

The area of medical insurance, in this province and in this country over the last couple of years, has caused considerable public ferment, much volatile debate, and it is not my intention this afternoon to add to that kind of atmosphere, which is not always conducive to proper contemplation of issues. I merely wish to suggest some persuasive factors with regard to medical insurance to the hon. members of this House.

I naturally recognize that there are profound differences in social philosophy operating on the government benches and on the benches of the New Democratic Party and the official Opposition in this Legislature. But even though that may be the case, Mr. Speaker, I find it hard to operate in the atmosphere of medical care which presently hangs over this province, an atmosphere which I suggest is essentially antiquated in nature and—even given the different social and economic organization of this society as compared to western Europe—an atmosphere which is almost nineteenth century in its formulation and its attitudes.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that medical care is by no means a new issue. For the interest of the hon. members of this House—and many may know it—a medical health insurance plan incorporating the principles outlined in this resolution, the essential principles, was enacted in Germany in 1883, in Denmark in 1892, in Norway in 1909, in the United Kingdom first in 1911 and then elaborated on in 1948, in Japan in 1922, in France in 1928, in Spain—anti-democratic societies can apparently also have medical care for their people—in 1942, in Scandinavia in the post-war period. So that almost without exception every single country in western society has adopted a full and universal medical care plan. Only North America stands as the exception.

What we are debating here today therefore, Mr. Speaker, is something that has been accepted in every other western society, namely the right that every citizen should be guaranteed full medical care, a right as inviolable as the guarantee of education, of employment, of food, clothing and shelter; a right which should bear no relation whatsoever to any state of economic penury or economic need.

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, for a moment that this be granted as the objective of every group in this House—which I am sure it is. What we are faced with then surely, is a balance as to difference of means, and this

resolution is proposed deliberately as a stark contrast to Bill 163 passed through this House—a bill which is now in the hands of the Hagey commission, to which the hon. Prime Minister recently referred and to which that commission is wholly confined.

We of this party contend that a voluntary, privately-administered, government-supervised plan such as is presently being contemplated simply cannot do the job. All reason and experience dictate otherwise.

First, it is precisely the inadequacy of the present private scheme throughout Ontario which instigated the medical care furor, and which necessitated some kind of legislation, however inadequate. On the present premium basis, whether it be PSI or any other privately-sponsored plan, whether it be \$129 per year per person under one clause or \$141 a year for a family under another clause—regardless of terms—the premium was too high. What is more, the coverage and the ceiling of payment were inevitably limited. So the public expression of discontent grew.

Secondly, private plans with a government subsidy inevitably impose on society a set of class distinctions. I find a certain degree of irony in a Conservative government sponsoring class distinction, but that is precisely what this plan does because it necessitates a division into first- and second-class citizens. If, in fact, certain marginal groups are to receive a subsidy, then how and why they are marginal must be established. In order to establish that, a large number of people have to be subjected to a degrading and humiliating means test. And if that is the case, it is an odious test and one that is unacceptable to this party in this Legislature.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, such a plan continues to discriminate against those groups who are most in need of medical care in this province—of that there is no question. The government has said that it will subsidize all those in need who now fall within the scope of general assistance and public welfare. The fact of the matter is, as every hon. member in this House knows, those people already have medical expenses covered within public welfare and general assistance. If certain marginal groups are to be covered—so be it; it is a step forward—but what about the groups in society who fall in the income bracket of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, the low and moderate income brackets?

Perhaps the House would be interested in one or two pieces of statistical evidence. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics census

bulletin showed that in Ontario for the year ending May 31, 1961, 48.3 per cent of families earned less than \$5,000 a year. And that does not include individuals, just families.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): That is more than I made.

Mr. S. Lewis: The Department of National Revenue's taxation statistics for the year 1961, demonstrate—and I think this is significant, Mr. Speaker—that for all those who filed income tax returns, 52.4 per cent of the people made less than \$4,000 a year; 52.4 per cent. Perhaps that is slightly less than the hon. member opposite makes.

Mr. Letherby: Is that bad or good?

Mr. S. Lewis: And one suggests, Mr. Speaker, that these are important figures. They are statistics, but they are statistics that are meaningful in human terms and have to be taken into account and recognized by this House. And only a universal plan as embraced in this kind of resolution will do it.

The present system advocated by this government, I suggest to you, cannot do it, as indeed the only plan in Canada which parallels the government plan has already demonstrated, and that is the plan in Alberta. When enrolment came up in October of 1963 for that plan, Mr. Speaker, only one out of five people in the province of Alberta joined. Of those who were eligible for government subsidy only one out of three joined—some 135,000 out of 400,000 people. The premiums run at roughly \$162 a year per family. For those whose incomes are below \$2,600 a year the government pays half, which still leaves families with an intolerable premium burden. And for those whose income per year rises to between \$2,500 and \$3,000, the government pays one-quarter—another intolerable burden. It is no surprise that the people of Alberta—either through inability to pay or sheer negligence to enrol—simply are not benefiting from precisely the kind of plan which is presently presaged for the province of Ontario.

Mr. Letherby: What does the hon. member want us to do about it?

Mr. S. Lewis: I shall come to that.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): If the hon. member would listen to this it would do him a lot of good. He might learn something for once.

Mr. S. Lewis: The final point I would like to make, Mr. Speaker, and I think that hon. members on the opposite benches will agree, is that if one accepts the general principle of human health care as an inviolable factor to which people are entitled as of right, then it is surely inconsistent for a government to supervise a plan which guarantees private insurance companies making a profit out of health. And that is precisely the position which will obtain in this province unless our type of resolution goes through.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I think the brief presented to the Hagey commission by the Ontario Association of Social Workers put it rather neatly when it said, and I quote:

In our opinion the proposed legislation does not provide a significant stage towards the achievement of adequate health services for the people of Ontario, nor is it designed as part of a comprehensive plan.

Other groups associated with the general public, Mr. Speaker, spoke likewise. Only medical societies and groups associated with the insurance plan as it now stands supported the proposed government legislation. And that is not surprising. They collaborated in its formulation; they benefit from its enactment. And so the Hagey commission thus becomes a sort of congenial façade to work out administrative procedures for a predetermined proposition.

Some of us in this House—I hope the entire Opposition in this House—rejects that point of view. I hope that some of us in this House do not accept the government's athletic approach to Medicare, which is essentially to begin with a somersault, to move into the air on plevaults hovering perilously in the stratosphere, and then to descend to earth in the form of a headstand.

I suggest that this standing on the head of the Medicare issue is precisely what is at fault. For where a universal scheme has been enacted, Mr. Speaker, as in the province of Saskatchewan, comparisons become vital and valuable and perhaps I might make one or two of those comparisons in answer to innuendos across the floor.

First, the coverage in Saskatchewan is 93 per cent of the population—880,000 people covered. The remaining seven per cent are covered by other provincial and federal plans.

Second, the premium level after the first year of operation was dropped to \$12.00 per family per year.

Third, the number of doctors has substantially increased. Because the hon. Prime

Minister was good enough to notify us that we might be called to speak on this resolution today, I got in touch with the Medical Care Insurance Commission in Saskatchewan to find out precisely how the doctor situation stands, and it is as follows.

In January of 1963 there were 881 doctors in Saskatchewan. In January of 1964 there are 939, an increase of 58 physicians—double the average rate of increase from the years 1950 to 1959. So despite all the suggestions of medical collapse and desertion of the province of Saskatchewan by physicians after a universal plan, in fact the number of doctors has substantially increased. And incidentally, Mr. Speaker, ironically enough, so has their income.

It is estimated by the Medical Care Insurance commission that for this past year the gross average income for doctors in Saskatchewan will be somewhat over \$30,000 a year. If one assumes one-third for operating expenses and expenses generally, we have the situation of an average annual income of over \$20,000 a year, which is \$1,500 to \$2,000 above what the doctors were receiving even before Medicare. So from the point of view of the medical profession it is hardly a prohibitive plan.

The number of students at the medical school has increased from 45, to 65, to 85 this year. The cost in 1963 of \$19.7 million for the plan was under the estimates made by the Thompson Commission report whose actuarial bases incidentally, governed our representations to this House when Bill 163 was debated some time ago.

The most interesting thing is that all groups in Saskatchewan now endorse the plan. I would like to read to this House one quote from Mr. Morton Peterson, leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party in Saskatchewan, who said in a recent speech—this is the *Regina Leader Post*, December 11, 1963, I am quoting:

Medicare in Saskatchewan is not only here to stay but it is acceptable to the vast majority of people. The Progressive-Conservative Party has no intention of abandoning medical care or destroying it by altering the provisions of this Act in any major fashion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for those in this House who therefore doubt the viability of this kind of universal plan, I suggest that the doubts are confounded. The experience of Saskatchewan, whether it is documented in national magazines like *Maclean's* or individual newspaper items, or statistical data produced by

the Medical Care Insurance Commission; this kind of evidence demonstrates that such a plan is viable. Indeed the entire British health service, modelled on essentially the same principles, demonstrates the same thing.

I was intrigued to note in a recent issue of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of January 17 that Sir Arthur Porrit, chairman of a committee of doctors to review the British National Health Service—chairman of a committee representing the entire medical profession in the United Kingdom—endorsed British health insurance with only minor reservations as being a plan working effectively for both the doctor and the public.

And surely that is what is at stake—the public! I for one find it a little hard to constantly embrace the proposition that what is at stake here is a government and certain insurance companies and medical societies and doctors' groups. One tends to forget the average income earner of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year for whom this kind of plan is an absolute necessity.

Mr. Speaker, to bring my remarks to a close, might I say that some time ago—some two months ago—the hon. leader of my party in this House (Mr. MacDonald) suggested to the Liberal Party that we would be pleased to have their support on this kind of universal medical care scheme.

We felt, Mr. Speaker, that a concerted effort on the part of the Opposition on such a principle was absolutely necessary to obtain for people the objectives we have in mind. We have not heard in reply, but we still sincerely hope that support will be forthcoming, because our type of scheme is not illusory. It is universal; it is total coverage; it gives low premiums with an equitably distributed tax base. It would gradually extend to other medical and para-medical areas—to the tremendous cost of drugs, dental care, psychiatric care in institutions.

The fee schedule would be set by the doctors themselves; the scheme would be handled by a medical care insurance commission somewhat parallel to that operating in Saskatchewan in which doctors have major representation. This would tend to obviate the fears of the medical profession by co-operating with them and, perhaps somewhat lessen the extent of medical propaganda from the politicians in the medical profession.

Above all, our plan would have a sound actuarial basis computed in the same way as Saskatchewan's was computed, amounting to an annual cost per capita of \$26.25; some \$165 million for the province of Ontario as a whole. Now, by and large, Mr. Speaker,

we submit this as a reasonable proposition. We submit it as a just proposition. We submit it as indispensable to guaranteeing the health needs and security of the citizens in this society.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, may I, through you, say to the mover that I agree with what he has said. Seeing this has been the first time he has been before this House, I compliment him on the very fine way in which he has said what he had to say.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) has said that the Liberal Party has not informed the NDP as to what we think on this problem of medical insurance. Certainly we have been before this House on a number of occasions and I have, just as I stood up, said I agree with what he has said. Not so many days ago I was quoted in the press, and I am not afraid to repeat here, that although I may have disagreed with some of the ways the Saskatchewan government went about imposing their plan, that we have to face facts that the plan in Saskatchewan is succeeding. Certainly, with the previous speaker, we have to face facts that medical insurance has succeeded in Europe and in various parts of the world because it is something that the public needs. Again I emphasize, it is what the public needs, not necessarily the doctors or insurance companies.

One of the things that I cannot help but notice in observing the various briefs that come before the Hagey commission is this, that the briefs presented by the doctors and by the insurance companies are oriented toward being in favour of Bill 163, but those groups such as the social workers, that the hon. member for Scarborough West mentioned are all in favour of the public and those people who are in favour of the public and seek to help those who are underprivileged or do not have the means that other people have, keep emphasizing that the present plan, as presented by the government, is just not good enough. It favours the few, and it favours the very, very few.

In regard to the doctors let me say this, as we have said on previous occasions, that we in the Liberals believe that every man is entitled to his own wife, his own toothbrush and his own doctor and we have no intention of interfering with the doctor-patient relationship and we believe in a fee for service. Certainly with these assurances from men responsible in public life the doctors should have no fear that they are going to be overrun, that the government is going to have too much power.

Certainly it is far easier, I believe—and I think many doctors who I have talked to have assured me of this—it is far easier for a doctor to treat a patient knowing that that patient does not have to worry about the cost. There are many people, certainly those who have studied psychiatry, will tell you that the recovery of a patient suffers and takes longer because of the fear and the worry of the cost in order to pay for the doctor, to pay for the drugs, to pay whatever is necessary in order to get good health back.

I, as a Liberal, and we here as Liberals, say this: that our people are our greatest resource and it is up to us to see to it that they have the best of health and when they do not have good health, it is up to us to see to it that they get good health as cheaply and as quickly as possible.

If we are going to get good health as cheaply as possible we are going to have to take the profit out of insurance. The fact that large corporations can make a great deal out of the illness of the people in this country, and that this increases the costs of medical insurance, is something that we as men in public life are going to have to clear up. You can give the people good health without expensive insurance. It is true you cannot give the people good health without the best in medical service. So that is why any money that we can spare should go in improving our medical services, not for the profit of insurance companies.

Now just for example, to give you some idea of the various medical plans that are available and how the cost compares. Canada, Mr. Speaker, has 109 voluntary medical insurance plans in effect, of which 46 are private insurance plans and 63 are so-called non-profit plans. Together they cover about one-half of the population of Canada. Now that just gives you some example, Mr. Speaker; even with all these 109 plans, only half the population of Canada has medical insurance. The non-profit plans, covering nearly 5,000,000 persons, received a premium income of \$100 million in 1959. They paid out \$89 in benefits for each \$100 received in premiums.

In other words, the non-profit plans retained \$11 of every \$100 they received. But the private insurance plans covering about 3,800,000 persons received a premium income of about \$155 million. They paid out \$72 in benefits for each \$100 received in premiums. So that the private insurance plans retained \$28 out of every \$100 and the non-profit retained \$11.

This shows that there is a tremendous difference and I believe that the money that is so often retained by the large corporations in matters of health should be poured back into the public service and given to our people in such a fashion that they get better health.

I would be prepared to go one step farther than the hon. member for Scarborough West was prepared to go, Mr. Speaker, and say that we also need insurance against ill health; sickness insurance. Now, in this respect, any plan has to go in stages, and to say that we can bring about everything all at once would, of course, be an exaggeration.

What is needed at the outset is certainly the medical services, and when I say medical services I include such ancillary services as chiropractors. I know that maybe medical men do not believe in chiropractors but if we are to have the freedom of choice we hear so much about, then if a person prefers a chiropractor, I feel they should have the privilege of choosing that person.

We should maintain our hospital services and immediately we should bring in, I say, this overall comprehensive coverage for medical insurance. Then there should be a second stage, Mr. Speaker. We should remember that probably the cost of drugs is almost as great as the cost of doctors, and that any plan that ignores the fact that drugs must be supplied to our people is simply not good enough. Even this could be done in stages. I would say in the near future our old people should receive drugs. Anyone who is an old age pensioner certainly will feel the cost of drugs far more than most and it is usually the elderly that need drugs more than the average.

Then, too, let us not forget that we need dental coverage. Again, in bringing about dental coverage—bearing in mind that there are possibly not enough dentists in Ontario to cover the population—such a plan again could be staged, beginning with children from the age of twelve and guaranteeing them coverage and then gradually advancing until we take in the entire population.

I would also mention through you, Mr. Speaker, to this House, that finally, we should have sickness insurance, because the absence from employment of our workers through sickness is 31 times greater than through strikes. One can see that there must be a tremendous absence from work as a result of ill-health and men need their income just as much when they are sick, if not more so.

Again, I would stress the importance of doing away with the means test. The previous

hon. speaker emphasized this point and I, and my party, agree wholeheartedly that in matters of health a means test should play no part.

Today, the very poor receive help from the government—from the taxpayer and the very rich—they do not have to worry. But it is the vast majority in between that need our help—these are the people that need the greatest help from this type of legislation.

These are the people that the Conservative Party ignores most. The Conservatives are always playing up to the insurance companies, or those who have wealth and do not need it. They have this nineteenth-century view of welfare as something that is like the dole. If you are going to give your people good health services today it should not be provided through the mechanics of insurance, but rather as a public service.

I feel that it is a tragedy that the government has seen fit, first to bring out half-baked legislation, and then to say it is going to come into effect in January 1965. It now looks as if it is going to be 1966 and I presume, Mr. Speaker, it will be passed back another year and when the next election comes along we will have some other plan brought forward in the hope that this will get the Conservatives back into power.

This business of bringing out what is in essence phoney legislation, is really treating the public of Ontario with contempt. It is something which should be brought forth and emphasized and I, as a re-elected member of this House, have seen how this government has operated in the past: literally, I say, treating the public of Ontario with contempt, by bringing forth such bills as they have in Bill 163 and then more or less throwing it into the laps of a committee that I presume will do no more than what the government has done in the past. So, in taking my seat, Mr. Speaker, I say once again, we in the Liberal Party support this resolution and we feel that it should be acted upon forthwith.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I very much enjoyed hearing the last speaker from the Liberal benches and appreciate the fact that he is supporting this resolution. I was rather interested because we have a federal government which represents his party and he talked a great deal about matters which I think are more the prerogative of the federal government. But since our hon. friends here have a chance to support this resolution and set the example to the federal government, then I think we are in a good position to have a health plan across this country.

I want to mention a couple of items in addition to what has already been said. The matter of cost has been raised in connection with the health plan. I would like to quote the *Manchester Guardian* of December 26, where it is pointed out editorially that 12 years ago the British health plan took 3.8 per cent of the national income. Today it is 4.1 per cent.

In other words, while the dollar-value of the cost of the plan has gone up, in proportion to the national income and the productivity of the country, the cost remains about the same. J. B. McGeachy in the *Financial Post* of October 20, 1962, points out that in Canada five per cent of the gross national product is taken up in health expenses, whereas in Britain he says the figure is four per cent of the gross national product. In other words, it is costing Canadians more money vis-à-vis the gross national product to get the health care they get than it costs the British people. And Britons are getting a full-fledged national health plan, including the things that my hon. friend mentioned a few moments ago, and yet Canadians are not getting anywhere near that kind of service.

So I bring this to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and to the attention of the House, realizing that we have to face up to the fact that has already been outlined, that if we are to have the kind of medical care in this country that Canadians demand and Canadians deserve, then we must bring some sort of comprehensive plan administered by government.

In closing let me quote Leonard Bertin in the *Toronto Daily Star* of May 22, 1962, when he gives an account of an interview by Dr. Carl Evang, director of the Norwegian Health Services and widely recognized as one of the world's great experts on national health programmes. Dr. Evang says this:

The quality of medical care depends on many factors including medical education, post-graduate training facilities, teamwork, equipment and, last but not least, money, so that the patient can pay for the service. Medical care in Dr. Evang's opinion has reached its highest levels in countries where schemes of prepayment have been fully developed and cover all or almost all of the population.

We have on this continent two nations which are now behind most of the rest of the world in this whole forward move of medical care for the people. In this rich province of Ontario we at least should be setting the example, or, I suppose, following the example of another province. At least we

should be working out our own plan here. It may not be the same as the one already in effect in the province of Saskatchewan. But under our own circumstances, in our own way, let us work out here in Ontario the kind of plan which will give to all our people the care that medical science is now able to give us without regard to the length of the purse of the person receiving it.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to speak at great length on this resolution. I think the hon. member for Scarborough West has ably stated our case and I cannot improve upon it.

I just want to make one comment with regard to procedure, Mr. Speaker, not so much with regard to this motion as generally in the discussion of resolutions that are brought before the House in the name of some hon. member of the Opposition. I assume from what has happened up to this point that the government is not going to speak to it. This is perhaps understandable in this instance, the government policy is stated in their bill—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): That is quite an assumption the hon. member made.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine; if I am wrong I shall look forward with delight to the fact and the evidence that I am wrong.

However, Mr. Speaker, I just rise to make this suggestion that when we are debating resolutions—and I want to thank the hon. Prime Minister for his bringing these matters before the House now so that we can deal with them more leisurely rather than in a rushed fashion later. I think it was a reasonable proposition I made, I think it was so reasonable that even he saw it on reflection—but I think it is necessary, Mr. Speaker, that each party have an opportunity, at least with one speaker, to express their views and not to resort to the kind of tactics we have had in the past of moving adjournment as soon as it is even presented. However, we will await with pleasure as to whether or not the Conservatives have any variations in their bill or elaborations on it to present to the House in the course of this debate.

The only substance that I want to add to the debate at the moment, Mr. Speaker, is to clarify some of the points which were raised by the hon. member for Parkdale.

He referred, for example, to the need for drugs to be covered, for dental care and so on. We agree. We have in our approach to a full health insurance programme, viewed it

in staging. The first stage was hospital insurance, the second stage is the coverage of doctor bills, the third stage, in our view, is obviously drugs because a very strong case could be made that drugs are as important as the coverage of doctor bills. On occasion you can go to the doctor and you can get a prescription, once he has diagnosed your problem. If you have not the money to buy the drugs, what is the purpose of having gone to the doctor in the first instance?

Finally, of course, there is dental care. I might say, Mr. Speaker, that having stated our Medicare programme a year ago, one of the most consistent criticisms that we ran into across the province was the query—and incidentally often by people from the British Isles where their health insurance scheme covered everything at once—why do we have to wait to get coverage for drugs? This was the criticism. So much so that we investigated the proposition of the inclusion of drugs in a plan.

It is rather difficult to come up with completely authoritative figures but we discovered, Mr. Speaker, if you accept the figures that are put forward by the pharmaceutical association, that full coverage in the province of Ontario would cost approximately \$20 per person—or approximately \$120 million for the six million-plus population in this province. In other words, you would have for the coverage of drugs at their present cost, at their present prices, a bill almost as large as the Medicare bill.

In attempting to put forward a programme that was financially feasible, that was sound and a practical programme, we came to the conclusion that we could not immediately include the whole of drug coverage. But we examined it closely and suggested that two things were necessary. One, that there was an immediate need, whatever might be the cost, of including coverage for old age pensioners and for people who have a chronic need for drugs—if I may put it that way—a person with arthritis or similar diseases and therefore has a considerable need for drugs. As well, of course, as for in-patient coverage in hospitals for drugs which, as I understand it, are covered at the present time under our insurance plan.

We feel it is advisable to move forward and provide this coverage now because there is such a desperate human need. But we feel that the coverage for the whole of the population should be studied, and more particularly that we should proceed with vigour on ways and means of reducing drug prices. This is presumably what this government

had in mind when it set up a select committee, which looked into the whole question of the cost of drugs and ways and means by which they can be brought down to a more practical level.

I do not think it would be a fair proposition that the public purse should be used to fatten the already fat profits of the drug companies.

We have had very conclusive evidence on this as to the profit levels of these companies. Indeed most of it has come from the United States, but what has come from the United States has proven pretty conclusively that here in Canada their profits are even higher, or at least the price levels are even higher, than they are in the United States.

So it seems to me that this problem must be tackled before you can consider the provision of drugs on an overall basis to the people of Ontario. But hospital, medical, drugs, dental, in that order, as quickly as the problems can be tackled and the service can be consolidated, is our kind of approach to full health insurance.

Now in the course of his remarks, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Parkdale also made mention of what he called a sickness insurance. Well, this is what we have been presenting to this House for year after year through resolutions introduced, usually by my hon. colleagues from Hamilton, in what we describe as a sickness and accident benefit programme. I submit though, Mr. Speaker, that this is another matter distinct from health insurance as such.

We have this very great anomaly, this very great gap, in our present welfare system. I am always a little puzzled when I read some of the pontifications these days from Conservative theorists like George Hogan that the welfare state has been completed, or nearly so and we do not need to worry about it any more. I wonder if he has ever looked at some of the yawning gaps in it. And one of the greatest yawning gaps in it is the need for a sickness and accident benefit programme.

If a man today is working in an industry and he is covered by workmen's compensation he is covered for the very simple reason that years ago a Conservative government came to the conclusion that when a man suffered an industrial accident, his family should not suffer the deprivation arising from the lack of a family income. So we pay him now 75 per cent of his income. But what if the man takes sick, or what if he has an accident on the way to work or on the way home from

work, or over the week-end? The consequences are just as devastating for the family.

If we have moved to accident insurance through workmen's compensation while he is on the job, why do we not face up to this major need—even a bigger need—for both the workman and everybody else in terms of coverage through sickness and accident benefits?

I would agree that this is important, but I submit to hon. members that we should not confuse issues that are really separate issues. This is not part of a health insurance programme, and I repeat, our approach to a health insurance programme is, having established hospital insurance, let us move without delay to coverage for everybody in Medicare and, then, at least, the first steps towards coverage for drugs for those whose need is greatest, finally complete drug coverage and then beyond that there is the problem of dental coverage which I will not go into now, Mr. Speaker, because it raises really monumental problems. We simply have not got enough dentists and we are not spending the money to train them in adequate number that we could provide coverage to everybody. Obviously we shall have to start by providing full dental coverage to the young people and others in urgent need.

But as for the general proposition that has been advanced by the hon. member for Scarborough West, as he pointed out, it seems to me the facts and the experience now underline beyond contradiction that this is the effective way to meet the medical bills of the people of the province of Ontario. No other half-baked plan—as it has been described in one form of words and another by those who have come before the Hagey commission—no other half-baked plan such as the government has now presented is going to be able to meet the needs of these people and I am hoping, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister, who on occasion shows that he is a reasonable man, is going to face the facts here and also come up with a reasonable programme to provide the coverage for all our people.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I can only say that I intended to speak to this resolution before that large assumption was made by the hon. member for York South.

I might also point out that I must reserve to myself as leader of the government to call the business of the House. Some suggestions I will accept, but I must serve notice that I will not necessarily accept them all.

What we are doing in fact here this afternoon is rehashing a debate which was held

during the last session, during the consideration of the bill which is presently before the Hagey committee. There are a few new things that have been added. I was delighted to find out that the policy of the official Opposition on this question coincides with that of the New Democratic Party. This is the first time in some years that I have really known what the Liberal Party actually thought about this subject at all. Having listened to the hon. member for Parkdale I can only wonder if he really does speak for all those hon. members sitting over there among the official Opposition, Mr. Speaker, because I heard nothing of this position during the last election when this matter was debated far and wide. Now today they are absolutely right with you all the way. But they made no such remarks last August or last September, so I say to—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would say to you this, Mr. Speaker, that even though this is a rehash of a debate held in this House during the last session, something new has been added—the position finally of the Liberal Party in this matter. I am not particularly sanguine that it will remain as such for too long, but nonetheless, for this afternoon, there it is.

Mr. Bryden: The trouble is the hon. Prime Minister never changes.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Scarborough—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Will the hon. Prime Minister let us vote on the resolution?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Scarborough West on his obvious debating ability. I can see that something new has been added to this Legislature and this will be, of course, welcome and we will be very happy on this side of the House to hear the expression of his ideas and philosophy so well presented, even though I must almost guarantee him that we will not agree with them.

Mr. Letherby: The hon. member has had it right there.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: When this Bill 163 was introduced last year—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Do not confuse him with facts.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: —I made a statement in the House and perhaps it would not be amiss if I were to do what the other speakers have done—except the hon. member for Parkdale, who took a somewhat new approach. Most of the other ideas expressed have been expressed here before. What we were seeking with this bill breaks down to several points.

First of all, we are seeking to provide a non-compulsory medical insurance plan, Mr. Speaker, for every resident of the province. We vary, of course, in our philosophy from everybody over there in the compulsory aspect, because they all have now adopted, as I assume, the compulsory aspect of this programme.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister's ideas have been tried out in Alberta and failed.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would just point out to the hon. member that we have two other programmes in this province that are non-compulsory and effort has been made in both these fields to introduce compulsion too. I think probably the percentage of our population covered in these non-compulsory schemes compares equally well with the figures quoted this afternoon on a compulsory medical scheme in Saskatchewan. Of course I refer to the hospital services insurance scheme which covers over 95 per cent of our people, and also what we have been able to achieve in the field of automobile insurance.

Mr. Bryden: It is a compulsory plan.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Now these are matters for debate on other days. I recognize, Mr. Speaker, that we will debate these questions on other days, but nonetheless the point I make, I think, is valid and that is that you do not need compulsion to achieve broad coverage in this province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: There was compulsion for 60 per cent of the people across the province.

Mr. MacDonald: And that provided your viable economic base.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well I think we might get in this debate, Mr. Speaker, something of a question of philosophy, because we do not believe in compulsion.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We believe in the right of the individual—

Mr. Singer: That is why we are here.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We do not wish to take away from him every choice he has left and we do not wish to socialize him so that whatever he has is taken from him by the state and handed back by a bureaucrat, whether in fact he wants it or not. These things we do not believe in.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I might say that I had several interesting questions on the tip of my tongue during the time the various speakers opposite spoke, I contained myself and I hope they will do likewise.

Now I would point out to the House that in what we are—

Mr. Bryden: Does the hon. Prime Minister believe in unified administration in the hospital plan?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: In what we are suggesting here, we will not disturb about 70 per cent of our population who are presently covered by one form or another of medical insurance. I will agree with hon. members that all these plans are not perfect by any means, any more than what they suggest—

Mr. Bryden: That is the understatement of the year.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: —any more than the suggestions made here will produce Utopia in this field. But nonetheless, these people are covered. They choose their own plan.

Part of it comes over the bargaining table, and obviously they do not think that what we suggest is so bad, because it is quite obvious, and of course I will be booed down for saying this, Mr. Speaker, but this was an issue in the last election. It was an issue as much as it could be made so by the New Democratic Party, and somehow or other—

Mr. MacDonald: Done, sure, done!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: And somehow or other—

Mr. MacDonald: Now it is not done, it is postponed for a full year—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I can only say that it is wonderful to be back in the same old atmosphere we left last April.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to remind the members that if they have a question to ask the Prime Minister while he is speaking, and if he cares to answer, then they may ask the

questions. If not, I ask you to refrain from shouting across the floor.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I would like to apologize to you for these comments across the House. I had been under the impression that the hon. Prime Minister would move the adjournment of the debate—

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister still has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I yielded the floor to the speaker, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Bryden: Sorry, I thought you were through.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: No, I have not finished.

Mr. Letherby: You cannot make a speech now.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Frankly, Mr. Speaker, we are concerned about the feeling that exists among many people in this province. They simply do not want everything taken away from them by the state—the scheme financed by the state and then the whole thing thrown back at them. Now what this scheme that we have introduced will do is this: First of all, it will guarantee that every resident in this province may purchase health insurance, regardless of his age, or her age, physical condition—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): If they can afford it.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: They may buy it, if they choose. It will be available to them, and what we say is that every person selling insurance of this type in the province must offer, to any resident of the province, regardless of the state of health or age of that person, a policy which will have certain benefits. In other words we will establish the least benefit that can be provided and we will establish the maximum that can be charged for this, and if companies are going to do business in this province, they have to offer that policy to everybody here.

Now the last speaker of the Liberal Party called me a stooge of the insurance companies, and if this is being a stooge of the insurance companies, I would repeat what one man said on a television programme, during the election: Some stooge, eh?

I will point out again that this is the government that took every insurance company in Ontario right out of the hospital insurance business. We just said you do not do business here any more. This is being a great stooge for the insurance companies.

Now, in addition to what we were doing, we will assume the responsibility of providing this coverage to those people in the province who cannot provide it for themselves. In addition, we will insist that the coverage available to our people is non-cancellable, it can be cancelled only by the person who is insured; it cannot be cancelled by the insurer.

The question has arisen about what is called non-profit plans. Well, anybody with any sense of business can see profit in non-profit. It all depends what you do with your money and there is, in my opinion, no greater virtue in a non-profit company than there is in a profit company. But under this plan, all the non-profit companies that presently exist—offering coverage to our people—will be able to continue. All they have to do is meet the requirements. In other words, we will not disturb these people who are presently offering this type of coverage to the people of our province.

Much is made of the fact that this has been referred to a committee. I would only point out to the hon. members that in developing what I think everybody in this House must admit is a very successful hospital insurance plan, precisely the same technique was followed. A bill was introduced here to engender such discussion as we have had this afternoon, and I believe I said when we set up the committee, that one of its purposes would be to permit the public to see what the government was offering and to make up their minds about it.

They appear to have come to some decisions about that, in any event, and that committee is composed of the men and women whose names I read out today. They are able men and women. Frankly, I personally have no knowledge of what their political affiliations are because we sought to find people who were able and who could render mature, skilful and professional and knowledgeable decision in the matter under consideration.

The whole matter was referred to them in order that the public could make what representations they wished and in order that we might have the benefit not only of the public representations made to this committee, but the committee's deliberations after they had received the various points of view put before them. Then, as I said last year, this legislation, this bill, will, in due course be brought back here. I have not a doubt in the world that it will be changed before it comes again on the floor of this House, as

a result of the hearings that the committee has held.

So, Mr. Speaker, we are going to continue with the procedure that we laid down. What we said we would do, we will do. That is what I said I would do in the Speech from the Throne a year ago and for the benefit of those who thought I was wrong when I said "done", if hon. members will check the Speech from the Throne, they will find that I did exactly what I said I would do.

Now, sir, I think hon. members might be interested to know what the committee has done in order that they might make up their own minds as to whether it has been successful or not. It has received 57 briefs. It received 11 organizations who presented briefs in Windsor and 35 briefs will be received by the committee during the present series of sittings being held in Toronto.

I see the afternoon paper contains some remarks that have been made during the hearings of the committee. Thus the committee is proceeding to carry out its hearings and this plan is developing much as we hoped it would. I would only say before sitting down, as I think I said on the opening day here, that I believe we are all after the same thing. Our methods undoubtedly will vary and perhaps we have different approaches to certain things, but in this area we all seek the ultimate good of the people of Ontario in the field of health. I think that we have achieved this. I think that this government has achieved this in the field of hospitalization and I would hope that what we are able to develop in the field of health will be equal to what we have been able to achieve in the field of hospitalization.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I said a minute ago that I had been under the impression that the hon. Prime Minister would follow the procedures of previous years and move the adjournment of the debate upon the conclusion of his remarks. I am glad to see that he is apparently not following that procedure on this occasion at any rate.

I had not intended to participate in this debate until I listened to his speech and some of the extremely misleading statements made in it. They are in line with standard Tory propaganda but I think it is time that attention was called to them.

Mr. Speaker, on many occasions the hon. Prime Minister and spokesmen for the Tory party generally have persistently tried to make it appear that the health insurance bill, Medicare bill, that they had before the Legislature in the last session, and which is

now before the Hagey commission is the same in principle as the hospital insurance plan in this province. Mr. Speaker, that is entirely wrong. The hospital insurance plan now operating in this province is basically the same in principle as the type of plan that the hon. member for Scarborough West is trying to put forward in his resolution.

But the government, sir, has departed entirely from that principle in the bill on Medicare that it had before the House although it did not pass, and is now before the Hagey commission. What are the basic principles of our hospital insurance plan? First: there is a single unified public administration of that plan. Is that what the government is proposing with regard to Medicare? It certainly is not. They are proposing a great welter of private plans, some of which are more or less adequate and some of which are totally inadequate. There is to be in effect a public subsidization of those plans through the assistance that is given to people who are so delightfully described in the bill as being in needy circumstances. This is a complete departure from the principle in the hospital plan and the principle which has made the hospital plan successful and which I submit to this House, Mr. Speaker, is essential if we are to have a medical plan that is successful.

Further, the hon. Prime Minister has once again stated and restated the old Tory myth that the hospital insurance plan in this province is voluntary. It is no such thing, Mr. Speaker. It is compulsory for all employees in all employment units with 15 or more employees. That provided the base which made the plan successful, and on that base further additional coverage became possible.

I may say that the government should thank the rural medical co-ops for having filled out the area, and having got in large numbers of people in the area—which is voluntary—but basically there was an important and essential compulsory element in the plan and a public plan could not have succeeded without that basic element in it. So the Tories for years have been trying to put across a bill of goods to the people of the province that is quite inaccurate and is not based on any facts at all.

What the hon. Prime Minister has said about the hospital plan we can agree with. We think there are some improvements in detail that can be made, but we agree essentially it is a good plan. But that in no sense is an argument in favour of that bill that the government had before the House the last session.

Indeed, sir, it is an argument in favour of the resolution which is now standing on

the order paper in the name of the hon. member for Scarborough West.

I wish the government would sit and contemplate that fact and perhaps they would withdraw the bill that they put before the House at the last session and bring forward a bill in accord with the basic principles set forth in the resolution submitted by the hon. member.

This government is really lagging so far behind that it is almost incredible. The government of Alberta has already put into operation a bill which is identical in all its essential principles with the bill that the government submitted to this House at the last session and which is now before the Hagey commission. That bill has already been proved to be a failure, that legislation has failed in Alberta. So the government is now going through the ridiculous procedure of conducting an inquiry into a failure.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: When did it fail?

Mr. Bryden: It has already failed. Practically no one is registering under the plan in Alberta. Even for a family making \$3,000 a year it would cost about \$72 a year for Medicare under the Alberta plan and people in that income category simply cannot afford insurance at that level.

So we have before us right now in Canada two plans, one of the type proposed by the hon. member for Scarborough West, which is basically the same in principle as the hospital insurance plan now in this province; a plan like the one that is operating in Saskatchewan where it has proven to be an unqualified success. We have a plan similar in all essentials to what the government is now contemplating in effect in the province of Alberta, and it has been a failure. Apparently the government is simply incapable of learning from experience. It continues to go through the meaningless ritual of having the Hagey commission inquire into a bill which ought to be dead before it is even born.

Mr. Speaker, I would have hoped that the hon. Prime Minister would have had better arguments to present than the ones he did today in opposition to the resolution from the hon. member for Scarborough West. It would seem to me that his total lack of any convincing arguments against the resolution ought now to lead him—and I believe he is inherently a reasonable man influenced by logical argument—to see the error of his ways in the past and to adopt the resolution or the principle of that resolution.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: There must be something wrong some place.

Mr. Bryden: There is certainly something radically wrong, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Prime Minister has his heels dug in in an untenable position. I would have thought a man of his experience and urbanity would have realized that he looks ridiculous in such a position and would now take the opportunity to move out, and to say he accepts the principle of the resolution put forward by the hon. member and that he hopes to bring in legislation at this session implementing the principles set forth in that resolution.

Mr. Sopha: George Hogan would approve of this position.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Lewis moves, seconded by Mr. Young, the resolution standing in his name be adopted. Shall the resolution be adopted?

All those in favour of the resolution, please say "aye".

All those opposed to the resolution, please say "nay".

In my opinion, the nays have it.

Call in the members.

The motion was lost on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Belanger	Allan
Braithwaite	Auld
Bryden	Bales
Bukator	Beckett
Davison	Boyer
Farquhar	Brunelle
Freeman	Carton
Gaunt	Cass
Gisborn	Cecile
Gould	Connell
Lewis	Cowling
(Scarborough West)	Davis
MacDonald	Demers
Newman	Downer
Nixon	Dunlop
Oliver	Eagleson
Paterson	Edwards
Racine	Evans
Singer	Ewen
Sopha	Grossman
Spence	Guindon
Taylor	Hamilton
Thompson	Harris
Trotter	Haskett
Troy	Hodgson
Whicher	(Scarborough East)
Worton	Hodgson
Young-27.	(Victoria)
	Johnston
	(Parry Sound)

YEAS

NAYS

Johnston
(Carleton)
Kerr
Knox
Lawrence
(Russell)
Lawrence
(St. George)
Letherby
Lewis
(Humber)
MacNaughton
Morningstar
McKeough
McNeil
Noden
Peck
Pittock
Price
Pritchard
Reilly
Reuter
Robarts
Roberts
Rowntree
Sandercock
Simonett
Spooner
Stewart
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardrope
Welch
Wells
White
Whitney
Wishart
Yakabuski
Yaremko-62.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the ayes are 27, the nays 62.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion lost.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, I think we should be ready to debate any of these orders that are on the order paper. I rather doubt that we can get to the second readings because these bills are not printed. However, we will do so gradually and I want to call the second readings as soon as they are available. But I doubt if any will be ready tomorrow, so perhaps we will confine ourselves to other items on the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.10 o'clock p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, January 22, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett). The question is: Has the Atomic Energy Council of Canada given approval to a site for the building of a second nuclear plant for electrical power?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for Nipissing for notice of this question. The answer is this: The location of nuclear power stations is under the direct control of the atomic energy control board. No application has yet been made by Ontario Hydro to the atomic energy control board concerning the location of the next nuclear power plant in Ontario.

Mr. Troy: May I ask a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister cares to answer a supplementary question.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Yes.

Mr. Troy: Is the hon. Minister aware that a published report had this site to be established at Fairport, which I understand is near Frenchman's Bay on Lake Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: No, I am not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Troy: That is strange.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make an announcement which I think will be of interest to

hon. members of this House and to the public generally.

The Department of Reform Institutions has arranged a conference on addictions to be held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic Thursday and Friday, February 6 and 7 of this year. This conference is being presented in order to provide interchange of ideas and methods and to present current research and clinical material to those who are interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems of alcoholism and narcotic addiction.

Canadian specialists in this field participating include Mr. H. D. Archibald, director of the alcoholism and drug research foundation; Dr. Gordon Bell of the Bell Clinic, who is also a consultant at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic.

Two visiting speakers from the United States will present papers. Mr. Leon Brill, project director, Washington Heights Rehabilitation Centre, Department of Health, New York, will speak on changing concepts of narcotic addiction. Mr. Raymond McCarthy, director of summer school of alcohol studies, Rutgers University, will speak on alcoholism. Other papers to be given include a follow-up comparative study of discharge patients from the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for the years 1952 and 1961, by Mr. W. E. Marshall, supervising psychologist at the clinic.

Participating will be agencies and societies working in the fields of addiction, as well as police departments, magistrates, probation services, university and education department workers in this field.

I would like to extend to those hon. members in this House interested in these problems an invitation to spend such time as they can spare at this conference. I am sure the hon. members will find it most worthwhile. I have copies of the programme for anyone interested.

I am very pleased that we have been able to arrange this conference which I hope will be the first of many, because I know that the interchange of ideas and full co-operation

between all concerned in this field is most necessary. We hope too that we may better direct our efforts if we can avoid wasteful duplication of research on a subject which needs concerted and co-ordinated study. Digests of papers and complete texts will be available immediately after presentation and the full conference proceedings are to be printed in the *Canadian Journal of Corrections*.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass), a copy of which has been submitted to him.

Is the hon. Attorney-General in a position to tell the House if he is considering further action against four former mayors of Ontario municipalities which granted franchises to Northern Ontario Natural Gas and if so, what action?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I can do no better in answering this question—notice of which I have received and I again wish to thank the hon. member for this notice—than to say that as I indicated in my press release of August 22 of this past year, 1963, that the law officers of the Crown recommended to me, after reviewing new information received from The Attorney-General's Department in British Columbia that: 1) perjury charge be laid against Ralph K. Farris; 2) evidence produced at the trial of these charges be considered in conjunction with the present report and its supporting material; 3) because of the perjury charges laid and the material being before the courts, the report itself should not be made public in fairness to the accused and in light of the fact that much of the evidence in the report was obtained from witnesses who pleaded the protection of the evidence Acts and whose statements may not be admissible against them in a court of law.

All that happened yesterday, Mr. Speaker, was a committal for trial. The evidence is to be presented at the subsequent trial and at the conclusion of the trial the legal officers of the Crown can review the evidence to ascertain what steps should be taken.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question which I have submitted, sir, through your office, addressed to the hon. Attorney-General.

The question, as I submitted it through your office, took up, oh, some seven or eight lines, and the revised version which I under-

stand went to the hon. Attorney-General has only some three lines in it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I accept your ruling in this but I wonder just how far a question can be emasculated to take, really, from it, the meat of the question and to outline the problem that I propose to address to the hon. Attorney-General.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Get to the question!

Mr. Singer: No, I think this is of some substantial importance, Mr. Speaker, because I do not think that the emasculated version really conveys the question.

Mr. Speaker: I might inform the hon. member that I am having prepared today a number of copies to be put in the mail to all the members outlining the procedure in asking questions and setting forth the rules of making up the questions. I think perhaps when they are received it will help a great deal in forming the questions and they will not have to be cut down when they reach my office.

Mr. Singer: Well I would hope, sir, that the rules will be of sufficient erudition that it will make it much more clear. But again I suggest, even though I am quite prepared to follow your ruling, the emasculated version really does not convey the question. However, in your version I will put it to the hon. Attorney-General.

Does the hon. Attorney-General intend to take any action against tourist operators who have apparently breached the regulations of the Ontario Human Rights Code?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, in addition to the apparent difficulty the hon. members of the Opposition have in determining how to ask a question without making a speech, they are not quite sure towards which department such a question should be directed. I would like to suggest to the hon. member that this question should have been and should be directed to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) as the Ontario Human Rights Commission falls within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Singer: You are the chief law enforcement officer of the Crown and have a duty to act when laws of Ontario are being flouted.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I was not able, Mr. Speaker, to get in touch with the hon. Minister of Labour subsequent to receiving the question and prior to the sitting of the House and I therefore was in touch with Dr. Hill, the

chairman of the Ontario Human Rights Commission. Dr. Hill advises me that this particular statute is enforced, and has been enforced for a period of time, very satisfactorily in our province of Ontario with a minimum of court actions and a maximum of discussion and understanding and goodwill. He further advises me that the procedure which has been followed in these matters in the past, and which has worked exceedingly well, has been for complaints to be made to the commission and the commission then, usually through its own counsel, takes the necessary action.

Dr. Hill advises me that as of approximately noon this date, when I was in touch with him, that no complaint had been received by his commission with respect to this matter so far as we can determine from the question; therefore the first move in this matter would be for a complaint as envisaged by the Act to be made to the commission.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would direct my question to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, notice of which has been duly given.

Does the hon. Minister, sir, intend to take immediate action to avoid similar occurrences in the use of propane gas heaters as in the explosion of such a heater in a partially completed house yesterday? If so, what action does he intend to take?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for giving me notice of this question.

The answer to his question is "yes", we will increase our activity on the programme which has been in operation for some time. With regard to new propane gas-fired construction heaters, we have required that these be of an approved type, that is they must have laboratory certification. The prescribed test specifications require that a safety pilot valve of a complete shut-off type be installed on the heater. This device assures the shut-off of the gas supply to the burner in the event that the pilot is extinguished. Many older heaters were in use in the field before these requirements came into effect and in order to remove any potential hazard of unburned gas accumulating to a dangerous level, we require that these unapproved heaters either be equipped with safety pilot devices or taken out of service.

Mr. Gisborn: One other question, sir. In this case would it be the fact that the law was not enforced in regard to the statement the hon. Minister has read?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, I might say that these propane gas burners are a very hard thing to police. As you know, they are not permanent installations and I think our inspectors are doing everything to make sure that all these burners are removed or brought up to our standards.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Labour. The preamble has been taken out by you.

Has the hon. Minister, sir, inquired how our hockey youth is optioned to professional organizations as he intimated on March 20, 1963, during consideration of his estimates and if so, has he uncovered conditions that would warrant action by his department?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, the question as posed involves two questions which are incorporated in the one sentence and the answer to the first question is "yes" and the answer to the second question is "no".

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): A good average!

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: However, Mr. Speaker, it will be helpful to the House if I were to give the members some background information which may assist them in approaching the subject matter of the question.

Professional hockey commands the interest of people across Canada and throughout many sections of the United States. Rivalry between the teams in the National Hockey League is well known. There is a constant effort to maintain the calibre of players in the league at the highest possible level and for obvious reasons. To do this, the clubs may sponsor teams in various leagues throughout Canada and the United States.

One of the leagues at the highest level locally would be the Ontario Hockey Association Junior A. Next move for a player from that plateau would be to professional hockey as we know it. As a young player becomes more skilled, he may be approached by one of the teams in a minor league set-up and if he accepts the opportunity to play with such a club, he may or will continue his education during the hockey season. When a player attains the age of eighteen years, if he is continuing in hockey under the OHA, the Ontario Hockey Association, he may be offered the opportunity of signing a form C which gives a professional hockey club an option on his services if he wishes to play in a professional, or so-called professional

league. This option will be respected by the other clubs in the professional leagues.

A copy of the completed C form is filed in the office of the National Hockey League in Montreal. Under the by-laws of the National Hockey League, a boy must be eighteen years of age before he can be approached to sign a C form or a contract with a professional hockey team. A player under eighteen years of age is not permitted to attend the training camp of a professional team. While a boy is playing junior hockey and below in a league under the jurisdiction of the OHA, he must continue his education, if he is required by law to go to school.

To digress, Mr. Speaker, you will remember that an article appeared recently in one of the papers distributed in Toronto, pointing out that there are a number of players in the National Hockey League, who today are continuing their education at universities. Both the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Ontario Hockey Association take a great and strong interest in, and are concerned with, the players who come within their jurisdiction, and if a young player has a grievance as to his treatment, this can be aired before the proper authorities who control the league. Once a young man has made up his mind that he wants to follow hockey as a professional career, he graduates into an apprenticeship system in which he is supplied with equipment and maintenance and in many instances, the opportunity to continue his education.

Now we all recognize, Mr. Speaker, the fact that professional hockey is a highly developed exhibition of skill and ability on a professional basis. It may be a career, indeed a life opportunity, for the players and at the end of that career the players may retire with a pension. I should also like to point out to the House that if we are to have organized hockey below the professional level, the teams in every league look for and need sponsors, because in most instances, they would be unable to carry on without financial assistance. I think that everyone, including hon. members of this House, will realize that to carry on organized sports today is a costly proposition. Obviously, we want sports, including hockey, to continue. Sponsorship of teams, whether by private interests or by professional clubs, enables these sports to continue. I have found nothing in the set-up which now exists in connection with hockey, which warrants the launching of an inquiry into it.

Mr. Troy: I thank the hon. Minister for this treatise.

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture, a copy of which has been submitted to him.

What action, if any, has been taken by The Ontario Department of Agriculture in obtaining a more realistic valuation for livestock lost or injured through railway transportation accidents?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the hon. member for supplying me with notice of this question. We also understand that the hon. member for Kent East (Mr. Spence) had made inquiry of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on a question similar to this. I think it is about the same thing. I welcome the opportunity to answer both, if it might be so considered.

I think the Deputy Minister informed the hon. member for Kent East that he did not have the information at hand but he made inquiry from our livestock branch and this has just been submitted to me in reply to this question today.

Up to the present time, the livestock contract used by the Canadian railways in the movement of live commercial cattle provides a maximum valuation of twenty-five dollars on calves under six months of age. Previous to the formation of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association in 1963, several requests had been forwarded to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and the Canadian Freight Association for an upward adjustment, particularly on calves under that six months of age limit. Now, after formation of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association, the secretary of which is Mr. Ed Starr of our livestock branch, they held several meetings and at the time of the 1963 Royal Winter Fair, representatives of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association met with members of several livestock organizations from western Canada. One of the matters discussed at this meeting was the livestock contract that was used by the Canadian railways. As a result of this meeting, it was unanimously agreed by those in attendance that the present contract used by Canadian railways in the movement of cattle was not satisfactory and it was further agreed that the following recommendations be made.

First that the class of cattle now designated as calves under six months be changed to calves under 500 pounds invoice or loaded weight; and that the agreed valuation on the above class be made on invoice value up to a maximum of \$125 each, in case of injury or

loss during the ordinary handling involved in the transportation of such animals.

And second, that on cattle over 500 pounds the agreed valuation be made at invoice value up to a maximum of \$225.

Now it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that these were rather realistic recommendations made by the Beef Improvement Association which is indeed handlers of commercial cattle. And when we recognize the fact that we bring from western Canada into the province of Ontario approximately 200,000 head of cattle annually—most of them being six months of age or thereabouts but the great bulk of them being under 500 pounds, live weight, as feeder cattle—we can see the enormous importance of this to the cattlemen of the province of Ontario.

The secretary of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association forwarded these recommendations to Mr. G. A. Richardson, the general secretary of the Railway Association of Canada at Montreal with copies to Mr. R. K. Watson, the chairman of the Canadian Freight Association and to Mr. C. W. Rump, secretary of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. A reply was received from Mr. Richardson of the Railway Association of Canada under date of November 28, 1963.

And as well a letter was received from Mr. Rump, of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, advising that the Board of Transport was requesting Mr. Watson, chairman of the freight association to give this matter his utmost consideration.

On December 18, 1963, Mr. Starr, the secretary of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association, received a letter from Mr. Richardson advising that the proposed revision of the special livestock contract, as submitted by the Ontario Beef Improvement Association, had been reviewed by their subcommittee on claims and it was agreed that there would be no objection to increasing the maximum liability for cattle over 500 pounds to an amount not exceeding \$225.

However, they decided that the maximum liability of \$125 for calves weighing 500 pounds or less was too high. While the committee had previously agreed to increased liability to an amount not exceeding \$60, they were now prepared to agree to increase this to \$75.

After receiving this letter, Mr. Starr of our department, who is secretary of the Association, contacted Mr. Harvey Ackert, who is chairman of the committee on freight rates, of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association,

to ask his opinion. Mr. Ackert explained that in his opinion this offer as stated in the revision would not be satisfactory, and that it was still much below the value of calves weighing near 500 pounds.

Accordingly another letter has been forwarded to Mr. Richardson, advising him of this and a letter has been received under date of January 20, 1964—just this last week—to the effect that the matter of revising the railway special livestock contract continues under discussion as they are awaiting new proposals by the Canadian National Railways.

Now it is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that where losses of calves under six months have occurred it has been the responsibility of the carrier that settlement has been made at or near the full invoice value even though the present maximum is \$25. There may be isolated cases where this has not been the situation but I think, generally speaking, that an agreement has been worked out to this effect. We hope this new agreement will be finalized and that everything will be settled accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman), had a bill to introduce today. There were no other bills introduced to alert him to that fact and he missed that point in the proceedings. I wonder if we could revert for the introduction of that bill?

Mr. Speaker: Do we have the unanimous consent of the House to revert to introduction of bills?

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

RESOLUTION REGARDING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Clerk of the House: Notice of motion No. 6, by Mr. Belanger.

Resolution: That municipalities adopting daylight saving time have a uniform date for adopting and discontinuing same throughout the whole province.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): I move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that municipalities adopting daylight saving time have a uniform date for adopting and discontinuing same throughout the whole province.

Mr. Speaker, unlike some of the other resolutions that were mentioned yesterday, mine is, I think, self-explanatory and I am not going to take up the valuable time of this House, but I would like to make a few comments.

I could never see why this government or the government under the leadership of the former Prime Minister, could not have regulated this some time ago. As you know, the municipalities after the war were left to decide themselves whether they should adopt daylight saving time or whether they would not. At the same time, the date that they selected to have daylight saving time and to discontinue this, was left entirely in the hands of the council in each of those municipalities. This has caused quite a bit of confusion throughout the whole of the province.

It would be a very easy matter for the government to pass legislation stating that any municipality which adopts daylight saving time should start it on a certain date and discontinue it on a certain date, so as to avoid the confusion there is at the present time.

During the war every municipality was on daylight saving time and this confusion did not exist. I am not going to argue the point whether we should go back to this type of legislation that we had during the war. I think this entirely a matter for the government to decide. However, I am asking that this government should enact some legislation to provide uniformity throughout the whole of the province and I do hope that the government will take this very seriously because it has caused quite a bit of confusion throughout the province. That is all, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Mr. Speaker, you will recall that in 1960 Bill 61, which was introduced by me, proposed that the starting and ending times for daylight saving time be made uniform throughout the province. At that time, the problem was very acute in western Ontario with a half a dozen or more starting and ending times, resulting in considerable extra expense to individuals and business enterprises in that part of the country. It resulted also in tremendous inconvenience to those people who might live in one time zone and work in another, or whose children might go to school in another zone

and at that time I had a number of very specific illustrations to point up the acuteness of the problem as it existed. I am in full accord with my hon. friend. I think that something should still be done and I would welcome a bill on this subject.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Speak to your colleague from London.

Mr. White: I question if the problem is quite as bad now as it was then, because the force of public opinion and the publicity given to the problem a few years ago, has resulted in some uniformity. Time is not local, of course, any more than pounds or gallons are local. It is one of those measures arbitrarily fixed by mankind and uniformity is an essential ingredient. For that reason, I think it is inappropriate to leave these starting and ending times to the municipal councils, notwithstanding my general conviction that things should be left at the municipal level wherever possible. I think perhaps some of the opposition that came when the bill was introduced was because of the mistaken impression that it would make daylight saving time compulsory. That was not the intention of the bill and I am sure my hon. friend has not that intention in this resolution. Daylight saving time would not be compulsory. It would be entirely voluntary. It would simply mean that the municipalities which found it convenient for their citizens would start on a particular date and end on a particular date.

The American Railroad Association, funnily enough, is the group in the United States that decides on a starting date. They take the lead in the matter, because of course it is essential to their train schedules right across the continent and those states and municipalities in the U.S. and those provinces in Canada which have this uniformity, follow the lead of the American Railroad Association. Presumably we would do likewise so as to be in step with the rest of the continent. So in conclusion, sir, may I say that I continue to believe as I did then that uniformity in this respect will be a very good thing, although I am not as personally concerned because the matter has been mitigated in western Ontario since the bill was introduced.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I do not know how one would make up his mind to cast a vote in regard to this resolution. I do not think it really hits the main issue in regard to this problem. I feel that the real issue that should be dealt with is as to whether or not we should have day-

light saving in the province or not. One can hardly favour permissive legislation that allows something to take place in one municipality and next vote on that permissive legislation then becoming uniform across the province. I think that there is a lot of merit in uniformity, once we decide on an over-all basis whether or not we should have daylight saving or we should be required to observe the regular time. Certainly I have had no problem of this nature brought to my attention as a member. I have not seen any great uprising as to confusion.

I know that in individual cases and for particular industries, particularly railroad people, there can be confusion. But certainly we should at least put out some feelers and ask the municipalities what they really think about it and maybe give some thought to a survey on just what do we want. Is it good to have confusion as to the times, or should we remove the permissive legislation, and bring in legislation that would provide mandatory daylight saving across the province? I think we need some study and should get some ideas in regard to this problem.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I was interested to note that this particular motion was moved by an hon. member from an area in which daylight saving time is not in force and where presumably it is not wished, else under the powers already contained in legislation the municipality concerned could very easily satisfy the wishes of its inhabitants by providing for daylight saving time.

In my short experience as Minister of Municipal Affairs I found, Mr. Speaker, that it was, generally speaking, the desire of this House, all sides of this House representing the people of Ontario, that all municipal autonomy should not be removed from the local councils and the people elected at the closest level to the voter, and that this was one matter which throughout Ontario was being dealt with according to the wishes of the inhabitants of the areas concerned.

True, as the hon. member for London South has said, Mr. Speaker, in various areas of the province there has been controversy, there has been difficulty. We do know that the present addiction to radio and television programmes on the part of our people—and we share in that I presume, Mr. Speaker—indicates that we are bound to a certain extent to the American Railway Association rules referred to by my hon. colleague from London South. I would not think, Mr. Speaker, from my experience both as a resident of rural

Ontario, as a former occupant of the ministry of municipal affairs, or in my present position, that there was any unanimity in feeling throughout the province with respect to this.

There is a great deal of merit in what has been said by the hon. member for Wentworth East, Mr. Speaker. There is one problem that concerns the people in my rural part of Ontario with respect to this, Mr. Speaker, and one which I think should be much more carefully looked at before any action such as is contemplated by this motion should be taken, and I think all of us in rural Ontario are aware of it. That is the confusion which exists now and would continue to exist even if such a motion resulted in legislation, where all of the particular programmes on the air, all the particular matters such as schools and others, are not operating on the same schedule.

Now I feel, Mr. Speaker, very strongly, that this first of all is a matter that can be dealt with at the local level and should be dealt with there. I feel that the people in Windsor should not be forced to accept daylight saving time over any specific period of the year unless they themselves wish it. I feel further that there should be, as the hon. member for Wentworth East said, a much greater study in depth of this matter before such a motion as is before the House at the moment should be translated into legislation.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in respect to this practice of moving the adjournment of the debate on resolutions; that, of course, automatically bars that particular member from having another resolution during the session. Could there not be some way devised—I am not arguing the right or the wrong of this in this particular case—but could there not be some way devised now that we are dealing with these resolutions in the early part of the session, for the resolution to be considered to have been dealt with and the member, if he so desired, permitted to place another resolution on the order paper in his name? It seems to me that it is hardly fair to bar him, if that is the situation, from repeating with another resolution if he so desires.

Mr. Speaker: I am informed that the member's motion will become an order of the day on the order paper, and then he introduces a new notice of motion.

RESOLUTION REGARDING ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Clerk of the House: Notice of motion No. 5 by Mr. A. E. Thompson.

RESOLUTION: That a select committee of the House be immediately established to inquire into and report upon the reform of our electoral processes, this enquiry to result in recommendations for legislation concerning: electoral expenses of parties and candidates; public or governmental participation in election costs; declaration of total expenditures and limitations thereon; establishing a system of permanent registration of voters; modernization of electoral machinery; methods of marking ballots; voting age.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. V. M. Singer, resolution No. 5 standing in my name which has just been read.

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss this resolution before the House because I would suggest that all the hon. members of this House are imbued with a deep-rooted conviction to uphold the fundamental tenets of our democratic life. I think that any of us would be alarmed if anyone was to suggest that our method of election was in fact an abuse of these principles. I ask for a select committee to examine the methods of elections because I, in fact, believe that it is an abuse. It is an abuse of democratic principles because we have not accustomed ourselves to living in a modern technological industrial society. We are conducting elections as if they were in the personal face-to-face relations such as would have taken place in some Greek forum in ancient days, and our apparatus seems to be geared for that type of election.

We believe in freedom of speech and association. We believe that it is essential that political parties and candidates should have equal opportunity to present their views in order that the electorate can come to an intelligent choice between the different platforms of the different parties. And yet I suggest, sir, in all honesty, when we in this House think of the election campaigns can we say that every party and every candidate has an equal opportunity to present his views? The methods of communication in a modern society are open only to those parties which can pay the high cost of television, of radio, and of newspaper advertising.

Let us be blunt and honest about this. It takes money to present our political views, whether as a party or as an individual. I

think all of us having come through an election realize just how much money it does take to present our views to our electorate. And I suggest that the opportunity to run for election in this province is really based on having money in order to pay for a campaign.

This brings me to another point. Let me suggest that in order to achieve the financing of a party or of a candidate, there is an obvious question to be raised. Does the party or the individual, who receives funds from big or small business, from international or local unions, does he or the party have an indirect obligation to that individual or organization who supplies him with the money?

Furthermore, may I suggest, that if these finances are not made public, is there not a further temptation to assume that some obligation has been made between the receiver and the donor? Now, I am sure, everyone in this House will vigorously deny that those who pay the pipers of our respective parties do in fact call our political tunes. And in fact I sincerely believe that in most cases they do not but I would suggest that in British justice, it is not sufficient that justice is carried out but it is important that justice should also appear to have been carried out. That same principle should be carried into our election campaigns.

If we had a law with teeth to disclose election funds, then all responsible parties and all responsible donors would be far happier. And I think that we, as candidates, who have come through successfully would feel much happier. The federal government has such a proposal and my resolution is asking for a select committee to examine our own procedures in this connection. I feel sure that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is concerned in ensuring that democracy does truly function in our province, and that he is giving some consideration to examining the methods of elections.

Specifically what I am suggesting is that we should examine whether our elections should be wide open and I do not think there is any secret that right now, as of today, our elections in this province are wide open. I look for example at the *Brantford Sun* in which it has a headline, "No Limits," and then it goes into a statement from a Mr. Jack Wratten, Senior, who is the Brantford returning officer in which he says that:

The Ontario Election Act specifically allows election advertising by any medium up to and including election day.

And he goes into the whole procedure of elections in Ontario, and suggests that there is no limit.

Mr. Speaker, I am proposing nothing novel in suggesting that perhaps we should have a limit—and I am speaking now of a legal limit on election expenses. In Britain the first limits on expenditures were imposed in 1883, and limits were continually tightened in 1918, in 1928, and in 1948. Let me say that the question may cross various members' minds: So what, even if you do have a maximum limit of expenditures for candidates surely there are ways that you can get around this? And I would say that in Britain they have examined this question and they have ensured that people cannot get around the maximum. It is stated there that a candidate has to account for all the funds which were paid in connection with his campaign. If some organization other than the candidate has some kind of an operation serving tea and cookies in a hotel, or something like this, then the candidate himself is accountable for the cost of this operation.

There is another suggestion that no expenditure can be made which is indirectly helping the candidate unless it has been authorized by the candidate. Even if there are candidates who can conceive some way to slip around the law—and I suggest this is hard from looking at the situation in Britain—surely it is better that we have such a law acting as a deterrent to stop this wide-open expenditure of election expenses, than just to leave the field wide open for the wealthy man to be free to spend all he can in order to get elected.

The principle of the government paying the costs of an election is another question. I would say that to some extent this principle is already clearly established. For example, the federal government is footing a bill of \$12 million every time we have an election. It is a bill for organizing and running the voting machinery. But I feel that there should be considerable discussion before we would move to the point of suggesting that the government would pay the cost of candidates' campaign expenses. On the one side there will be those who will say that political parties and candidates should have all the flexibility and spontaneity of a voluntary organization in a free society. They would feel that ideas and main grouping of citizens around ideas in a democracy should be given the greatest flexibility. They would suggest that if a government sets up criteria before recognizing a group or political organization—and I say if the government is going

to grant funds to candidates or to a party—in a sense the government is then giving the stamp of authority that this is a political organization. There are those who would feel nervous at such a rigidity taking place in a democracy where we should have the fullest opportunity for people to stand up, express ideas and hope they can get others rallying around to have a political party.

I think there is another aspect to those arguing that the government should not help in candidates' elections. It is that from the point of view of the individual who pays to help a certain political party, he may feel that if the government takes over the cost of elections, no longer does he have a choice of being able to participate, not only with his vote but also with his money, in helping one's party to get into power. When the government takes over all the costs, the government then is using his money not only to pay for his party, but is also paying for parties which may be repugnant to him.

May I say that this is an argument which is raised by many in Britain. They are concerned about the government moving into the area of paying for the expenses of candidates. They feel that in having a maximum imposed for election expenses that this maximum—because it is not too high—permits anyone who feels inclined to get a group behind him and to run in an election. They do not want the rigid hand of government financing election campaigns.

But I would say there is the other point of view. Elections today are costing so much money that it is almost prohibitive for individuals to move freely into the political arena. For this reason, perhaps, the government should be helping in connection with the election costs for the individual candidates.

There have been various proposals with respect to this. We know there is a bill in Quebec, for example, suggesting that the candidate will get 25 cents for each voter provided that 60 per cent of the ridings are filled with candidates of his party. We also know that the federal government itself is considering enacting legislation to pay the expenses of candidates, if they get 20 per cent of the votes.

I would hope, at least in a select committee, that we would look at the main areas of expenditure in elections, and these of course are TV, radio and newspaper advertising. We see, for example, today that the CBC already has apportioned free time for the various political parties, both between and during elections. I think that we should be

looking in our select committee at the possibility of not only looking at the CBC providing free time, but of all radio and television outlets providing facilities which should be available free to all parties during an election.

I say this for these reasons. The first reason I have been emphasizing is that in our society it is unfortunate that the day is past of the Greek forum when one can speak personally face to face with the electorate. The means by which we communicate with people on political matters effectively is through the mass communications. I suggest that the air belongs to the public and I think that during political elections we should certainly question any one party having a monopolistic control over the airwaves because they have more money to buy time on television or radio than another party.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as you will have observed in my discussion, I have presented both sides of the question and I have done this purposely because I do not think that the approach to this very important discussion is going to be presenting a bill at this time. I think it is something that is going to take far more consideration than we are going to be able to manage in the short time that we are allowed for discussing resolutions. I have suggested a select committee should be set up to discuss this.

For example, the discussion around reform in elections in Britain was not done overnight. Mr. Ede, the Home Secretary, in introducing a reform in 1948 in the British House, emphasized that the reform taking place was part of a long line of election reform that dated back to the Reform Bill of 1832. But we know that we have to start examining our procedure in order to have reform. Throughout every democracy there is the question of providing the best means and methods so that the electorate can make an intelligent choice—so that men, no matter what their wealth, can run for public office.

I was interested that in May, 1962, the late President Kennedy, a man of not inconsiderable means, suggested that surely it was time the federal government should move into the picture in connection with the cost of presidential elections in the United States. Throughout the free world there is discussion about ensuring that there is a freedom of men to express their points of view and that there is freedom of men to have the opportunity to run for public office. Because of this, there is an examination of the mass means of communication and of the limita-

tion on people to express their points of view to the public.

In my resolution I cite other aspects which I would like to be considered by this select committee, and if I may, I will turn to my resolution. I have discussed the electoral expenses of parties and candidates; the public or governmental participation in election costs; and the declaration of total expenditures and limitations thereon.

I would re-emphasize from the point of view of expenditures during an election, that it seems to me there is a feeling on the part of the public that there is utter hypocrisy concerning the declared expenditures of candidates in the provincial arena; that really the declared expenses for campaigns are not the true costs. Let us get some open air into this whole situation so that none of us needs feel ashamed, or suffer this smear of something underhand being done, when we run for public office. Let us make the election expenses public and above-board to the people of this province.

May I come to the question of establishing a system of permanent registration of voters. I think we all know that immediately we call an election there is much machinery to put into motion. Getting the enumerators organized to go around the various streets; and the resultant delay before we can really get down to knowing who the voters are in our various ridings. There there is the cost attached to people going around and getting the list of voters.

The federal government is considering a permanent registration of voters and surely we, in co-operation with the federal government, might set up a basis for having a permanent registration of voters. This will do two things. We can streamline the elections—cut down on the time taken—and we can make the whole election procedure more effective. We can cut down on costs as well because of the cost of enumerators collecting the names of new voters.

On the modernization of the electoral machinery, there has been much written, and I could quote from a number of papers here. There is the suggestion that the party in office controls the polling station, and we know that when the party in office suggests who the poll clerks and the DROs will be they really do have a strong influence over the polling station. This whole area should be examined and I am sure that people from all sides would contribute in connection with reforming and modernizing our electoral machinery.

The methods of marking ballots: I speak

personally of my own riding. Although many people may vote for or against me personally, when they go into the polling booth they are also interested in knowing whether I am a Progressive-Conservative, a Liberal, a New Democrat and so on. Mr. Speaker, there are people in this country now who are used to a system where the party is identified with the candidates. I would suggest that in view of the fact that we stand not only as individuals, but also as party members, surely, if it helps the voters to identify which person or party he wants to vote for, there should be consideration to putting not only the individual's name but also his party's name on the ballot.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence (Russell): There's some doubt over there concerning what party you belong to.

Mr. Thompson: Pardon?

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: I thought there was some doubt over there—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): If you want to come over we will try our best to tell you about it.

Mr. Thompson: I do not think there is any question in any of our minds about what we are speaking today—and yesterday—we are speaking for reform.

Mr. Singer: Hear, hear.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That is an umbrella that is big enough to cover even the hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence).

Mr. Thompson: There is also the question of voting age. This again is nothing that is particularly novel. The voting age, as we know, has been discussed by the federal government. We know that in two provinces already the voting age is 18, and in two other provinces it commences at 19. Surely it is time that we consider that the people of 18 can assume responsibility.

I do not want to go into all the discussion, which certainly we could have in a select committee, about young men of 18 being ready to fight and die for the country, but surely they should be allowed to vote for their country. I do not want to go into those discussions here but I simply say that it seems to me that we should have an examination of our age limit for voting.

I have been talking of the opportunity which I think this House should have of ensuring that it is going to have democracy working at its best, of ensuring that we are

going to look at our outdated and antiquated methods of election campaigning, ensuring through a select committee from all parties, sir, that we are going to use our experience and our ability to bring forward modern, up-to-date reforms in our elections. Only then do I feel that we can hold our heads high, having given every voter the opportunity to make an intelligent choice in elections.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): On behalf of the New Democratic Party group in the House, I would like to say that we support the idea of appointing a select committee to inquire into our election law, particularly The Election Act.

One has been a little confused in the last two days, or perhaps kept in suspense, as to what is likely to happen to these private members' motions. Yesterday we had one go to a vote; today we had one called and the debate was adjourned, which is more in keeping with what some of us had become accustomed to in the past. I take it that this matter is determined according to certain exigencies that may exist in the mind of the hon. Prime Minister. If he wants to ensure that a motion on a certain subject may not be brought in again in this House, he will bring the existing motion to a vote; if he—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): That is not so. Any time I can put you two together, that's when we will have a vote.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I did not hear what the hon. Prime Minister said but if he cares to say it again—

An hon. member: Every time you put the two groups together—

Mr. Bryden: Oh, well, that certainly is a childish proposition, Mr. Speaker, every time you could put us together! Sometimes the hon. member should get on the side of common sense too, and let us have some of these things unanimous.

Mr. Speaker: Order. I would ask the member now to stick to the motion before the House.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I was just expressing my sense of suspense as to what was going to happen to this motion, Mr. Speaker—whether it will come to a vote.

I can assure the hon. Prime Minister that we will stand up and vote in favour of the motion if it does come to a vote, as I am sure the hon. gentlemen to my right will do. It may be that he proposes to adjourn the debate

but I would suggest to him a solution which I think might be better than either of those, and that is that he should accept the principle of the motion and bring in one of his own that would accomplish the same purpose.

Surely it is obvious to everyone that we are operating in this province under an Election Act that is completely antiquated. There have not been any significant changes in it, to my knowledge, for at least a generation. It reflects concepts from the past, and some of them, I may say, could be described as pork barrel concepts, that have no place in a modern society.

I would take as an example the question of returning officers. Now, I would say in any modern jurisdiction we should have a system of permanent returning officers as they do in federal elections. These returning officers should be independent, and they should have no association with any political party that they may have had in the past. They should be expected to remove themselves from that association when they are appointed as returning officers. That surely is just in accord with ordinary concepts of fairness.

The conduct of an election should be undertaken not only impartially, but with every appearance of impartiality. A returning officer in a sense is a judicial officer, he is supposed to conduct the election in a way that is fair to everyone. The system we have now produces some incredible situations. For example, the returning officers are not formally appointed until after the election is called.

In one election campaign, I was in the rather ridiculous position where the election had been called and under the law I was required to produce a list of nominations for enumerators forthwith, I think the Act says. And a lawyer friend of mine says forthwith means immediately or even sooner, and for two days I could not find out who the returning officer was. I had no one to whom to submit my list. I could not find anyone who would accept it. I have no doubt my opponent on the government side had more information than I had, but that in itself is surely childish nonsense in this day and age.

I may say that in that same campaign, it was the election of 1955, during the course of the election a letter was sent by mail to all voters in the constituency urging the voters to vote for the candidate who was the Progressive-Conservative candidate at that time; the sitting member—and he continued to be the sitting member after that particular election, although not after any subsequent one—urging all voters to vote for this one candi-

date, the Conservative candidate. This letter was signed by the president of the Progressive-Conservative men's club in the constituency and the secretary of the Progressive-Conservative women's club in the constituency.

Now no doubt up to this point one would ask what is wrong with that. Well, I will tell you what is wrong with it. It happened that the gentleman who signed himself as the president of the Progressive-Conservative men's club also was the returning officer in the constituency and the lady who signed herself as the secretary of the Progressive-Conservative women's association was the returning officer's clerk. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, how either I or any of the other candidates on the outside could reasonably be expected to believe that the election was being conducted in an impartial manner when the returning officer and the returning officer's clerk during the course of the campaign publicly declared themselves in favour of one candidate to the exclusion of the others.

That sort of thing, in my opinion, should not happen. I may say that I did not make any reference to that matter at the time, either during the campaign or afterwards. I did not want anybody to think that I was trying to make excuses for losing the election. I am quite sure that in that 1955 campaign I would have been beaten whether the letter was sent out or not and I did not then, and I do not now, put it forward as an excuse. But I do call attention to it as a practice that is possible under our present legislation and surely should not be possible under any modern electoral law.

An hon. member: What do they do in Saskatchewan?

Mr. Bryden: I have no up-to-date information. I merely suggest again that we should have permanent returning officers as they do in federal elections so that we can avoid this nonsense of not knowing what the polling subdivisions are, not having anyone to whom to submit lists of enumerators, if that system should be continued. Let us have people working on this job all the time.

I would like to make one further comment on that point, Mr. Speaker. I would not like anything I have said to be construed as in any sense criticism of the lady who was returning officer in my constituency in the most recent election, although she has for many years been well known as a Progressive-Conservative and has contributed mightily to the organization of the Progressive-Conservative Party in that constituency. I believe that she did a first-rate job in conducting the election

this time, I may say, in contrast to some other experiences I have had. She did a first-rate job and I would be happy to see her as a permanent returning officer. Of course, it would be expected if she or anyone else became a permanent returning officer, they would sever any connection they have had in the past.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): The hon. member is giving her the kiss of death.

Mr. MacDonald: It just shows how vindictive the hon. Minister can be.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I do not see why that should be. I think that everybody thought she did a good job and I would certainly hate to think that by complimenting the lady I do her any harm. I just think she did a good job in carrying out the provisions of the law.

Now one phase of this resolution which puzzles me, Mr. Speaker, is the implication in it, or the apparent attempt in it, to pre-determine the results of the select committee's inquiry. I am in favour of having a select committee, but the resolution goes on to say "this inquiry to result in recommendations for legislation concerning" certain matters that are itemized. Perhaps the hon. gentleman who moved the resolution did not intend to convey the meaning that I got out of this, but this seems to me to indicate that he would require the committee to come in with recommendations for legislation on certain subjects.

Mr. Thompson: For or against—

Mr. Bryden: The hon. gentleman says that what he had in mind was that they make recommendations for or against, which puts a somewhat different complexion on it. Just so there will not be any misunderstanding as far as this party is concerned, however, when I say we support the principle of a select committee, I would like to deal with just one or two of the items mentioned there so that our position will be clear as to what stand we take on the specific items.

The first three items mentioned relate to expenses in one form or another, the declaration of expenses, the control of expenditures, limitations on them and so on. I have no hesitation in saying that this party continues as it has always done to support legislation and advocate legislation to require full publicity of all election contributions and expenditures and to place reasonable limitations on such contributions.

In fact, every year since I have been in

this House, I have brought in a bill to amend The Election Act to provide for legislation on that very point and I think that I will probably bring this bill in again this year. I have given notice of it and I have every intention to proceed with it. I think that this is probably the most important subject in the whole field of electoral reform. Our present situation of some parties spending hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars in election campaigns is making a mockery of the democratic process.

The objective no longer appears to be to present programmes to the public for their consideration, but to create something that is now described as a public image. One does that through various manipulative devices which have been perfected, or at any rate in which people at a street called Madison Avenue in New York, have developed a certain expertise. We are handing over our election campaigns to a bunch of advertising men, to manipulators of public opinion, to sellers of soap. This, I think, is a most serious matter and something should be done to bring parties back to a more realistic appreciation of their responsibility to present programmes to the people so that people can make reasonable choices on the basis of reasonable propositions put before them.

The hon. Prime Minister indicated a little earlier that he is always looking for an opportunity to throw these two parties over here together. Well, I might mention to him that when these two parties vote together—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I did not say that.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that he wanted to see—whatever his motive is, if he wants to quibble about my words, I do not care, but the import, I take it, is the same. But I would remind him that when the two parties here vote together they represent more voters, as far as the last election is concerned, than his party. Therefore, they are speaking for a formidable body of opinion. I think that the hon. Prime Minister should give serious consideration to that opinion.

I may say that in this matter of election expenditures, sir, the opinion extends even into areas where he would normally look for support. Recently several newspapers have commented on the question of electoral expenses; one of them, the *Toronto Daily Star*—I am not suggesting that that is normally an area of support for the hon. Prime Minister, although it was in the last election—had an editorial on September 28, 1963, entitled: *In the Wake of the Bagman*.

A bagman, I may say, is a phrase that was somewhat unfamiliar to me because we do not have this particular dignitary in our party or anything resembling him, but I know that after I saw the description of the gentleman in the editorial, he is a functionary with which the Conservative Party is very familiar. I do not know if they call him a bagman or not, but I know they have some fellows going around who certainly have to carry very big bags with them and are undoubtedly aiming at getting them well filled up.

However, I will not go into the Toronto *Daily Star's* editorial in detail, I will refer instead to a newspaper which has a more consistent record of support of the Conservative Party and that is the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. On September 30 of 1963—also during the election campaign—the Toronto *Globe and Mail* had an editorial headed: Election Expenditures. It made, I think, some sensible observations in that editorial. It said, for example:

The whole matter of election expenses remains a serious question. In an ideal democracy all candidates should have an equal opportunity to put their ideas before the electorate. And this obviously does not happen when one candidate or party can afford to pay for wide publicity while another cannot. In present circumstances, established major parties have financial resources that are roughly equal but new parties have difficulty in making themselves heard.

Mr. Singer: It is awfully rough.

Mr. Bryden: With regard to some of the comments from the hon. gentleman to my right, I hear them complaining greatly on the question of the availability of the material that the bagman collects at the provincial level, but I have heard them say very little about it at the federal level. It may have something to do with the success of the bagman at two different levels. To carry on with the *Globe and Mail* editorial:

It is true also that the existing major parties draw most of their financial backing from a relatively small section of the community, the business interests, and may become consciously or unconsciously the servants of those interests. This is a particularly doubtful arrangement when so much of our business life is controlled from abroad.

Premier Jean Lesage is attempting to solve the problem in Quebec with legisla-

tion severely restricting the amount that candidates and parties can spend and then offering to pay a proportion of this expenditure out of government funds for candidates obtaining a minimum of 20 per cent of the votes cast.

This is an experiment which Ottawa and the other provinces should watch with interest. But there may be simpler ways of tackling the problem. One popular suggestion is that the party should be required to make full disclosure of all monies received. And this might have the effect of cutting off lavish or undesirable subsidies. Another proposal is that corporate contributions should be forbidden and the parties made to rely on individuals for support. This might have the desirable result of compelling the parties to keep their constituency organizations alive and contributing funds between elections. Any scheme offering hope of making elections fairer by forcing politicians away from the Madison Avenue style of campaigning—

with which our government leader opposite is so familiar—that is my interjection, Mr. Speaker, not in the *Globe and Mail* editorial:

—with the Madison Avenue style of campaigning and back to personal confrontation with the voters is worth careful consideration. It is time perhaps for an impartial inquiry into election spending to see if any of the suggested reforms are practical.

Mr. Speaker, I read that editorial at some length because I think it has a lot to contribute to the particular subject under discussion at this time and because it comes from an organ which certainly represents a Conservative viewpoint in this community. And even if I, or the hon. member for Dovercourt, Mr. Speaker, cannot persuade the government opposite, perhaps the Toronto *Globe and Mail* could persuade them that this is an urgent subject, that they can no longer adopt the smug attitude they have adopted in the past of spending mountains of money in elections and flatly refusing to do any accounting to the public at all. I think that the Conservative Party, as indeed all parties in this Legislature, should be prepared to state to the public through audited statements exactly where they got their money and what they did with it.

Our party has always been prepared to do that and we are prepared to do it now even in the absence of legislation. I had hoped that the Liberals, in order to give some real substance to the campaign that we are now

engaged in on this matter, would have been prepared to do the same with regard to their contributions and expenditures in the last election campaign, that is, the contributions received by and expenditures made by their central party organization. I judge that they are not prepared to do it. But I think all parties should be prepared to do it and I certainly think that as far as future elections are concerned, they should be required to do it by law.

I also think, as I have proposed in bills before this House before, that there should be a reasonable limitation on election expenditures. I do not personally attach overwhelming importance to the amount of money spent on elections. In the last election campaign in my constituency about \$3,500 was spent on my behalf and, in the case of my opponent, the sum spent on his behalf has been varyingly estimated as somewhat more than \$30,000 up to \$50,000. I take the \$30,000 figure as the dead minimum because that is what one of his own representatives said in answer to a question by the *Toronto Telegram*. He said that you could put it down for \$30,000 anyway. I have heard that it is substantially more than \$30,000. So that I do not—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Give or take a few thousand.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, give or take a few thousand. I do not say that large expenditures necessarily result in the election of a candidate, but certainly they frequently put other candidates at a very severe disadvantage.

Now then, there is also in this resolution reference to the proposition or the possibility of the government or the public purse paying some or all of the election expenses of candidates; and I take it, possibly also of parties in an election campaign. I would like to say on behalf of this group here that we are opposed to that sort of proposal. It seems that it is being advanced in the main in various parts of Canada by spokesmen for the Liberal Party. The only conclusion that I can arrive at is that the Liberal Party day by day feels more and more guilty about the undisclosed sources of its campaign funds, feels more and more apprehensive that some day it might have to reveal the sources of those funds and it is not too anxious to do so.

Instead of getting out and scratching for the money in areas where they would be quite happy to have the public know all about it, they apparently would rather raid the public treasury. I think this is a bad

principle, I think it is important that parties should have to disclose the sources of their funds and that there should be limits on their expenditures. Within those limitations I think it is important in a democracy that they should have to go to the people and ask for their money and not rely on the public treasury to finance everything. I think it keeps them more closely in touch with the people and much more responsive to their needs and wishes.

Also I would particularly take objection to the specific proposals that Liberals in other jurisdictions have made on this point. In the province of Quebec, for example, it is now provided by law, I believe, that the public treasury will contribute to the campaign expenditures of all candidates who get at least 20 per cent of the votes—I do not know if it is of the total vote or of the votes of the winning candidate in the election, but I do not care which it is. I think a similar proposal is now being put forward by the Liberals in Ottawa.

It surely is most unfair that the public should be asked to contribute to the campaign costs of some candidates but not all of them. If a candidate comes forward and is nominated by his fellow citizens and runs for election and does not get the requisite 20 per cent, he will be placed in the unfair position that he will be contributing to the campaigns of his opponents through his taxes but will have to foot the entire bill of his own campaign out of his own pocket. That, I think, is unfair and should not be countenanced by any legislative assembly.

But there is a much more serious objection to that limitation that I would like to put forward and that is it would tend to perpetuate in office, or in operation, parties that may have lost contact with the people. It protects them from challenges from new candidates and new parties. I think that one of the best ways of keeping any human being, or any group of human beings, on their toes is the knowledge that they can always be challenged by the other people who have perhaps more up-to-date ideas than they have.

As a matter of fact, in the province of British Columbia in the last election, if this 20 per cent limitation had been applied, the Liberal Party would not have qualified for a handout from the public treasury to finance its election campaign. I do not think that if such a law had been in effect the Liberal Party should have been discriminated against, as compared with other parties. I do not think, if there is to be such a law,

that there should be any limitation at all, but I would repeat my original proposition, Mr. Speaker, that political parties should not look to the public treasury at all as a means of financing their election campaigns.

An hon. member: What did Mr. David Lewis say in Ottawa?

Mr. Bryden: They should be voluntary organizations responsible to and responsive to their own supporters. I think we should in our legislation do everything possible to encourage that sort of democratic party structure and there is nothing better than making them go to the rank-and-file voter to ask for a few dollars to help keep the party alive. Nothing is better to keep them in touch with the people, and I speak from experience, I have done a great deal of this in my lifetime. I have gone to many, many people asking them for \$5 for a membership fee in our party, giving them full voting rights within the party, equal to everyone else, so that the party could stay in business. As a result of that method of financing I could tell hon. members that we have raised very much less money than other parties but at least I believe that we have kept in touch with the people who support us and vote for us and the programme that we put forward in this House or in election campaigns is a programme that they, through their delegates to conventions, have drawn up and which they support and which they are prepared to finance with whatever amount of money they can afford.

We are proud to have those people financing our party, but I must say that some of them get discouraged. I am a little harder to discourage, I suppose, because I have been through the wars so many times. They get discouraged sometimes when they see the mountains of money that the Tory Party can pour into an election campaign for the purpose of befuddling the issues, of creating confusion, of creating what is so euphemistically described as a desirable public image, whether or not it has any relation to reality. That is the sort of thing that destroys democracy, that makes people feel that it is hopeless to participate in the democratic process because how can they stand up against these great avalanches of wealth?

I think it is time the Tory Party came out from its hiding place and openly declared where it got its money from; I do not care whether it came from corporations, trade unions, rich individuals or poor individuals. I think all of them have a perfect right to contribute to political parties of their choice,

but I think a party that receives money should be prepared to state openly who it got the money from and how much it got from each contributor, at any rate from any contributor who makes a contribution of more than a few dollars. To itemize all the very small ones might not be practicable, but certainly contributions of more than \$50 or \$100 ought to be itemized. Then the public can decide whether the party is unduly influenced by the contributors. Let the public know where the money comes from and then let it make its decision as to whether or not there is undue influence on the party accepting the contribution.

I believe that the idea of a review of our entire election machinery and election law is in order, Mr. Speaker, and I believe that the question of expenses is particularly important and one that we could very well proceed with even at this session while inquiries are being made into other phases of The Election Act.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, in joining in the debate on this resolution I want to commend both my hon. colleague, the hon. member for Dovercourt, for his comments in connection with the motion which he brought forward, and the hon. member for Woodbine in the remarks he has made. I think there is abundant common sense in what they have both said and I think the things that both these hon. gentlemen have been talking about are matters that cry for government action—the sooner the better.

I did want to set the hon. member for Woodbine straight just on one point which he made. I have before me a copy of *Hansard* of the House of Commons, dated November 26, 1962, and it would seem that a gentleman there named Mr. David Lewis, who was then a federal member, does not quite share all of the views of the hon. member for Woodbine.

Mr. Bryden: That is often the case.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for Woodbine was stating that in his opinion government contributions to party expenses should not be made. The resolution moved by Mr. David Lewis on that particular day as reported in *Hansard* states:

That in the opinion of this House that consideration be given to the advisability of introducing a measure providing (a) that specified expenditures in respect of television, radio, travel within his constituency, printing, mailing of some of the literature about himself and his or his

party's programme incurred by or on behalf of the candidate representing a federal party in a federal election be paid out of the general revenues of Canada.

Now that would indicate to me that Mr. Lewis and the hon. member for Woodbine should get together in their thinking and perhaps express the same view.

Mr. Bryden: I thought the hon. member often said that this party has no difference of opinion.

Mr. Speaker, if I may make one point.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, the member has the floor.

Mr. Singer: I thought it would be of interest to the House, Mr. Speaker, that we set the record straight. It was just for the record. That was the only purpose I had in quoting that section from the federal *Hansard*.

Now, Mr. Speaker, insofar as this resolution of ours is concerned, I think that we must recognize, as the other hon. gentleman has said, that there is an awful lot of sham and fakery surrounding the present provisions in our election statutes. I do not know who the gentleman was who drafted the original section in the statute concerning election expense returns for the province of Ontario, but I am certain that he must have enjoyed drafting the section that is as vague as it could possibly be. It really means nothing very much to anybody and can be lived up to without really disclosing anything at all.

I suggest that if the government is at all serious about having proper disclosures made of expenditures, that it could take a look at the provisions in the federal election Act, which are much more strictly worded. The federal election Act provides forms that must be filled out, it sets out details and that sort of thing. If there is any real desire on the government's part to make sure that expenditures are clearly and openly revealed, this is the sort of legislation that could and should be enacted.

I think it is important, Mr. Speaker, in this day and age when we have articles such as the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was complaining about the other day in so far as personal reference was made to him, that when these articles are written, they certainly indicate that in the minds of certain publishers and certain writers there is some odium attached to politics and politicians.

The heading of that article and the whole tenor of the article and the research apparently undertaken by the writers who wrote it indicate that politics and politicians and people involved in these pursuits are something less than nice people and that many people in this province seem to believe that. I think one of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, that this is apparently true is that we do so many things in a roundabout way. We seem less than eager and less than anxious to make full and open disclosures about so many important factors. Surely there is some real importance in allowing the public to know how much is spent on election campaigns and where the money comes from and how people paid, and that sort of thing.

My hon. friend from Dovercourt and the hon. member for Woodbine have spoken about this and I do not think really there is anything more need be said on this subject. If the government is concerned about this at all it will take the steps indicated in this resolution, or better still as was said, will bring in a bill doing this thing and doing it properly.

Other jurisdictions, Mr. Speaker, have embarked upon inquiries. Quebec has been mentioned. The changes in the election laws there were inspired by the Liberal Party in Quebec. Resolutions that were adopted at their annual congress in 1961 led to the sort of inquiry that produced elaborate reports from such people as Harold M. Angell of McGill University, who went into this whole subject in a most thorough manner, prepared a most exhaustive 100-page report, analyzing what other jurisdictions had done, making suggestions as to what Quebec could and should do.

Surely we have, I know we have Mr. Speaker, equal intelligence in the province of Ontario. This sort of study could and should be done by this Legislature, by a select committee, so that we will be able to present to the people of Ontario reasonable, logical, fair and equitable election laws.

Not only must justice be done but it must appear to be done. It does not appear to be done under the present state of our election laws. I do not think there is any doubt about this at all.

Now, Mr. Angell in his report—Professor Angell, I suppose he is—said among other things, there should be a limit on expenditure over a certain maximum amount. Candidate's total maximum amount should include any sum for valuable service spent or performed on his behalf. I think this is important too.

One of the parties in this province, as you know, Mr. Speaker, receives, as they have a right to—certainly it is their privilege—the benefit of research of certain trade unions. They receive as a benefit, the services unpaid by them, in any event, of union organizers. These are benefits that enable this party to get additional workers and I do not complain about this at all, but this is a part of somebody's expenditure in an election campaign. The law should be all, or sufficiently all-embracing to indicate that all of those things are election expenses. We should be prepared to say that they are and we should be proud to say that they are.

Total permissible expenditures and limitations on propaganda—I think it would require no great feat of imagination to say that only so much lineage can be published by any political party in any one campaign.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister, I noticed during some of the remarks earlier this afternoon, said he knows nothing about it. The reference was to bagmen, I think, or how much was spent. But it was reasonably obvious, Mr. Speaker, to any casual observer, such as yourself, that somebody in the last election campaign, the one that concluded on September 25, had a lot of money available to spend on advertising in our daily newspapers, such as that which appeared under the headings of nineteen reasons why, or twenty-one more points why, or ninety-one more reasons why, the Progressive-Conservative government should be re-elected. Frankly, this might have had some substantial effect because that is in fact what happened.

An hon. member: It worked.

Mr. Singer: It worked, yes it worked, I agree.

But I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, I think it is of very substantial importance that the people of Ontario should be in a position to know how much all that cost. I think it makes some reasonably good sense to say that the expenditure by a party on newspaper advertising be limited to X dollars, so that there could be some equity in these matters. It goes without saying, Mr. Speaker, that the party in power is likely to attract—quite honestly—more money in an election campaign than those that are trying to upset it. And it goes without saying, Mr. Speaker, that the party in power, as was observed on September 25, is able to spend thousands, many thousands of dollars, on newspaper advertising.

It was too effective, Mr. Speaker, from my point of view and the point of view of my hon. colleagues. These sources are not available, these methods are not available to parties in opposition and I think that we should study this very carefully because, if we all believe in the democracy we talk about so often here, we should try to set a fair standard, a fair set of rules for conducting our elections.

The same thing could be done with radio time, limits be put on the amount of minutes or hours that are given, or bought by parties on radio. Or perhaps there should be no buying of radio or television time, but that the government should buy it for parties and allocate it on a fixed basis. This is the sort of thinking and studying, Mr. Speaker, that I think has to be done.

Then Professor Angell, in another section of his report, talks about a registry of electoral finance with some government supervision so that total party expenditures can be examined, accounts be audited and so on by impartial persons appointed by the government. He talks in another section of his report about the possibility of arranging for income tax exemption for donations to parties. I think this could well form a topic of discussion between the government here and the government at Ottawa, because I think efforts should be made to encourage private contributions to political parties. Efforts should be made to bring these contributions, the history of these contributions, out into the open.

There are more firms, more firms every day, which are saying yes, we give to party A or party B or party C, and we give by cheque and it is in our books and anybody who wants to come and look at our books can do so. But, Mr. Speaker, this is only the beginning of this sort of change and this change is not really going to be too effective unless the government is prepared to take some real action in connection with matters of this sort.

And there are other issues here, Mr. Speaker, that are mentioned in the resolution. The question of establishing a system of permanent registration of voters. I am sure it cannot have escaped the notice of the hon. members of this House that in Ottawa bills have been introduced—one has been passed and the other is scheduled to be dealt with after they go back in February—instructing Mr. Castonguay to embark upon a study of a system of permanent registration for voters.

There can be no more obvious waste of our taxpayers' money than these constant enumer-

ations for federal elections, for provincial elections, for liquor votes and the lists apparently are no good once the enumeration has been done. The enumeration is done so hurriedly, as one of the hon. members mentioned earlier usually with untrained people, and very often under the supervision of a returning officer who has had no previous experience. Surely there is a method for co-operation between the three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, to establish permanent systems of voters' lists. Surely this would make much more sense and there would not be the usual cry coming two or three weeks before the election, and repeated at such great length on election day: "How can it be possible that my name has been left off the voters' list, I have lived in this country for 50 years, paid my income taxes, and so on, and somebody left my name off the list."

Mr. Speaker, this is not fair; many hundreds of people are disenfranchised in this way. It is time that we began to show a little imagination in our approach to these subjects. This is one method whereby the government could indicate its sincerity, if it wanted to, in making the process of elections more democratic.

The modernization of the electoral machinery: We in the Opposition talked in this House—in the previous session of the Legislature—about the unfairness of appointing returning officers, and the difficulty of having by-elections unless the government was moved to appoint a returning officer. There is no point in re-rashing the complications of the two statutes by which this is set up. The fact is that if one seat in this House becomes vacant there is no method of filling it required by law; the method is determined by the government. Now surely if any seat in this House becomes vacant, in the name of democracy there should be a positive system inscribed on our statute books which will within a limited period provide that there has to be a by-election. The time should have long passed in Ontario when this sort of happenstance can delay and frustrate all of the processes of democracy.

The method of marking ballots: a very simple reform, Mr. Speaker. Surely it should be obvious to anyone who has had anything to do with elections that voters very often get confused and they put tick marks or circles or something beside a name, rather than an X. As long as a voter has given some clear indication of how he intends to mark his ballot and which candidate he

intends to support, surely this should be enough. But no, this is not the way we do it, because we have done it with an X for hundreds of years—no longer does it have to be an X in lead pencil in this jurisdiction in any event—but it has to be an X and as a result in many ridings there are hundreds of spoiled ballots and people are disenfranchised because our laws are just not up to date.

The insertion of a party name, Mr. Speaker, on the ballot, would, I think, be a very important reform. I think this should be done. Certainly it should be obvious again as a result of the elections in 1957 and 1958, the federal elections in 1962 and 1963, and in our own provincial election of last September, that there were many, many people who wanted to vote for a particular party and they had difficulty in many cases in finding out who the candidate of that party was.

In this complicated age in which we live, Mr. Speaker, and particularly in urban ridings, it is almost impossible for an individual candidate or member to communicate properly with the voters that he represents or wants to represent. As the hon. member for Dovercourt said, the days of the Greek forum have gone, unfortunately people do not meet in public places to listen to and discuss with and argue with their public representatives. There is a very serious difficulty and an inability of people, of elected people, or people minded to seek election, to communicate with their electorate. One reasonable method, I think, would be to work out a system whereby the party name is included on the ballot.

The voting age: I notice that the hon. Prime Minister is quoted in the paper, the *Telegram* as a matter of fact, of November 19, 1963, as having said that he favours voting at the age of 18. I think there is substantial merit in this suggestion. But if he favours voting at the age of 18, I anticipate that he could have something to say about bringing in a bill which will change the laws in the province of Ontario to effect this change. But we have not heard of it.

And I do not think it is going to be enough just to nibble at one little tiny bit of electoral reform. To do this properly, Mr. Speaker, it is my suggestion that a select committee of this House should be appointed and should be instructed to sit immediately the House rises—within a very short period of time, perhaps in the period between this session and the next one to bring in a report. A hard-working select committee could bring in a comprehensive report which would result in real electoral reform needed in the province

of Ontario in time for the next provincial election.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, in the last few months we have all come through the electoral mill—I am sorry I cannot refer to it as the refining fire—and many of us have also taken an active part in two federal elections. With the election machinery, both provincial and federal, much in our minds, as well as the methods of financing the activities of the election, this is undoubtedly a very opportune time for the government to take some action on the principle of the resolution moved by my hon. friend from the riding of Dovercourt.

One thing that is not mentioned in the resolution itself but was mentioned briefly by the hon. member for Woodbine, Mr. Speaker, was the fact that the government which has a large preponderance of support in this House—well over 70 per cent—was elected by less than half the votes cast in the election. Even though this is so, there is no call in the motion for any consideration of some other form of voting, such as a distributive ballot, which might in fact make the membership of this House align itself more closely with the wishes of the electorate.

Most people having anything to do with the democratic process as we know it are convinced of the advantage of having stability following these elections. We have noticed what happens in jurisdictions where the distributive ballot is in use, and I believe it is for this reason that such a consideration was omitted from the wording of the resolution.

Certainly it is not our job here to consider all of the things that a committee of this nature would consider, but since it is not evident whether we will have a committee of this type or not, I hope that you will allow me in speaking for the people of Brant, to bring to your attention some things in our present electoral procedures which in my opinion should be reformed and improved.

It has already been mentioned that the personnel associated with the elections should have a more permanent type of appointment. Without referring to the returning officer himself, we might talk about some of the other people working on election day. I would think particularly that if the returning officer does receive a permanent appointment he could keep in mind the changes of the boundaries of the various polls in his jurisdiction and would be ready to act in the event of a vacancy as the law requires. But when the time comes for the appoint-

ment of the deputies and the clerk, in the various polls, it would be a great consideration indeed if these appointments were made by the returning officer under the advice of the major candidates in the field.

I understand when this was discussed in the committee at Ottawa it was suggested that the government party might make the appointment of the deputy and the Opposition party, either the chief Opposition party in the country or in that riding, might make the appointment of the clerk, and in this way do away with the large number of scrutineers that sometimes collect around polls to assure that a fair vote is taken.

When a third party of significance has to be dealt with, the Act already allows for the appointment of a constable, but Douglas Fisher, whom I am told was sitting on that committee, said that as long as the two national parties were represented at the poll he would know that nothing untoward would occur and he, of course, could extend his energy bringing in the support from outside.

An hon. member: Very well put.

Mr. Nixon: So there is an opportunity here for some concrete reform. It has been suggested that the government take on responsibility of paying for part of the election costs rather than assigning a definite number of cents per elector. I am sure that some part, some important part of the expenses that a candidate must face could be taken up through a procedure such as this.

An overall saving would surely be achieved if we were able to develop a means whereby a permanent voters' list could be maintained. Surely this could be based on the municipality itself—the township or the corporation in the case of a town—which is already required to keep a reasonably complete roll of those subject to assessment, and this could with some very small additional effort, be made a complete roll of the electors. Co-operation then from the municipal to the provincial and to the federal level would provide a complete voters' list that would be ready at all times. No doubt a court of revision could be set up for handling any difficulties that might arise from this development.

It would be much simpler if there were agreement at all levels as to what the franchise should be and it appears that there will be some considerable disagreement in the next series of elections as they come up in the next four or five years. I personally would very much favour the extension of the

franchise to 18-year-olds in this province and in the jurisdictions right across the country. As a teacher I have had much to do with this age group and in my considered opinion they take as much interest in public affairs and are as ready to make a judgment on them as any other age group. I hope that they will be included in the franchise in this province before the next election.

As a matter of fact, if hon. members were to go over the discussions that centred about the extension of the franchise in the past history of our country, I believe it is true to say that every time the franchise has been extended there has been an argument from some circles that giving the vote to this or that group will surely ruin the country, and this has certainly not been the case in the past.

There has been considerable said about the role of corporations and wealthy individuals in the support of the political structure, the party structure, in this country and in this province. I want to say something about this. If what we are to read in the papers is taken as true, and there is every reason to believe that in this regard it is true, corporations do have a considerable part to play in the financing of the political activities of the country. They also have assumed considerable responsibility in the financing of many other public activities.

All one has to do is look at where the support for our expanding universities comes from, the support for welfare across the province in the Red Feather and Community Chest campaigns to see that without the large corporations these very important public enterprises would not be successful. It is also true that these corporations have a very serious interest in the affairs of the country and, as we say, if it is true that they do take a serious and a large part in the financing of politics it is because of their interest in politics in Canada and in Ontario.

Let us look at what has been the results of their interest. We look at the level of morality in our public affairs, and we look at the development of democracy in our province and in our country and when we compare it with other countries of a like nature, we do not feel that we stand second to any. On the other hand, our method of financing is not good enough if these contributions are made without a complete and audited account of their source.

So surely, if these donations are taking place, I do not feel that it would be correct to prohibit the donations, but surely it would

be advisable to pass legislation that would require their disclosure under audit.

In other words, there are three ways in which this House can approach the problem of electoral reform along the lines of finance. We require rigid limitations and disclosure accompanied by audit of the expenses at all party levels. Certainly if this is going to be the case the government must participate in the basic expenses of the big campaigns. This might be done in ways that I have suggested in providing a distribution of the responsibilities in the polls to make available blocks of time on radio and television, and facilities enabling the individual candidate to express his opinions and policies for the electorate to consider.

In this way we can be very sure that the present inequalities of opportunity to campaign are removed. I do not know whether the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) would want some considerations of inequality of age to be introduced here or not, but he may want to present a private bill requiring candidates under 40 to carry a couple of bags of sand around with them or some such method. But more than that, we must encourage a broad basis of support for political activity and political parties from all individuals in the province. It is only in this way, by involvement and interest, that we are going to maintain our democratic principles and institution.

For these reasons, the fact that electoral reform is much in our minds and that we have a number of years for the committee to contemplate its decisions and for the government to bring in legislation before another election, I heartily urge the adoption of the resolution.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Certainly, sir, as far as I am concerned, the hon. member for Woodbine has put before the House the position of this party with regard to the motion. He has outlined our support for the content of the motion and set some of the reasons for not supporting some of the particulars placed in the resolution. I think that the contribution that any hon. member can make in regard to this resolution can be helpful, because certainly it is the general consensus of opinion by the people across the province who are interested in the body politic and our democracy that there should be some changes made.

I would like to add my contribution to it in two points. First, I want to make clear on one point that was presented by the mover of

the motion, the hon. member for Dovercourt, I do not want any inference created in his fears of contributions by large corporations, about the trade union movement in this regard. He admitted that a candidate or a political party could have some fear of contributions from large corporations or the trade union movement in fear of the fact that they may become beholden or obliged to that particular organization.

I, in my position in the New Democratic Party, and I know it is the case with the party, have no fear of that. If we accept a donation from the trade union movement or from corporations, and we have provision to accept donations from business, limited donations from business—no doubt some of our candidates have had donations from some business and company to help in their campaign—I assure the House that we have no fear of being beholden or obliged to that particular donor. Because of the structure of our organization, the structure and method of election of officers, the democratic procedure in adopting policies and programmes and the method of control by the people who belong to our party, this removes the fear from our party in accepting donations. We certainly agree that financial statements should be made public and audited so that everyone knows just where the party funds come from. So I did not want any inference created that we have that fear of undue influence if we get donations from any group.

Now to make my point in regard to my own feeling on the election machinery: in my first election in 1955, as a new candidate—having not run in the provincial field before—I had a lot to do, as did other candidates. But a lot of my time was taken up in trying to see that The Election Act was adhered to. I feel that if I had not had a sharp, intelligent official agent, the whole election would have ended up in a turmoil in my particular riding.

We found that the election officer, the returning officer, was one who was aged, who was not physically fit to carry out his duties and his wife carried them out for him. To help out with the election, we said that was fine. But we finally found that she knew nothing at all about The Election Act.

When it came to enumerating we found the machinery of the Conservative Party working in a manner that we thought was most disgraceful because none of them had experience before in the sense that the one representative would come from one area, such as Stoney Creek, and he would come in and he had a box and he would pile all the enumerators' books into them to cover the

whole area. We had one from the Beach come in with a box and had them all packed up ready to move out to the headquarters and we had to stop them and get the electoral officer down from the court house to tell them just exactly what had to be done, that this was an important function and that a person had to be sworn in and all this sort of thing. I am sure—in fact we had papers ready—if I had been unsuccessful in that election we would have made application to declare the election void.

So these are the sort of things that have to be cleared up. This should not be allowed. We should have the kind of machinery that does not make it necessary for one group to help out in running an election.

In the last election we had a different situation. The returning officer did some studying, he knew the Act and he asked for co-operation and he got it, although he found a lot of problems with his own Conservative members in trying to carry out the Act.

But the one point that makes it most unfair is the establishment—of course, we have the right to appoint enumerators, because this is a very important function, so they give the second candidate the right to appoint one and they go in pairs and they take the oath that they will carry out the job to the best of their ability in accordance with the Act. But then when it comes to the clerk and the constable and the premises where they have the election and the DRO, it is a different situation. They are strictly appointed by the organization in a particular riding. If you have 150 polls in this riding, of course there are already 750 workers for that particular candidate in that riding. And as was established by the machinery in the last particular riding, they were obliged to the best of their ability to provide 10 votes, each one of them. So this gives the candidate on the government side 7,500 votes, if they come through, right off the bat.

So you see what kind of a chance the second man has. And then try to see what kind of a chance a third candidate has; he is really behind the eight-ball regardless of how able he is or what kind of a person he is in presenting a programme.

These are some of the reasons why I would like to see the whole election machinery looked at.

I am not convinced that a select committee is the proper group to look into this sort of thing. I would think it might be better to have a Royal commission or some kind of a commission, independent and dedicated, to come up with real election machinery. I sat

on select committees, and I, of course, know it is the right of the government to put the majority on the committee to protect their rights, but I can just imagine a select committee made up of majority members of one particular party, particularly a party that has been in power for so long, trying to spoil the soup that has been so good for so long a time and coming up with a proper type of election machinery. So I would support the motion as the hon. member for Woodbine has said, but there might be a need to look at just what kind of a group would do the studying.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I have been very interested in the comments that have been made here. I note that a great many of them are miles away from the subject in the resolution, which is, that a select committee be appointed to carry out certain tasks and refer it to preconceived ideas of what the committee should find.

Now this is perfectly all right, but it seems to me that what has been said here in large part would flow from the committee—if we were to accept the resolution—after it had held its hearings and done its investigations. It is obvious to me there are quite a few preconceived ideas as to what this committee would find if it were to be established.

I am aware, of course, as is every hon. member of this House and everyone who has run in an election, that there are changes necessary in our Election Act. I do not necessarily agree with everything that has been said here this afternoon, but nonetheless I feel free to say that we too think that there are some changes which should be made in this Act. Whether this is precisely the proper way to go about finding out what they are, I would not say at the moment. There are some specific things in this resolution that do not appeal to me, but in any event I am happy to have heard these comments and certainly, as a government, we are looking at the election machinery of the province.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, tomorrow we will continue with the Throne debate and there are four bills printed which are on the order books now. We will be ready for second reading of those four bills as of tomorrow.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before the House is adjourned, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister would clarify news accounts that were heard, at least in some quarters yesterday, sir, to the effect that the Budget will be coming down in the first or second week of February? If so, is it the intention of the hon. Prime Minister that we shall conclude this Throne debate before the Budget comes down?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Frankly, I do not know when the Budget will come down. I was asked about it by some members of the press and I said it would be an early budget. In other words it probably will be earlier than in previous years. But as hon. members notice, the whole programme of the Legislature is earlier this year. We opened earlier. I could not tell the hon. member whether this debate will conclude before the Budget or not. It all depends upon how many people wish to speak and how we proceed.

In previous years we have run the Throne debate and the Budget debate at the same time. This is not the procedure, Mr. Speaker, that particularly appeals to me. It seems to me that we should be able to conclude one debate between now and the time the Budget is brought down. I intend to allot time for the Throne debate and I think we should be able to complete it before the Budget comes down, but I will not necessarily say that is so, if there are hon. members who still want to speak and the Budget is ready to be brought in.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.35 o'clock p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, January 23, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the West Gallery, students from York Memorial Collegiate, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of Assumption University of Windsor praying that an Act may pass varying the provisions of its Act of incorporation.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. J. F. Edwards from the select committee on standing orders on printing presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the corporation of the town of Cochrane praying that an Act may pass granting the corporation authority by by-law to fix the assessment of the property of Cochrane Industries Limited.

Of the corporation of the city of Owen Sound praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law to extend the time for the return of the assessment roll.

Of the board of education of the city of London praying that an Act may pass vesting certain lands in the board in fee simple.

Of the corporation of the township of Pittsburgh praying that an Act may pass annexing part of the city of Kingston to the township.

Of the corporation of Huron College praying that an Act may pass revising the administration of the college.

Of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto praying that an Act may pass establishing the board of governors of Riverdale Hospital.

For the incorporation of Brock University.

Of Westminster College praying that an Act may pass authorizing exemption from taxes.

Of the corporation of the town of Thorold praying that an Act may pass enabling it to acquire, to hold and dispose of Sullivan Park, and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Toronto praying that an Act may pass permitting extension of Maple Leaf Gardens over Carlton and Woods Streets and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the Ross Memorial Hospital praying that an Act may pass changing the composition of the board of governors.

For the incorporation of the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

To reactivate the W. F. Thomas Foundation.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland) moves, seconded by Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox), first reading of bill intituled, An Act to incorporate Brock University.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North) moves, seconded by Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin), first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWN OF THOROLD

Mr. Morningstar moves, seconded by Mr. Whitney, first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the town of Thorold.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWN OF COCHRANE

Mr. F. Guindon (Stormont) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the town of Cochrane.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURGH

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the township of Pittsburgh.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MASONIC FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. L. M. Hodgson (Scarborough East) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting The Ross Memorial Hospital.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

W. F. THOMAS FOUNDATION

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the W. F. Thomas Foundation.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

RIVERDALE HOSPITAL

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the Riverdale Hospital.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF TORONTO

Mr. Cowling moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

HURON COLLEGE

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George), in the absence of Mr. J. H. White (London South), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting Huron College.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

Mr. Lawrence, in the absence of Mr. White, moves first reading of bill intituled An Act respecting Westminster College.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF LONDON

Mr. Lawrence, in the absence of Mr. White, moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the board of education of the city of London.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS ACT

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE FEMALE REFUGES ACT

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Reform Institutions) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Female Refuges Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, the reason for the repeal is that the Act is obsolete and no longer of any use. There are no female refuges left in Ontario, within the meaning of this Act.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment of the Act to provide for two additional judges on the county bench. In the county of York there are presently 14 judges; this would increase the number to 16 and is necessitated by the very heavy workload in the county courts of the county of York, which includes Metropolitan Toronto.

THE MENTAL INCOMPETENCY ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Mental Incompetency Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I can do no better than read the general explanatory notes which will be appended to the bill when printed. The purposes of this bill are twofold: (1) to expedite proceedings under the Act and (2) to reduce the cost of such proceedings.

To accomplish these purposes the bill proposes to transfer jurisdiction and proceedings under the Act from the Supreme Court to the county and district courts, except for (1) the confirmation of committees and the schemes of management and (2) collateral matters.

In further explanation I might say that this particular matter has arisen out of a report, made on the administration of justice and the courts in the province by Mr. Eric Silk, Q.C., the then assistant deputy Attorney-General. This pointed out that a great deal of delay and a very considerable amount of costs were incurred because every application initially had to be made to the Supreme Court either in Toronto or in weekly court at Ottawa and London. In any event, thereafter the matters were referred back to the local master in the local county town to propound a scheme and to deal with these matters.

It is now being changed under the provisions of this Act, so that the original application will be made in county towns; and only the appointment of a committee and confirmation of the scheme of management will be subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

THE DAY NURSERIES ACT

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare) moves first reading of bill intitled, An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): The amendments in this bill increase the cases where provincial contributions can be made to municipal day nurseries, to nurseries for children seven, eight or nine years of age where the mother is employed outside the home, instead of just being under the age of seven, as before.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) when the announced expansion of the facilities at the Ontario School for the Blind will take place.

Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the

hon. member for Brant that plans are ready for that dormitory and I would hope that construction will start this spring.

Mr. Nixon: And a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis): What action does The Department of Education contemplate in answer to the repeated requests for the establishment of a trade school in the Brantford area?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for notice of the question.

The department of course realizes a need for vocational centres and careful thought is being given to locations which will best serve the entire province. I have received delegations and requests for vocational centres from a number of municipalities, and Brantford has of course approached us in this regard.

At the present time we have three institutes of trades in operation in Toronto and you will be interested to know that new ones will open in London and Ottawa this year and in Sault St. Marie in September of 1965. Plans are well under way for similar vocational centres in Hamilton and in the Niagara peninsula.

On January 9, 1964, the superintendent of the technological and trades training branch of the department went to the fair city of Brantford. He visited a number of the industries and met with a committee of persons interested in the location of a vocational centre in that community. At the present time no decision has been made as to the location of the next new vocational centre.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for that full answer.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) a question, which was duly prepared in advance.

Does The Department of Agriculture intend to request the federal government to amend The Marketing Act for the inclusion of fresh water fish in order that the Fish Marketing Board will have control of fish to be exported?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for the advance notice of this question. This whole situation was discussed with the fishermen by the Farm Products Marketing Board.

It is the opinion of our solicitors, that is the solicitors in The Department of Agriculture, that, although the Ottawa legislation is

not completely clear, Ottawa would likely be of the opinion that they require an amendment to the federal legislation before they can grant an extension of marketing power for inter-provincial and export trade to a fish marketing plan in Ontario.

Officials of The Ontario Department of Agriculture do not know whether the fishermen have discussed this situation with the Ottawa officials or not. It would appear, however, that the primary request for any amendment to the Ottawa legislation should come from the fishermen as a direct request to Ottawa. However, The Ontario Department of Agriculture will hold itself available to have any discussions, for the purposes of clarification of the request, with the Ottawa officials.

In other words, we would continue the close working relationship which has always existed on these matters between the Ontario and the federal Departments of Agriculture.

Mr. Paterson: I thank the hon. Minister.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to the House that tenders will be called within a few days for four new service areas on Highway 401 in western Ontario.

The new centres will be built in pairs approximately opposite each other on 401. Two will be located mid-way between Dutton and West Lorne, 30 miles west of London, and the other pair will be 47 miles west of this, just east of Tilbury.

The contracts will require that the facilities for both the service station and restaurant must be in complete operation by April 1, 1965. Adjacent to each of the service centres provisions are made for the development of picnic areas which will be adequately supplied with tables and other facilities necessary for this type of convenience to the motoring public.

I hope, before this session of the Legislature ends, to be able to make a similar announcement in reference to additional stations on Highway 401 in eastern Ontario. The adopting of a policy of providing this type of service on Highway 401 has been completely justified by our experiences in connection with the eight existing areas.

From the number of letters of appreciation from the motorists, and the patronage extended to these stations, it is quite obvious that this policy has met with the wholehearted approval of the travelling public.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on this debate, I want first of all to comply with the custom that has grown up over the years of congratulating the Speaker. This custom is a good one and I rush to comply with it at this time. I believe that in the choice of a Speaker for this Legislature we have done well, and I am sure that as the deliberations of the House proceed we will find new evidence every day of the wisdom of our choice.

I want also to congratulate the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. A new feature developed this year in these two speeches in that they were both quite brief. I do not know that I would want this to be a pattern for years to come, but certainly these two speeches from time back have contained in the main commendations of the government; so, from this side of the House, brevity and not respect is not only to be condoned but to be pushed after, helped along.

I want especially to congratulate the seconder, the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard). I think it as a good thing for this House to have a lady member; one who is versed, I am sure, in many aspects of governmental work, more particularly in some of them than the men. It will be a pleasure, I am sure, to hear the participation in the debates of this new lady member.

It is customary, of course, on occasions such as this, to say a few words about the Cabinet changes. I am going to beg off from this ordeal at this time because it seems to me, regarding these Cabinet members, these new ones who have been changed or newly appointed, that we will have an opportunity to judge their ability for office as we move on in this session. I can say, however, in a broad way that I wish them well, having the interests of the province at heart.

The other day when we were discussing a resolution moved by the NDP, my friend the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) suggested that he was glad that he knew at last where the Liberal party stood in respect to the subject matter that was being debated. I do not intend to elaborate particularly on this matter, except to say this, and to say it deliberately and emphatically: If there was doubt as to the position of this party in relation to any particular subject, then that doubt will be removed. If there was an area in which there was a lack of clarity, then clarity will be restored and maintained so far as this party is concerned. And I would say this, too:

Consistency will become a jewel of great worth as we proceed in our deliberations—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Oliver: That is a position I am dedicated to preserve and expand as we move forward in the deliberations of this House and the Liberal Party. If it has strayed from its rightful position as a reform party, then we on this side of the House will see to it that the stage is set and the foundation laid for it to return to its rightful position as a reform party of this province.

I wanted to make mention, Mr. Speaker, of a Cabinet Minister who is not with us today, a man who used to be a Cabinet Minister of this administration, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay). All of us, I think, Mr. Speaker, have a very high estimation of the qualities that this gentleman possesses; and I think all of us, regardless of party, were sorry to see him leave the benches of the government and to be infrequently in the House.

The hon. member for Riverdale has a special quality that endeared him to me and I am sure to all hon. members on this side of the House, at least; he had a quality that has not been exhibited by this government in the person of any other hon. member. He had a vision for the future that I am sure, if he was allowed to carry it out to its fulfilment, would have meant better days for this province.

He had an idea, however great the shortcomings of that idea may have been. He had an idea that the resources of this province and its ability to produce were not being tapped to the maximum. He felt—and I think with a great deal of justification—that the potential of which this province was capable, was not being reached, or even reached for with any degree of certainty, by the government benches.

The plans he evolved, in response to his belief, had, as I said, some shortcomings; they were restricted in their application, they were parochial in respect to the area involved and the salesmanship qualities that were enmeshed with the scheme reminds us of what might be expected in a carnival. These things are not said to justify the scheme; but I say, in spite of the shortcomings of what my friend the hon. member for Riverdale had in mind, it was the first sign in two decades that a Tory government intended to move to tap the full potential of this province.

And it was an indication, however singular that indication may have been, on the part

of the hon. member, it was his judgment that we had to move to tap that full potential before we could increase the provincial product to a place that we could reasonably expect to get more revenue and improve the services of the province.

Now I am coming back to the idea the hon. member for Riverdale had in a few moments.

We have the Speech from the Throne before us; there are several interesting paragraphs in that speech. One or two of them deal with the heavy burden that this province has in a financial sense in meeting its commitments for the extension of services throughout the province. I took those paragraphs to mean that this was a softening up process for the tax bite that is presumed to be coming in the next few weeks.

I am assuming that taxes are going to be increased, indeed they have already been increased in some areas and I think that area will be extended. I just want to point out to the House that the atmosphere in which this government proposes to increase revenue is a rather unreal one.

Where other jurisdictions to the south of us, and even in our own country, are seeking to cut back expenditures and to cut taxes, we appear to be heading in the opposite direction, the direction of imposing more taxes on our people. It seems to me that in this sense we are running against the stream and personally, and speaking for the party, we will have great hesitation and extreme reluctance in voting for increased taxation in this province at this time until at least certain things are done and certain moves are made by this present administration. I will come to those moves in a very few moments.

I want first of all to talk about economy in our own house. You know, economy is almost a lost word and a lost practice even among our people and certainly among our governments. Before this government has any justification at all for moving for increased taxation, they must be able to demonstrate to the people of this province that in their own government they have practised economy, they have cut bills, that they have done away with duplication and that they have made every possible move to effect whatever economies can be made in the governmental service of this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no hope, in view of what was said by the hon. Prime Minister the other day, that they are intending to do this at all. Speaking the other day in the debate having to do with the setting up of

the public accounts committee, I took it from my hon. friend that he said that there was not any great need of great outside examination of these matters because he said we are constantly checking ourselves.

Well, to me, that is a cosy arrangement, to say the least. Here we have a government which has been in power for 20 long years in this province, for 20 years, and we have the hon. Prime Minister saying after these 20 years we are watching ourselves, we are minding our fences, we are taking care of undue expenditure, we are wiping those out, we are practising economy.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I believe that before a government which sits in this province today has any justification in asking the people of this province for increased taxes, it should appoint a committee, similar to the Glassco commission at Ottawa, to examine the administration of government in this province and the expenditures attached thereto. I believe that in this, Mr. Speaker, that after 20 years of government, no matter what party was in power, I am sure that there has grown up useless expenditures and services that we could perhaps well do without. I think it is time, high time, for an independent, impartial examination of this government's administration and the expenditures attached thereto and I am confident that if such an examination were carried out that we would save many millions of dollars that could go toward paying for some of the things for which we need money so badly.

Certainly it would have done one thing, Mr. Speaker, it would have shown to the people of this province that the government takes the lead in mending their own fences and in seeing to it that proper methods are followed in government and that expenditures are limited and that the taxpayers' money is being well looked after. Because there is certainly abroad throughout the province a feeling that economies could be effected in government services. There is the feeling that there is duplication of services, there is a feeling that we should streamline our government for the great challenge it faces in the days that lie ahead.

Many of the things are carried on in government today as they were carried on decades ago. I think we should try to fashion our administration to be in harmony with the needs of the times and the challenge that confronts us.

I want to speak for a moment or two in regard to federal-provincial relations. This is a subject that has been discussed many

times in this House and perhaps will come in for much discussion in the days that are just ahead. I think it is time, speaking quite frankly, that we be realistic about our position in federal-provincial relations.

It can be said frankly that every time we have a federal-provincial conference we come home with less money than we anticipated and far less than we needed to meet the services required in this province. Every time the bag is opened in Ottawa, the part that we get out of it, the money that we get out of it, seems to becoming less and less in comparison with the great challenge which we have for expenditure in Ontario. This is true or false no matter what government is in power in Ottawa, there is not any question about that.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Oliver: The hon. member does not need to get so smart about this. I remember Mr. Drew quite well. He was going down a few years ago to get \$150 million, he said, from Ottawa; he came back, as I remember, with \$22,000,000.

An hon. member: It was Hon. Mr. Frost, I believe.

Mr. Oliver: And now the government is going down and they say we need \$100 million, and they come back with—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I did not say that.

Mr. Oliver: Well then it is suggested that we need \$100 million.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It is not suggested.

An hon. member: How much did the hon. Prime Minister get?

Mr. Oliver: Anyway, he did not get as much as he needs, did he?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, that is quite wrong; I said leave the arrangements the way they are. Now that is what I said.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Who has the floor?

Mr. Oliver: The hon. Prime Minister is all right. At least I think he is; I am not so sure.

There is of course something that should be said at this time. Usually we took our beating at the end of the five-year term when the new arrangements were made; now it

seems that we are going to take it in between times as well.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. leader of the Opposition told Mr. Pearson this?

Mr. Oliver: I do not care, I can tell Mr. Pearson the same as I am telling the hon. Prime Minister.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Oliver: I would suggest to the hon. member that in this we are opening the parcel before Christmas, and every time we open them the amount that comes to us by way of toys and money gets less and less. So far as federal-provincial relations are concerned, I think we might as well just come to an understanding that this province is not getting its rightful share out of these arrangements.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): That is right.

Mr. Oliver: And now the hon. Prime Minister says in the interests of unity we accepted this proposition. Well I am for unity too and so are we all—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): He is afraid of duty.

Mr. Oliver: But surely there is a place, Mr. Speaker, where unity and justice meet. Surely there is a place where justice will prevail.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Persuade Mr. Pearson!

Mr. Oliver: I can persuade Mr. Pearson if we can try to, I am looking at it from an Ontarian point of view, but I am saying to the hon. Prime Minister that these arrangements that we have with Ottawa, no matter whether it is under a Liberal government or the old ones we had under a Tory government, are not doing justice to the people of this province; and moreover we might as well realize that they are not going to do justice to the people of this province no matter what government is in power in Ottawa.

One of the troubles with hon. members over there is this; they have lived in the hope rather than in the expectation that they were going to get something really handsome from Ottawa by way of a division of taxes.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Ontario government gives to the government of Canada 52

per cent of all money they have to spend. Surely we should expect some consideration, even from a Liberal government!

Mr. Oliver: And they have built up their case as Hon. Mr. Frost and Mr. Drew built it up before them to have the people believe that this money was coming from Ottawa. We have got to the place in Ontario now where it is not coming and we have to husband our resources accordingly. We have to make preparations on the basis of the understanding that the tax agreements with Ottawa are not going to get better so far as Ontario is concerned.

On the broad point, to me at least, this method of division of taxes is outmoded. I do not believe that it can serve a useful purpose after the termination of this five-year agreement and I would like to see the province of Ontario move to evolve a new system of arrangements between the federal and provincial governments, something along the line of dividing the fields of responsibility of the province; giving back to the federal government some fields that we have that really belong to the federal administration and they, in turn, giving to us certain fields that are peculiarly provincial in character.

Mr. Sopha: Hear, hear!

Mr. Oliver: I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that we are ever going to get justice out of this particular arrangement and I have not thought so for a long time.

The hon. Prime Minister says he never asked for \$100 million of new taxes. I do not know where the figure is, but certainly we need new taxes. That is quite apparent to those who run the departments; they can read it, it is so plain. We need new taxes and I presume that we are going to get them when the Budget is brought down.

I would say in that regard, Mr. Speaker, that we are now back on our own resources insofar as additional taxation is concerned. We have to make up our minds, at least the government has, as to what are the best fields to invade to get the additional needed revenue.

Now in the past this government has not had a good record in the financial field. I would say this: I have been in the House long enough to know that the present dilemma in which they find themselves is really of their own creation. They are, in other words, the author of their own dilemma, of the dilemma that exists at the present time.

We have, for instance, the budget methods

that have been carried on by this government over the last number of years. I do not think there is a jurisdiction anywhere on the North American continent that carries on its financial set up, its bookkeeping setup, the way this government does in the province of Ontario. Certainly a women's institute meeting back in the country would not think of applying to their own particular work the kind of bookkeeping arrangements that we have been stuck with for two decades.

In this province, sir, the government has powers insofar as budgeting is concerned that should not be given to any government. They have clung tenaciously to these powers through the years and I hope to see the day in Ontario when we will know when a budget is presented whether or not there is a surplus. We have the practice in this province of moving around from capital account to ordinary account at will and you can, with an hour's notice, make a small surplus or you can make a large surplus. You can have a \$20 million surplus if you want to, or you can have a \$5,000 surplus if you want to.

I suggest to hon. members opposite that any government that has carried on under those conditions for 20 years is deserving of the situation that it finds itself in at the moment.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Oliver: Moreover, Mr. Speaker, another reason we are in trouble financially is because we have a debt of \$1.3 billion, a tremendous debt on the people of this province. I believe that the government has at last awakened to the fact that they cannot go on year by year adding to this debt without having to assume the consequences. I think they now appreciate that they cannot do any longer as they have done for 20 years, have a surplus if they desire it and put the rest of it into debt. That, I assume, is one of the basic reasons why the government is moving into a position of putting more taxes on the people of Ontario. They are going to have some trouble putting taxes on the people of Ontario. I think the people of Ontario are quite tax conscious at the present time; I think they will resist additional taxation unless there is evidence, that we have not yet seen, of the government's intention first to clean their own house and put it in order and, second, to evolve plans that will tap, as the hon. member for Riverdale tried to do in his miniature way, that will tap the full potential of this province.

Now then, one can talk about finances, and

I really believe myself, Mr. Speaker, and this is going a long way, that the people would not have been so anxious to return this government to power had they known something of the financial position of the province and the possibility, or probability, that new taxes would be levied.

It is pretty difficult to talk to people in the country about finances, as every hon. member who has tried to do it knows. When you talk about figures the meeting sort of lapses into semi-consciousness and they are not interested in them. The only time that people are generally interested in figures is when those figures contain a tax imposition on the part of the government. If the government intends at this time to move in the direction of increased taxes, they can expect, and should expect, resistance from the people of this province.

They should expect it for another reason. I do not believe—as I believe the hon. member for Riverdale held the view—I do not believe that this government has done all it could or should have done in the last 20 years to tap the potential of this province and to increase the gross provincial product to the place where additional taxes would have accrued to the provincial Treasury. I think they have been lazy and inept in dealing with this whole situation.

There is, of course, the idea that we should have taxes in this province that relate to services. That, of course, is an excellent phrase, but it does not mean exactly that when the government gets hold of it. There is, I would say, this obligation on the government, before they can expect people to pay taxes, I think the government has to exhibit a determination to move forward with plans that will eventually tap the full potential of this province towards the building of the economic order of the province and the increasing of the gross provincial product.

Now the sum of these, of course, will be long term in their tenure. That cannot be avoided. They are long term now, because the government should have started them 15 or 20 years ago. They are no less valid because they are long term. They become even more valid when we have failed in the past to take advantage of the opportunities that existed.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, and I believe it sincerely, that in this province we have been living by clipping coupons from the greatness of the achievements of the past. I think we have thought of ourselves as inheriting great legacies of wealth from our natural resources

and that these, without any effort on our part, would continue to provide us with coupons to clip. Well, this coupon-clipping business is getting a bit slack because some of these developments, some of these great undertakings of the past, are wearing out so far as coupons are concerned. They have not been revived, they have not been expanded the way they could or should have been during the life of this government.

One only has to look at this province to get the picture in this connection. We have in Ontario, it seems to me, a land that is next thing to paradise, or could be, in industrial expansion beyond compare. There was a day in which the farm areas of the province were dominant. That picture has now changed; industry has taken over the dominant role in this province.

We have excellent land in all parts of the province. We have water halfway around our province, almost. We do not have to fight, as Israel may have to fight to get water out of the Jordan. We do not have to do that. All we have to do is employ the ingenuity that God gave us to get, for the people of Ontario, water that they need; and I suggest to you that in this one instance, and there will be others, the government has been lax. They have not moved to the challenge that was presented and they have not done what they should have done in this regard.

We have power in Ontario, all kinds of power, for industrial and for farm use. We have minerals—I think we have—although you would never know it by the record of this government in relation to the mining industry.

We have forests, in this province, of great magnitude and great value.

Of course, the trouble is that we have not exploited—exploited is hardly the word—we have not used these resources to their full capacity. That, of course, is evident in the Speech from the Throne itself. The government is now going to set up a committee to study the mining industry, all phases of the mining industry.

Mr. Singer: And the hon. Minister, too.

Mr. Oliver: We used to be so proud of our mining industry in this province. Who is there to say that the mineral wealth of this province has been exhausted? Who says we have dug it all from the bowels of the earth? That, of course, is not true.

The record of this government, in their

leadership of the mining industry of this province, would indicate that mining is in the doldrums in Ontario, that it is not running at one-quarter the capacity of which it is capable if it had been given the leadership that should have been given to it over the years.

Now, after 20 years in power, this government says, in relation to that great natural resource of mining: We do not know what is the matter with mining, so we are going to set up a committee, 20 years after we were first elected—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The government has been two years—

Mr. Oliver: —we are going to set up a committee to try to determine what are the ills of the mining industry and to restore it to a state of health in this province.

I would just say to the hon. Prime Minister that there has been a gross dereliction of duty in this regard. He has failed miserably in giving leadership to the mining industry, among other natural resource industries.

Mining is only one of them. If mining had been promoted, as you now seek to find ways of promoting it through this committee, if it had been promoted by your government down through the years, we would have been able to have a mining industry in Ontario today that would be reaching towards its potential; that, because of its ability to reach towards its potential, would have been increasing the provincial gross product and giving more taxes to the provincial government as a consequence. But this government has failed in giving leadership to the mining industry, just as it has failed in giving leadership to every other resource industry in the province of Ontario, Mr. Speaker.

This government has neglected—and I do not know what other word to use except neglect—it has neglected the natural resources of this province. It has depended, down through the years, upon the achievements and the developments that took place at the turn of the century. And it has been lulled into a position of insecurity by the greatness of those developments that took place at the turn of the century. As a consequence, it has done little or nothing to promote on its own what could become the greatest mining area of the world, in northern Ontario.

The same can be said for the water resources of the province. The same can be said. We have a statement in the Speech

from the Throne which indicates the government's anxiety about the low water level in the province and it pledges the government to do something about it. They are going to find out what the trouble is and effect the remedies, no matter how severe or far reaching.

Well, that is a noble statement, but like many of these other actions it comes at least ten years too late. We had in this province, Mr. Speaker, a conservation committee, ten years ago, that told this government in no uncertain words that unless they made adequate provision for an ample supply of water immediately it was going to run into very grave difficulties. For ten years the government sat across there and did nothing at all.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. leader of the Opposition is wrong.

Mr. Oliver: It did nothing at all in respect to getting water for western Ontario, not a thing—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: What about the pipeline in Essex?

Mr. Oliver: Yes. The hon. Prime Minister should try a pipeline to London to save his own particular community.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It is so easy to say nothing. Look at the record.

Mr. Oliver: Well, when the hon. Prime Minister gets into a flamboyant mood it is not good for himself or those who sit around him.

We are going to move now, Mr. Speaker, to do something about the water situation in western Ontario, particularly where that acute situation exists. I say to you that if this had been done ten years ago, not only would there have been water for those areas which needed it in western Ontario, but the fact that there was water available would have been one of the great contributing factors to the decentralization of industry in this province.

The lack of water in small communities in my riding, and throughout that whole area, is holding back the development of those particular areas. Down they go into the earth deeper and deeper every year, to try to get enough water to set aside for their own municipal needs. There is not any reason for that in a province such as this, with abundant water at our very doors, you might say.

All that has been lacking through the

years has been the appreciation of the problem on the part of the government and a lack of determination to solve the problem until this very present time, when they say in the Speech from the Throne that something has to be done. This is when this government moves, when it is faced with a crisis.

Mr. Speaker, it is not able to see, as the hon. member for Riverdale could catch a glimpse of at least, that there is such a thing as preparing for an emergency, and avoiding that emergency, and building for the future, so that there will be no emergency and no crisis. That never enters into the thinking of the government at all.

What is true with respect to water and mines is true also of other departments of government. I am thinking at the moment of the tourist industry. I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the government, if there ever was an ineffective, non-active department of government it has been The Department of Travel and Publicity in this province. We have, in Ontario, a regular paradise for tourists. If it were given the leadership and support of this government, it could draw hundreds of thousands or even millions of people from the United States. But, just like the government does in everything else, it has been playing, through the years, the status quo: Just let things slide along, do not prepare to build up the potential of the province.

I do not know what the new hon. Minister (Mr. Auld) will do in that particular department. I see that the name is to be changed. I am not so sure that the mere changing of a name is going to guarantee that there will be more action in the future than there has been in the past. But certainly there is a place in this province for a tourist industry of great magnitude. And if you build up the tourist industry in this province to the capacity which is there for it, then you will have added unquestionably to the gross provincial product and you will have made available to the province of Ontario much greater revenues than you get at the present time.

And then there is The Department of Highways. I would just like to say this about that department: I believe, seriously, and I think the hon. Minister (Mr. MacNaughton) knows this, that The Department of Highways has been too great a slave to the traffic count down through the years. They have not been pioneers at all.

We had a development Act, I think it was at Ottawa, that was called "Roads to Re-

sources". The time has come in Ontario, if indeed it is not past, when we should have "Roads for Development"—roads which will help to decentralize industry in this province and make for a balanced economy in Ontario.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not think it is a healthy position for this province to have our industry congested in the "Golden Horseshoe", for instance. I think it would be far better if industry was distributed throughout the province of Ontario. That would make for a balanced development and a balanced economy.

My hon. friend nods his head. Two of the greatest ingredients that the government can use to have that come to fruition are good roads and water. If there were good roads—and I do not mean the narrow two-lane type, but good four-lane highways—into some of these areas of this province, one would be amazed in a very short time how industry would follow that road and this would help to decentralize industry in this province.

We have the situation just outside of Toronto here where we built a four-lane highway and before we knew it the city just grew out over the top of it; so we go back a little farther, and a little farther, and so on. It seems to me that it would be far better for this government to take seriously the advisability of decentralizing industry in this province. Two of the first and most important steps that could be evolved would be an abundance of water and roads which will lead out to those industrial sites. Because if there is a four-lane highway, as my hon. friend knows, then industry does not need to be congested in a small area.

The transportation costs are not such that would prohibit them from moving out to the outlying areas. That is true in respect to the decentralization of industry and we seem to be doing nothing about it.

I know, I am frank to admit to the House, that the government is in no position to say that industry shall go here and that one shall go there, but surely we can do much more than we have done to create the climate in which industries will go of their own accord. And this government, I suggest, has failed miserably and lamentably in that particular field.

That is true in respect to all the departments of government. I think they have sworn adherence to the status quo; they are afraid to look ahead. If they are going to do anything in this province today they have to look ahead and plan for the future. There was a time, years ago, when we lived day

by day and things did not move so quickly; but now, if we are going to catch up with the economy and be ahead of it we have to move with greater speed than any indication has shown that this government is prepared to move.

So I would say, Mr. Speaker, as a consequence, that the government of Ontario has shown very poor leadership in respect to the whole financial situation. In the first place, their deals with Ottawa have not been fruitful and I do not labour that.

But in the second place, they have not tried to clean up their own house here in Toronto with our expenditures up now hundreds of millions and almost a billion dollars. They have not tried to clean that up and demonstrate that no more money can be saved there before they start asking the people for taxes.

Beyond that, and more important, they have not sought to tax the potential of this province as it should be taxed; I do not mean taxed in the money sense, but I mean they have not tried to develop it as it should be developed. If there was a proper development of these resource industries and of the economic climate generally, then we would have the taxes flowing in and we would not have to be continually asking the people for new impositions of taxes.

It is because I believe that the government has very little intention of moving in a dramatic fashion in these particular fields that I have to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I have to move a motion here which might be construed to be one of no confidence in the administration.

Here I move to the prepared text.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Reaume, that the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

This House regrets that Her Majesty's government has failed to proclaim a programme designed to meet the challenges of the sixties.

How true that is!

And this House regrets that the government has chosen to use empty and hollow phrases as a substitute for action, rather than, as it should, seize the opportunity to chart an imaginative and comprehensive programme designed to encourage the social, economic and educational development of the province of Ontario.

And this House further regrets that the Speech from the Throne indicates that the government dissipates the confidence of the people who returned it to office in that it now shows a lack of awareness and a refusal to act upon important problems of immediate concern to the people of Ontario, such as automation and job security, a comprehensive programme of medical care using the experience gained in other jurisdictions, a fair and equitable pension plan, a code of laws designed to recognize and advance the rights and interests of the working man, a programme of protection for the consumer, a method whereby farmers can be afforded a fair and adequate return for their efforts, a recognition of the potential of and a plan for the development of northern Ontario, and an acceptance by the government of responsibility for equipping every boy and girl in Ontario with sufficient education and training to enable him or her to bear a responsible, useful and satisfying role in meeting the challenge of the sixties.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that if I have missed anything of consequence, it is an omission on my part.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to enter this debate I want at the outset to express my appreciation to you for the dignity and the competence with which you are handling your difficult job. We shall have our differences, they have not really arisen as yet as far as I know, but undoubtedly they will some time. In spite of those, I think there is real promise that with your guidance we are going to restore some of the highest traditions of this Legislature from which, I think, all of us would concede privately we fell to some degree in recent years.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. It is an honour to be chosen for this traditional role and I must say that one of the advantages of these two hon. members becoming involved, is that at least they were rescued from the anonymity of these 37 new faces in the House.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that one of the challenging things in this House is to get to know, as we would all like to get to know, hon. members of the House on a personal basis. But in spite of my being in politics for some time, I find it a little difficult to get all the names and the faces put together correctly

when there are suddenly 37 or 38 new ones. I think the 38th one is our hon. friend from Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve), who sat on my left, if that does not shock him unduly, a few years ago, so his is not a new face.

However, there was no particular difficulty, of course, in getting at least one hon. member of the House well spotted, the hon. lady from one of the Hamilton ridings (Mrs. Pritchard). I suppose one can say that there is a great difference in her instance and quote the French phrase that "vive la difference". Long may it last, and may we have more of her sex in this House because I am certain it is going to help to lift the level of our debates and the seriousness of our efforts, even though it may inhibit some of us to some degree.

Now in turning to the Speech from the Throne itself, Mr. Speaker, I must say that I am a little puzzled as to exactly what should be said about it. In the course of the Medicare debate on Monday, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) made a comment that what he had heard was just a rehash of last year. Now if the hon. Prime Minister will forgive me in borrowing his phrase, I can think of nothing that would be more appropriate to describe the Speech from the Throne than that it was a rehash—not only from last year, but from many years back. In fact, it was a dish of cold porridge. Items that we have had down through the years, items that were hurled across the hustings during the recent election campaign and which were carried in all the mass communication media and yet they are brought back, they are warmed up a little, not even too much, and they are presented to us once again as the government programme.

That being the case, Mr. Speaker, it seemed to me that the authors had reached heights of real literary fantasy when they introduced this rehash of 40 items with a phrase that describes it as "bold new programmes and measures".

Well, it is not bold and it certainly is not new. In fact, as I am going to indicate in a moment, I do not propose to deal in detail with matters from the Speech from the Throne. There will be opportunities later for the government to give us a little more detail with regard to specific items included and when they have given us that detail then I think it will be more useful and fruitful for us to debate them.

I just want to touch on two or three items of what might be categorized as trivia in the Throne Speech that rather intrigued me. I was intrigued, Mr. Speaker, at the fact that

the Throne Speech, at this particular time, should have been presented to the Legislature without a single mention of Medicare. Now during the election campaign—and I suppose the hon. Prime Minister is going to take a long time before he will live this down, notwithstanding his rationalizations of it—he went across the province by way of TV and he had this set of achievements on the blackboard that he was trying to present to the people and enticing their votes and he was ticking them off: Done! Done! And heading this was Medicare.

Well of course, we knew it was not done, and even with the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister that it was done as far as he was concerned, he had merely introduced it and sent it off to a committee, that is about as pathetic a “done” as I could think of.

But even with this, Mr. Speaker, now we come back and we find that the hon. Prime Minister says that we are not going to have Medicare even according to the schedule that he had presented. We are not going to have it, he says, because the committee is not going to be able to report.

Now this is really a little unworthy of the hon. Prime Minister—to fix the blame on the committee. After all, the hon. Prime Minister announced this committee last spring. It took him a full seven months to be able to announce the names of the people. They got working inside of a couple of months, which is not bad by way of organizing a whole new committee. So the blame rests right with the hon. Prime Minister. According to my information, it is likely that by the end of January or early February they will have heard most if not all, of the briefs.

So I ask the question, sir: Why must the government delay unless it really is their intention to delay? As I suspect is the case. So that is the little item of Medicare.

Another point that intrigued me in the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Speaker, was the reference to the fact that the government is expecting a final report from the municipal affairs committee.

This intrigued me because I had the opportunity, just a few days before that, to talk with our member on this committee, who reported to me that at their last meeting, almost a week prior to the opening of this House, the committee had decided that they would ask for leave to sit again because the job was not finished. I just wonder how completely have communications broken down within a government that cannot learn

within a week that the committee had asked for leave to sit again because, presumably, it feels it has not been able to complete its job.

But, in the nature of trivia, and the most teasing of all, Mr. Speaker, as I was reading the Throne Speech on page 3, there was this wonderful sentence:

Of major interest today is the encompassing participation of our younger people in public life and political life.

Obviously the authors of this document had been somewhat overwhelmed by the fact that we have so many young men with us, new hon. members to this House. I can share their enthusiasm. Anybody who listened to the youngest of them, the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), the other day, cannot help but be persuaded that the level of debates and activity in this House is going to be lifted by this youth and its new ideas. But this phrase—“the encompassing participation of our younger people”.

Mr. Speaker, you used to be a school teacher. Canada is a land of ex-school teachers. We have all, at one time or another, been in this profession; I invite you to ponder for a moment. What does “encompassing participation” mean?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I can explain it.

Mr. MacDonald: What?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I had something to do with writing that.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, did the hon. Prime Minister?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: In our various political organizations, we all have young people working for us; and here we have these young people, Mr. Speaker, taking the all-encompassing participation by entering this Chamber and taking part in the legislative function, as well as sitting back and assisting somebody else, to take part in that legislative function. I think that is encompassing, and I think it is participation, and that is what we meant.

Mr. MacDonald: Very good. I would suggest that the next time we have our Throne Speech we have footnotes to explain the meaning of words such as these so that we might have at least some idea. I tell you—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I do not consider this trivial. I thought you said it was long.

Mr. MacDonald: I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, I had begun to suspect, as I pondered exactly what this means, that the only place where it might aptly be applied was to the rather "leatherly" lunge and playful interjections of the hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby). It seemed to me that "encompassing participation of youth" — that rather vague phrase — rather neatly summed up his interventions. However, I describe this as being in the nature of trivia and I want to get on to somewhat more serious matters.

Mr. Speaker, I said a moment ago I do not intend to deal with these 40 points in our Throne Speech, not even to deal with department after department in the fashion that the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has done, because there will be opportunities later in the House to do this. What I want to do this afternoon is to deal in some detail with two areas of major concern. But before I do that, Mr. Speaker, I want to revert for a moment to a debate that we had in this House just a day or so ago on the question of election expenses.

I want to return to that debate because I think this is a very important issue. It is not a new issue, it is part of the whole under-world of politics. We have discussed it many times in this House.

A growing number of people, including even some members on the government side of the House, pay lip service to the need for reform, disclosure, removal of the behind-the-scenes influences which negate so much of the democratic process. But I could not help but notice, Mr. Speaker, as I sat in my seat here during the debate that week, the attitude of many of those on the Cabinet benches.

There was a sort of lighthearted cynicism about the whole matter; their attitude was a combination of smugness and mild-mannered defiance. In effect, they were saying to us on this side: We are on the top of the heap; it is obvious that we had all the money we needed for the election but what can you in the Opposition do about it other than complain? Well, quite frankly, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): That is their attitude.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know what we can do about it—if the government is determined to sit tight and do nothing about it. But there is a crying need for providing the public with a clear indication of what actually does go on in the field of election funds.

Without such detailed information it is apparent that there is not even a willingness to face up to the issue and I want therefore this afternoon to give to the House and the public just one glimpse.

I am going to read, into the record of the House, a statement of claim. This is a public document, on file at Osgoode Hall for anyone who wants to go and read it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: It is missing, as a matter of fact.

Mr. MacDonald: Of course, very few people will have an opportunity to read it. They may not even know that it is there for their perusal, so I think it deserves wider circulation so that the public can ponder its significance. But before I go any further, Mr. Speaker, may I just emphasize this so that there can be no misunderstanding on the part of anyone not fully familiar with legal procedure.

A statement of claim merely represents a set of allegations advanced by a plaintiff, who feels that he has been dealt with unjustly. They are, as yet, not even evidence; it will be the responsibility of the court to hear the evidence and ultimately render judgment on its validity. But the statement of claim is the basis upon which legal action is initiated; and I repeat that what I am about to read is a public document available to anybody at Osgoode Hall, file number 5483.

I shall read this statement of claim without any explanatory comments, because it speaks for itself. I shall omit the names of the Cabinet Minister and the top party officials who were involved because we are not interested in the persons but rather the principles and the practice involved and what is alleged to have happened here.

Mr. Sopha: We have found it.

Mr. MacDonald: In case there is any doubt about it, this is not the one that disappeared from Osgoode Hall. I happen to have had this in my files since the time it was filed, as I shall indicate in a moment, back last November. The missing one disappeared last week, as I understand it. There it is, and I repeat I am now going to read it merely with the substitution of "Cabinet Minister" and "top party official" for the names of the political figures involved.

Mr. Sopha: John Doe and Richard Row.

Mr. MacDonald:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
ONTARIO
BETWEEN

JAMES NEAL McDOWELL
plaintiff
and

MELCHERS DISTILLERIES LIMITED
and SARTO MARCHAND and
JULES THIBAudeau
defendants

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

(writ issued the 6th day of September,
A.D. 1963.)

1. The plaintiff is Ontario sales manager for the defendant, Melchers Distilleries Limited and by contract with the defendant corporation receives an annual salary payable bi-monthly.

2. The defendant, Melchers Distilleries Limited is a limited company engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirits throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere and has its head office situate at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

3. The defendant, Sarto Marchand is president of the defendant Melchers Distilleries Limited and the defendant Jules Thibaudeau is a vice-president of the defendant Melchers Distilleries Limited and is in charge of marketing throughout the Dominion of Canada.

4. On or about the 12th day of January, 1962, the defendant Sarto Marchand gave in cash a large sum of money to one, Mr. X, a top party official, known as an influential member of the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario, to secure his influence in government circles and with one, Mr. Y, a Cabinet Minister, and a Progressive-Conservative member of the Provincial Legislature, to advance the interest of the defendant, Melchers Distilleries Limited.

Mr. Sopha: No wonder they want it stricken out. It is scandalous.

Mr. MacDonald: To continue—

5. The circumstances surrounding the passing of the monies mentioned in paragraph four herein and the reasons therefore were explained to the plaintiff by the defendants Sarto Marchand and Jules Thibaudeau with instructions to him to secure such advantages on behalf of the defendant, Melchers Distilleries Limited as he was able to do through the intervention of the aforementioned top party official.

6. On or about the 9th day of August, 1963, the defendant, Jules Thibaudeau, informed the plaintiff that the aforementioned top party official had demanded of the defendants, Jules Thibaudeau and Sarto Marchand, the sum of \$12,000, as a donation to the Progressive-Conservative Party to assist the party in the then impending provincial election. At this time the defendant, Jules Thibaudeau informed the plaintiff that the defendants, Jules Thibaudeau and Sarto Marchand, had decided to instruct the plaintiff to give to the top party official the sum of \$12,000 in cash, on behalf of themselves and the defendant corporation to secure advantages for the defendant corporation.

7. The plaintiff refused to give any monies whatsoever—

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I would ask your ruling, sir—

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. member state his point of order?

Mr. Sopha: I would ask your ruling, sir, whether this offends the rules of this House. The hon. member is reading from a document which is part of the court records in regard to a case that is now before the courts and, as such, might be *sub judice*. I rise because I know that the hon. member in reading these, does not take the responsibility for the truth of these allegations. He merely asserts them. As such, sir, I submit to you that he offends the rules and in fact the dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker: This is a very difficult ruling to make at this time. The hon. member has mentioned the point, of course, which is in order, that anything before the courts must be decided by the courts before it can be brought before the House and therefore should not be mentioned in the House. I would reserve any further remarks on the subject, however, until I become acquainted with the subject matter. I would ask the hon. member to proceed.

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I believe I had finished paragraph four.

5. The circumstances surrounding the passing of the monies mentioned in paragraph four herein and the reasons therefore were explained to the plaintiff by the defendants Sarto Marchand and Jules Thibaudeau with instructions to him to secure such advantages on behalf of the defendant, Melchers Distilleries Limited as he was able to do through the intervention of the aforementioned top party official.

6. On or about the 9th day of August, 1963, the defendant, Jules Thibaudeau, informed the plaintiff that the aforementioned top party official had demanded of the defendants, Jules Thibaudeau and Sarto Marchand, the sum of \$12,000, as a donation to the Progressive-Conservative Party to assist the party in the then impending provincial election.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid because of the interruption I find I am now repeating. Perhaps we can correct it, or it can remain as it is if you so desire, the correct sequence. I shall continue, as I was here, Mr. Speaker, so that you can eliminate if you desire the sequence in the record.

At this time the defendant, Jules Thibaudeau, informed the plaintiff that the defendants Jules Thibaudeau and Sarto Marchand had decided to instruct the plaintiff to give to the top party official the sum of \$12,000 in cash on behalf of themselves and the defendant corporation to secure advantages for the defendant corporation.

7. The plaintiff refused to give any monies whatsoever to the said top party official on behalf of the defendant corporation.

8. As a result of the plaintiff's refusal to engage in political pay-off on behalf of the defendant corporation, he was discharged and ordered to report to the head office of the defendant corporation.

9. The defendants brought to Toronto one Lieutenant-Colonel William W. G. Darling, an employee of the defendant corporation in the western provinces of Canada, as the plaintiff's new superior in charge of the Ontario operations of the defendant corporation.

10. The aforementioned Lieutenant-Colonel William W. G. Darling and the defendant Sarto Marchand met the said top party official at the city of Toronto and gave to the said top party official the sum of \$12,000 in cash on behalf of the defendants herein as demanded by the said top party official.

11. On or about August 15, 1963, when the plaintiff reported to the defendants at the head office of the defendant corporation, he was told that his contract of employment with the defendant corporation was varied to reduce his salary 25 per cent and that the aforementioned Lieutenant-Colonel William W. G. Darling was in charge of the Ontario operations and would relieve the plaintiff of any dealings with the top party official.

12. The plaintiff states, and the fact is that the defendants conspired together, the one with the other and with others unknown, to maliciously, vindictively, wantonly and wilfully reduce the plaintiff's salary with the defendant corporation.

13. Relative to the plaintiff's claim for punitive or exemplary damages, the plaintiff states that the remuneration of his contract of employment was reduced by a malicious, vindictive and evil conspiracy of the defendants to punish him for his refusal to participate in the defendant's conspiracy to effect an unlawful purpose, to wit: to conspire together the one with the other to give money to a person having or pretending to have influence with the government or with a Minister of the government or an official of the government to secure from persons co-operation, assistance, or exercise of influence on behalf of the defendants herein.

14. The plaintiff therefore claims: (a) general damages in the amount of \$50,000; (b) punitive damages in the amount of \$200,000; (c) his cost of this action; (d) such further and other relief as to this Honourable Court may appear just.

The plaintiff proposes that this action be tried at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario.

Delivered at Toronto, this 9th day of September A.D. 1963, by Messrs. Humphrey, Locke and Marzec, 3 Sultan Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, solicitors for the plaintiff herein.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the end of my reading the document. I have reason to believe that there is further evidence beyond what is included in this statement to substantiate the allegations contained therein. But I shall not attempt to deal with it on the basis of hearsay.

There are a few other details that the House should have. The writ in this case was issued on September 6, 1963. It was delivered to the defendants or their lawyers on September 9. A motion was filed on September 30 by the defendants' lawyers alleging that paragraphs four, five, eight and ten were scandalous and that they therefore should be stricken from the statement of claim because they would tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay a fair trial. For some reason or other, though that motion was filed on September 30, it has not been dealt with. The record indicates that consideration of it has been postponed *sine die*.

Furthermore though the writ was issued on September 6 and the statement of claim was

delivered on September 9, it was not filed in Osgoode Hall, where it would become a public document, until November 29, 1963. Again the reasons for this considerable delay are a matter of conjecture.

Finally, in spite of the serious nature of the allegations contained in the statement of claim, allegations that would seem to merit a prompt answer, no counterclaim had been filed when I checked with Osgoode Hall a couple of days ago. There are rumours that pressure is being brought to bear to have the matter settled out of court.

In the public interest, Mr. Speaker, I hope that this will not happen. For too long we have been in need of authoritative information on this important question of election funds, where they come from and for what purpose they are given. Here, if the courts are given an opportunity to hear these charges, may be useful information for our guidance in this Legislature as we debate the need for legislation with regard to election funds.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I assume that the hon. member is now about to go on to another subject and I did not rise before this because I did not want a finger pointed at me or at any hon. member on this side of the House that there was to be any attempt to stifle discussion of any subject, but I think in view of the bitterness that could arise out of the court document that has just been read by the hon. member for York South, that I should draw your attention, at least, to clause B of rule 1 of the rules of this House, where it is provided that the Speaker in making his ruling shall have reference to the rules, usages and forms of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, presently in force.

You, sir, I believe, have indicated that you are taking the question of whether the hon. member for York South was in order, brought to your attention by the hon. member for Sudbury, under consideration until tomorrow before making a decision.

May I draw your attention to page 457 of the 16th edition of Sir Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*. This is a quotation, sir, that has come before this House many times in the past, a quotation that is well known, I am sure, to the hon. member for York South and which should show that what he has just done is not only quite out of order but I would submit to you, quite despicable

under the circumstances. And I quote at page 457:

Matters awaiting the adjudication of a court of law should not be brought forward in debate.

This rule in English parliamentary practice has been honoured long before the time of Sir Robert Peel, and enforced many times in England, in Westminster, as well as in our own House of Commons at Ottawa, and many times before in this House.

Sir, may I submit to you that you should delay your judgment no longer but you should immediately rule that the matter that has been referred to by the hon. member should not have been stated by him. I certainly believe he knew this at the time, but it is not a matter for delay any longer.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I would urge you to investigate this rather carefully, because I can assure you that I did not decide to read this record to the House without having carefully sought legal advice. My legal advice was that it could be read into the record of the House—it is a public document available to anybody who wants to view it down at Osgoode Hall. It has been referred to at considerable length in newspapers. It was referred to at considerable length—last night I happened to see it myself—in television news commentary over channel 11 from Hamilton.

This document is a public document and I think it is in the interests of this House to know what they and any citizen could go down and read. I have clearly indicated the nature of the document—the fact that it is not even evidence as yet. But this is the kind of document that I think this House should be aware of and hon. members could have gone down and read it themselves. Any citizen of this province can go down and read it himself.

I would suggest that to advance the kind of argument that the hon. member for St. George has done is in effect an effort to keep this information from the public. That is his intent.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the point of order?

The point of the hon. member for St. George is extremely well taken. I do not elaborate that, Mr. Speaker. But the rule, sir, has its foundation based on the fact that the courts, as a separate and independent arm of government, have the right to adjudicate upon matters before them and come in their judicial discretion to a decision before

any comment is made about the matter in the other arm of government, which we are.

The hon. member for York South misses the point, Mr. Speaker. The point is simply this, and even the most obtuse can understand it. Any person may go to Osgoode Hall and file a statement of claim making the most scandalous allegations in it. There is no truth in those allegations until a court has said so. These have not been tried and until they are, then who is to say that the things said in that statement of claim have any grain of probity or verity in them? Therefore, sir, in coming here and reading them and not taking the responsibility for their truth—which he never does—he offends against our dignity and the dignity of Parliament.

I would ask you, sir, to tell him this, so that in the next four years he might desist in the conduct to which we became accustomed from him in the last four years, and before that.

Mr. Speaker: I wish to thank the members for their observations on this point of order. My original intention was not to stop the member from going ahead with his speech. I thought that I would look over some of the publications that deal with points of order which I do not have at my disposal at the desk, and if I find that the member was out of order, I may have the remarks stricken from the record.

I now rule that the member desist from pursuing this subject further until I do make a ruling in the morning. In the meantime I shall become acquainted with the evidence before the courts. If all the evidence has been heard and a decision made in the courts, then of course the member would be in order. But I shall look over the matter tonight and become more acquainted with the subject and give my ruling in the morning.

In the meantime, I would ask the member to proceed with other portions of his address.

Mr. MacDonald: Well Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of discussing this matter any further.

The first major area that I wanted to discuss, Mr. Speaker, ultimately comes to bear on issues that are before this House, but in reality it is an overriding discussion in the public life of this country, this province and this country at the present time. It might be put under the heading of the whole nature and purpose of political parties in Canada.

We have been hearing a great deal about

all political parties having their difficulties of one kind or another, perhaps more than is normally the case. I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, at the outset, that the old two-party system in Canada has obviously broken down. If one goes, for example, to the three western provinces we find that there they have forsaken, virtually forsaken, the old two-party system. In the province of Saskatchewan, in the province of Alberta, in the province of British Columbia, the Conservative Party has virtually no seats, or no seats at all, and in many instances have not had any for years.

In Quebec, provincial parties always exert varying degrees of independence from federal parties. The federal Liberals, even with all the advantages they enjoyed in the last election—advantages of a monopoly of press support, for example, in the metropolitan area, or the virtual disintegration, following the Cabinet revolt of the Conservative Party in the February prior to the election itself—in spite of all of those advantages they could not come back with a majority.

As for the federal Conservatives, at the moment they are on the eve of an annual meeting to be held in Ottawa in which the most intriguing thing about it is that they finally have become victims of their own undemocratic procedures. The main problem is that there is obviously a considerable body of opinion within the party that does not want Mr. Diefenbaker as the leader. But in an old party, the Liberals as well as Conservatives, a party is the leader until he decides he wants to leave. In the phraseology of Mr. Diefenbaker: "There is no leadership convention, I haven't resigned". It is as simple as that.

This is reminiscent of those years from 1946 to 1949 or so when there were growing rumblings in the Liberal Party with regard to Mr. Mackenzie King hanging on. But until Mr. Mackenzie King decided that there was going to be a leadership convention, there was no leadership convention.

Well it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that here is evidence all across the country, in one form or another, in varying degrees, varying emphasis from province to province, of a decline of the old two-party system. Now there is a popular conclusion, Mr. Speaker, there is a popular conclusion drawn from this that the blame for the political instability and the minority government situation that tends to emerge should be fixed on the so-called splinter parties, the new parties.

Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to you that the blame does not rest with the new parties,

the so-called splinter parties. It rests with the old parties. No new party can emerge with any seats if it is not getting a response from the people in a democracy, and the simple fact of the matter is in the last election that the parties that were not of the old two-party system gathered votes in the nature of about one and three-quarter millions in this country. So clearly there is a great and growing feeling among the people in this country that they are increasingly dissatisfied and disillusioned with the old two-party system.

Now the usual suggestion that emerges when you are discussing this kind of thing, Mr. Speaker, is that this situation can be remedied by a rather simple expedient, the expedient of patching up the old parties, of merging the new parties with the old parties. It usually takes the form, Mr. Speaker, that the New Democratic Party should get together with the Liberals and the Social Credit Party should get together with the Conservatives.

Well, if one pauses for just a moment, I think one can imagine the reaction of Davie Fulton in B.C. at the thought that the Conservatives and the Social Credit should get together. Again I would suggest that without any great stretching of imagination, one can figure the sleepless nights that Ross Thatcher would quite rightly suffer in the province of Saskatchewan if this kind of an idea were advocated.

Because the historic fact, Mr. Speaker, is this, that in the variety of parties that have emerged in Canada, whenever there was a tendency for them to get together, almost without exception that tendency was manifested in a coalition, if not a merger, of the Liberal and the Conservative parties. There is so much evidence to this, that one cannot deny it or dispute it.

In British Columbia in the year 1941, when the CCF emerged as the largest single party in terms of popular votes, what happened? The Liberals and the Conservatives had no difficulty in getting together in a coalition, a sort of a marriage out of wedlock. And as so often happens under circumstances like this, after they have lived in the condition for some 10 years, they ruined both of their reputations and others moved in, so that they are virtually out.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Any offspring?

Mr. MacDonald: Not that I am aware of—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No family allowances?

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I suspect that maybe the appropriate comment for the hon. Minister of Health's interjection is that the offspring of that alliance was the Social Credit Party in B.C., and if so I think the word usually designated for such an offspring would be highly appropriate.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Manitoba. In 1941, the CCF party emerged as the largest single party in Manitoba. What happens? The Liberals and Conservatives got together in a coalition. In the province of Saskatchewan at the present time, the leader of the Liberal Party is doing his level best—I understand from news accounts with some little difficulty—to achieve, if not a merger, at least some sort of an election alliance with the Conservative Party across the province of Saskatchewan.

If we come back to our own province of Ontario, we, as we have often reminded this House in the past, can recall occasions, such as the ridings of Timiskaming and South Cochrane in the election of 1955, when it became the objective, the over-riding objective, of mining and other local interests in that community to defeat the CCF members who had sat there for many years. There was no difficulty for the Liberals and the Conservatives to get together, with the Liberals staying out of the picture so that the Conservatives won.

If you think, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of thing has come to an end, I was very interested to learn from one of my colleagues that in the last two or three months he happened to be in a discussion with the mayor of Timmins who was the Liberal candidate in the federal election last April. And, quite frankly and openly and unabashedly, the mayor of Timmins said that in the provincial election six months later he supported the Conservative candidate in that area because he wanted to defeat the New Democrat. So this kind of thing—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, what is wrong with that? What is wrong with that?

Mr. MacDonald: I am only pointing to the historic facts that when we have alliances in Canada, the alliance has usually been between the Liberal and Conservative parties. Indeed, maybe the most interesting one of all in this country—this is one that I hope one of our historians some time will really dig into—was in the province of Nova Scotia, years ago, where the Conservative Party had actually disappeared completely. The House was made up of so many Liberals, all except two seats in the Opposition, with the two

CCF members from Cape Breton. It was interesting to watch Liberal Cabinet ministers get up and plead for the good old Conservative Party to revive itself to establish the old two-party system.

My hon. friend, the member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), was familiar with Nova Scotia at that time and could give hon. members the intimate details.

And do you know what they did, Mr. Speaker? This is the bit of research I would like somebody to dig into. They had a redistribution and, in order to fulfill the pleadings of Liberal Cabinet ministers that the Conservative Party should revive themselves, when they redistributed the seats they carved out five or six safe Conservative seats and when the next election was held, as some people in the know indicated in advance, they came back as Conservative seats created by the Liberal government.

The irony of it is that having been given a beachhead, the Conservatives have now gone on to be the government and the Liberals are in just as sad a plight now in Nova Scotia as the Conservatives were back at that date, or almost as badly.

But the essential point I am making, Mr. Speaker, is that history underlines that when parties seek alliances and mergers in this country, the consistent pattern—there are exceptions here and there—has been a coalition and merging of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Does the hon. member think we should change that?

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, these suggestions of getting the new parties to get together with one of the old parties to try to deal with the inadequacies of the old party system and the consequent disillusion that is growing up in the electorate, I want to suggest to you is a patching-up process. It is not coming to grips with the fundamental problem and it will not correct the basic situation which created the new parties in the first instance.

And why, Mr. Speaker? I hope it is not considered by hon. members of the House to be an unwarranted digression, but I want to take hon. members back in history, in the hope that we can get a clear picture, at least as I see it—I do not ask them to agree with me, but I think this is a topic that we should consider—I want to take them back to take a look at how political parties developed in this country.

Political parties in this country, Mr. Speaker, are the product of Confederation.

They were the creation of that architect of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald. Prior to Confederation, political parties, as we understand them today, did not exist. You had loose collections of individuals that kept shuffling into varying coalitions. Many of them were very little more than personal followings of great men of the day, like Cartier and Galt and George Brown. When Confederation was established, Sir John A. Macdonald recognized that if this nation was going to survive he would have to build a political party which would underpin the government—which could give to the nation the kind of political stability that it did not have in the years prior to 1867.

So he sought to build this kind of political party, not on the basis of principle—and this is the point we have got to emphasize—not on any basis of principle, but by getting together as broad a collection of groups and individuals and interests as might provide a base for a political party in this country. And one would have to agree that that political master did a pretty good job. He was able to bring into the same political fold, the Loyal Orange Lodge and the Catholic Church, and that was something of an achievement. He was able to bring into the same political fold, labour and management. That maybe was not as great an achievement back in those days, because there was not as much political consciousness on the part of labour. And being a fairly adept politician he did not need very many more assists than he got from George Brown, because when George Brown had a strike in the *Globe*, down on King Street, and he locked out his men for a considerable time, it did not take Sir John A. long to recognize that politically it was a smart thing for him to espouse the cause of the striking worker. He did this and he got a reputation of being a friend of the working man, a reputation which he consolidated later in his great national policy the purposes of which he said were to meet both the needs of management and workers in the nation as a whole.

In fact, it was not until the year 1878, Mr. Speaker—and this is a very interesting point that is not realized today many times—that when the votes were counted on election night it was possible to clearly designate into which party each man who had been elected would go. It was only then that parties had achieved the kind of discipline, or political cohesion, as we understand it today in political parties.

Prior to that, when elections were finished you always were uncertain as to what were

the political affiliations, or the possible political affiliations, of a considerable group of independents. In fact, as one reads the history of the day, you will find that Sir John A. had some rather critical names for them; he referred to them on one occasion, for example, as being "slippery fellows". On another occasion, he said that the problem was not in buying them, the problem was in keeping them bought, as the leaders attempted to get enough of these individuals together to form a party that could underpin a government.

I repeat: Sir John A. Macdonald, as the architect of Confederation, built this kind of a party, a party built in the North American tradition of parties, not on principle but seeking to bring together in accordance with the lowest common denominator, as wide a collection of groups with their varying economic, religious, cultural and other interests. As long as he was in the picture, and there was no effort to duplicate the kind of thing he had done, the Conservative Party was virtually supreme.

Oh, I know back in 1872 they had a scandal. Back in those days, when a government was involved in a scandal the people tossed them out.

The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was shocked the other day at the heading that was put on that article in *Maclean's Magazine* but, without going into the detail of all that, there is a considerable amount of evidence to suggest today that people are not disturbed by scandals even when they are solidly documented at election time. Back in those days they did.

Sir John A. went out, despite his stature in the nation, because of the Pacific scandal but he came back because the Liberal Party was not organized, did not have a policy, did not have the kind of base Sir John A. had built.

But Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew that if he was going to build an effective party in this nation, he must duplicate what Sir John A. did. History records many occasions when Sir Wilfrid acknowledged his idol—his model perhaps is a more appropriate word—in seeking to build a political party, was Sir John A. Macdonald. He started to build that party, bringing together interests from the Maritimes, from Quebec, from Ontario, from western Canada and, by the close of the century, he had built it to the point of being elected.

So, at the end of the century, we had two parties in Canada, both of them claiming

allegiance across the nation; neither of them with any great principle to which they were dedicated; whatever difference there may have been in their principles had already begun to disappear. Indeed, by the turn of the century, it had for practical purposes disappeared.

There were two parties built in the North American tradition of parties, parties without differences between them; and therefore, Mr. Speaker, the interesting thing is that the inevitable differences that emerged between groups in the country were ironed out, not between the parties but within each party, within their caucus.

For example, to illustrate my point, if the western farmer felt that his needs were not being met adequately, whether he was a Liberal or whether he was a Conservative, he raised the issue in the caucus of his party. And if he found, for example, that this issue was one that tended to encroach upon the interests of the dominant group in each party, namely the business interests in eastern Canada, then his needs were not met. He found that he had to accept the decision of the caucus without any public discussion of it.

The result is, Mr. Speaker, that you had minority interests continually being sacrificed within the structure of each of the old parties to the dominant interest, which was the same dominant interest in each instance, the business interests of eastern Canada.

At one time this meant nothing but, as we moved into the twentieth century with the development of the war and the post-war years, as farm communities became more politically conscious, because of what they felt were injustices; as labour developed in the industrialization of Canada in the first World War—here were two major minority groups who increasingly felt that their interests were not being met; rather that were being sacrificed to the dominant interests of both old parties. Therefore these minority groups became politically conscious.

The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that in the province of Ontario, at a very early stage in the year 1919, these two minority interests became so big that they actually formed the government, the first farmer-labour government in the country.

What I have just described here, Mr. Speaker—if I may get back to the current issue that is being discussed in this country about the merger of parties—is that, for reasons that I have outlined, a relentless succession of third parties have developed in this

country. Some of them were farm parties, some of them were labour parties, some of them were farmer-labour parties, some of them were socialist parties, some of them like the progressive movement in the 1920s suddenly became the official Opposition in the federal House of Commons.

All of them rose, but all of them were relatively narrowly-based, within province or region at best, and they did not seek more broadly for political allies. Having risen and popularized some issue then one of the old parties considered it politically smart to latch on to the issue so the party tended to disappear. When the depression struck in 1929, there were on the Canadian scene remnants of literally dozens of political parties that had emerged — from the miners of Cape Breton to the coal miners and the socialist parties in the ferment of the west coast of Canada.

They came together in the CCF in 1932 and, for some 25 to 30 years, they were on the scene in this country. Then, in 1961, for reasons that I do not need to go into here, those who were involved in it, and others who were willing to come into the picture, decided that they would discard that particular organization and they would create a new party, the New Democratic Party.

I want to suggest to you, Mr. Speaker—in a very real way that cannot be disputed from history—that the New Democratic Party is the culmination in the 1960s of the progressive tradition in Canadian politics, whether it be in the farm, the labour, or the progressive movement.

Against that background, Mr. Speaker, I ask you to consider the proposition of the advisability of a party with those roots, with those objectives, merging with one of the older parties from which they had originally broken away. Obviously it is unthinkable. It is unthinkable because to do so would be to betray the sacrifice, the devotion, the dedication of countless hundreds of thousands of people across this country who have sought to build a party of the democratic left, free of the dominant interests in each of the old parties.

To do so would not solve the problem of the multiplicity of parties that we have got at the present time in Canada—a problem which seems to worry and preoccupy some people, because I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow morning, that if the New Democratic Party were to merge with any other party, of the older parties, tomorrow morning a group involving a considerable portion of the

membership of the New Democratic Party, and a considerable proportion of those who vote for the New Democratic Party, would set themselves to the task of building another one. They would do so because of the basic validity of having a party that is not constantly, when the chips are down, under the domination of the business interests that dominate both of the old parties.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Sounds like a convention speech.

Mr. MacDonald: No, I never give this at a convention. When I am talking to the convention I am talking to people who understand this; that is why they are there. I would not need to carry coals to Newcastle. I do not think I can persuade the hon. member over there but I think this is important enough that I hope he will follow and ponder my remarks, even though he is not persuaded by them.

Mr. Sopha: If we merge, the hon. member will have to go to Baffin Island.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: What the hon. member for Sudbury is saying is that he does not want them, and we do not want them either.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, just let me pause to make another comment on political parties in general, because I think political parties in the North American tradition are not parties with any basic philosophy or principle, but rather a loosely-knit collection of groups and individuals—economic, political, ethnic, and so on. The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that political parties in the British tradition have not been built that way.

Political parties in the British tradition have always been built on the basic difference in principle. Back in the last century, it was the Whigs and the Tories. And when the differences between the Whigs and the Tories disappeared to the point that they were really identical—as for example, the Liberal and Conservative parties were in the early stages of this century—then what happened in Britain, with a really miraculous speed indicative of the flexibility and the sensitivity of the British political system, is that one of the parties passed from the scene. The Labour Party emerged to re-establish a difference between the parties.

So, at election time, the people are not choosing just between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; they are choosing between parties that have an essential difference.

Therefore the people have a real choice in policies and principles, and not just a choice of administrators, as to who is going to be exercising power on behalf of the same dominant group behind the scenes.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Pretty radical stuff.

Mr MacDonald: That is not very radical; this is the essence of political science, for anybody who has looked into it. Not radical in the slightest.

Can this kind of tradition be built in Canada, Mr. Speaker? Now those who are not members of the New Democratic Party will say the history of the efforts of these parties down through the years suggests no. All I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, is that those of us who are engaged in the New Democratic Party are convinced that it can, and that it is in the interests of the political life of Canada that we should continue to strive to achieve in Canada a rational realignment of political forces so that you do have a party of the democratic right on one hand and a party of the democratic left on the other.

And if there is to be a rational realignment of forces, it certainly means that there are people now in the Liberal Party—and I will talk about them and some of their views in a moment—who ideologically do belong within a party such as the New Democratic Party seeks to be. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I will say this: There are people in the Conservative party who ideologically speaking belong in a party such as the New Democratic Party seeks to be. There are progressives in the Conservative Party and there are liberals in the Liberal Party who, if we are going to achieve a rational realignment of political forces in Canada, as happened for example in Great Britain, will be on the democratic left.

The objective of these progressive forces down through the years, Mr. Speaker, has been twofold. All those who have been building these new parties, and are still determined to do so, pursue these two objectives. One, to achieve the social needs of the day; things which the parties in power, one or other of the old parties, was not willing to entertain. Inevitably they began by opposing, then ultimately they were persuaded to accept these needs. Every major piece of social legislation that has been put on the statute book in Canada in the last generation was first introduced in the House of Commons either by J. S. Woodsworth or by the CCF

after it first came into being. In the first instance, this legislation was opposed by Liberal and Conservative parties. Ultimately the public education job was done to the point that they accepted it and they went out and they got votes on it, claiming it as their own.

Fine! The people of Canada benefited. Canada is a finer country to live in because these political pioneers were fighting for these things. Why should the efforts and the capacity to continue this fight be frustrated by losing, so to speak, the force of these political pioneers in one of the old parties where they too will become subject to the dominant force in the old party?

The second objective—and this maybe was not so much a conscious objective—would be, Mr. Speaker, that in maintaining a party of the democratic left, even if it is a party which has not yet succeeded in achieving its objectives, you have a nucleus around which form all those progressive forces that really want to build an effective party.

Now let me illustrate this, Mr. Speaker, just as I conclude this portion of my remarks, by dealing with a few issues. For example, this issue of Medicare. I am not going to go back over what we have discussed before in the debates in this House, but the government, Mr. Speaker, is obviously determined to dig its heels in on behalf of a Medicare programme with limited coverage, voluntary, that is not going to meet the needs of all of the people. This is their right.

In so doing, they are flying in the face of the experience in almost every country of the western world, they are choosing to turn a blind eye to the kind of experience that has already emerged in western Canada. This is their right, this is the kind of policy one would expect from a Tory party. At least they are being true to their principles.

But surely, Mr. Speaker, there is need in this country for a party that knows what the alternative is and is going to continue to fight without vacillating on the level of policy day in and day out; and that is what the New Democratic Party has done.

We welcomed the Liberal support of our motion on Monday. But I must say, and I do not want to say this provocatively, to my hon. friends of the Liberal Party, that it was just a little bit amusing to hear the speech of the hon. member for Parkdale, who three or four years ago—I think it was 1960 or 1961—introduced a resolution in this House calling for a province-wide prepaid kind of a plan for medical insurance. We could not

discover exactly what kind of a plan it was going to be—worked out with the insurance companies or publicly operated, something in the nature of our hospital services commission. So we in the CCF of that day—it was back in 1960 because it was still the CCF—we moved an amendment, a simple little amendment of injecting the words “government-sponsored plan”.

And do hon. members remember what happened? The Liberals voted with the Tories against our amendment.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Against their own motion.

Mr. MacDonald: Against their own motion, to kill it.

Now what I want to say—and I say it in all kindness, but with firmness, to the hon. member for Parkdale—if he really believes in the policy that he stated yesterday, why did he permit his basic convictions and beliefs to be subjected, be prostituted to the dominant interests of the Liberal Party for four years? That is what he has done. Now I do not say it critically of him, except let us stop being naive—that is what will happen again.

It is all very well, Mr. Speaker, for the hon. member for Parkdale to accuse this government, for example, of not proceeding with its health plans. It is a little difficult not to be provocative on this point, because the Liberal Party mapped that plan out in 1919 and had not fulfilled it in 1957—why? Why? Because the dominant interests in the Liberal Party are opposed to health insurance, just as the dominant interests at the present time are making a pretty masterful job of emasculating the pension plan that the Hon. Judy La Marsh thought was going to be brought in.

This is what you have got to face up to. I say to the hon. member for Parkdale, I will say it to anybody: If you are really interested in building a party which is not going to be subjected to the influence of the slush funds of the central office, which he frankly admitted was the case in a speech a week or so ago, when are you going to follow the logic of your argument and face the fact that within the Liberal Party the best you will get is a fraction of what presumably you want?

Mr. Trotter: The hon. member is talking like a desperate man.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not talking like a desperate man. I am talking like a man who at least has a clear conscience. And here let me interject this, because one of the

comments I will admit disturbs me when I hear it being made, because I think it is false, is the argument that when we in the New Democratic Party say that we believe in this and are going to fight it, somehow or other we have a holier-than-thou approach, we think we have the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Speaker, surely there is a difference between thinking through a problem and coming to a solution and having a conviction on it, than being so waffling on it that you have three policies in the same year. If it is holier-than-thou and dogmatic to think through a problem and say: This is where I stand and I intend to stick to it, then I concede that I am dogmatic and doctrinaire. But if the opposite is to have four policies such as the hon. member has had in the last four or five years on Medicare, then he is welcome to it, whether he thinks it is non-dogmatic, non-doctrinaire or what you will.

I will say to you, Mr. Speaker, that anyone who wants to examine the operations of the New Democratic Party will find that in the party we have annual conventions precisely because we are so open-minded that we want our members to have the opportunity to change policies at least once a year, if circumstances are such that they think there should be a change.

And every time we have a convention it is a leadership convention. You do not have the kind of frustration you find in the Tory ranks today, for example, with a man they do not want as a federal leader; but they cannot do anything about it, simply because he has not resigned.

An hon. member: Who said that?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, maybe the hon. member is happy but there are a lot in his party who do not share his view; it is obvious.

Indeed, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, once already in this decade we have shown that we are undocrinaire, that we were willing to discard one organizational form, the CCF, in favour of another one because it was our belief that a new one might be more effective in terms of meeting the needs of the people of Canada.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: If you want, Mr. Speaker, to achieve Medicare, the kind of Medicare which this country needs—if I may revert to that topic—I say to those in the Liberal Party or those in the Conservative Party, any group, any individual, that this is an

issue that is worthy of your support—stand up and be counted. You are not going to get it through the Tory Party and you will not get it in the Liberal Party when those who ultimately control the Liberal Party call the tune once again. At the moment they are willing to let Liberal members have their run.

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Address the remarks that way! Turn that way!

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: He is trying to woo them.

Mr. MacDonald: Take another example, Mr. Speaker. Let us take the question of car insurance.

For 15 years in this House and across this nation we in the New Democratic Party have been subjected to all kinds of misrepresentation of our position—it was socialism, it was this, it was that—because we were arguing three things in car insurance: First, it was nonsense to operate on the basis that we have in the past; rather, that claims should be paid without regard to fault. Secondly, that it was inadequate to have a car insurance programme meeting only the traditional collision and public liability. There are many other consequences that flow from car accidents that should be met, such as, out of work benefits, funeral benefits, and so on. And thirdly, we have said if you are going to achieve this kind of a car insurance programme, that it must be a public car insurance programme provided at cost, sold along with the licence.

The years went by, those years of opposition, maligning and misrepresentation of our policy; but it was interesting to note that in the fullness of time we had a select committee in this House and the select committee has come back with the unanimous recommendation, including all hon. members of all three parties involved. What do they urge? They urge the payment of claims without regard to fault! So instead of being socialist and what-not all down through the years, now presumably we were right and it is recognized.

Secondly, instead of having car insurance policies that were narrowly based, it was recommended that they would be broadened to meet some of these other needs. Now we have a unanimous recommendation from the Liberal and Conservative representatives on the committee that this should be done. Presumably all through the years when they said we were wrong, they now concede we were right.

Significantly, the Liberals and Conservatives again drew the line at having the public car insurance programme. They are still going to leave it with the private insurance companies. But I venture the submission, sir, that in five or ten or fifteen years—I do not know how long it will take—you will find that they were wrong in that too. The costs of car insurance are going to drive them to it just as the costs drove this government to the public operation of hospital insurance.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, I do not know whether there are people in the Liberal Party or in the Conservative Party, who share our views on car insurance. I remember the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), when he was running for the leadership of the party back in 1957, was reported in the papers as saying that he was in favour of two things at that point. One was hospital insurance and the other was car insurance, just as they were in operation in Saskatchewan—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Oh no, no, Mr. Speaker!

On a point of order, that is a complete misstatement of fact. I said a compulsory car insurance programme and a hospital plan; I did not say anything about “just as they were operating in Saskatchewan”. I hope that the record will show that the hon. member for York South is wrong again.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether my files have got that little item in them but if I can find time in the next few days I will see if I can check on it, but I have a distinct recollection of it as happening at that time.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege; I have made a statement in this House and the hon. member is challenging my word.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, after six years the hon. member says that back in 1957 he did not say that. I accept his word.

Mr. Singer: I remember exactly what I said, I thought about it a long time before I said it. How is it the hon. member remembers it so well?

Mr. MacDonald: However, Mr. Speaker, there are other forces, for example, in the Liberal Party, such as, the Toronto *Daily Star*. I do not know whether the Liberals consider

the Toronto *Daily Star* as a very solid supporter of the Liberal Party any more after the last election, but here is one significant voice in this field that for years has been saying that a public car insurance plan is the best approach. Here is an issue, therefore, where those who believe that this is the answer to the people's needs can get together and we welcome co-operation on an issue like this from whatever source.

I will take another example to illustrate my point. This is the question of economic planning, a vague concept that was dismissed for years. The only party that stood for economic planning for years in this country was the CCF and the New Democratic Party. In the last two or three years, economic planning has become fashionable; everybody is in favour of it, their own particular version of economic planning. But, Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to you that in the years that lie ahead, in the 1960s and 70s, if we do not have genuine economic planning to cope with the problems produced in a technological age, then we are going to have a growing hard core of unemployment, we are going to have problems greater than we ever thought we had back in the 1930s. Indeed if we do not have economic planning, Mr. Speaker, you will find that regimentation inherent in the mechanization of an automated society will threaten to create in our midst that spectre of 1984 that George Orwell raised. The only way that you can counter that kind of a development is through genuine democratic economic planning that involves as many people as possible.

As long as people go around paying lip service to the god of free enterprise, and failing to recognize that private enterprise has its role but within a planned economy, then you are not going to be able to meet the problems of the 1960s. Here once again is where there has got to be some re-thinking.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, just to sum it up: Where we have led on Medicare, the other parties have followed. Where we led on car insurance, the other parties are following at least to some degree. Where we led on economic planning, all parties are now at least paying lip service.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that there is as great a need today as there has been in the past for a party such as the New Democratic Party to do the political pioneering of issues of this nature, and the New Democratic Party is certainly intent on playing that role. But, in doing it, we do not do it in any closed-mindedness or a doctrinaire

approach. We say clearly to any group or any individual, Mr. Speaker, wherever they may be, that if they think that Canadian politics is going to be made more effective by a realignment of the political forces in Canada, we welcome their co-operation to build that kind of realignment so that we can give the electors on election day a genuine choice of a democratic party—the democratic right, on the one hand and a party of the democratic left on the other.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Why cannot you get people to your meetings?

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to turn—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: The second major topic which I would like to discuss, Mr. Speaker, is one that rises above partisanship. It is the question of Canadian Confederation, Ontario's place in it, the critical issue of relationships with French Canada, indeed all the problems of re-confederation which made up the agenda of the federal-provincial conference in November and others that are scheduled for the future.

One hundred years ago, British North American colonies were so beset with problems that their independent survival was the dominant question in the minds of the leaders of the day. The armed might of the United States, occupied for the moment in bitter civil war, might soon be free to move northward. The domestic politics of the British colonies, notably in Upper and Lower Canada, had reached an impasse that saw four administrations within two years between 1862 and 1864. Politics was paralyzed with what Mackenzie Bowell, writing in the *Bellefleur Intelligencer* on October 14, 1864, referred to—and I quote: "the petty strife and contentions which formed the staple product of our political warfare".

And then men like Macdonald and Brown, Galt and Cartier, buried their differences in the period of 1864-67 and led the way in delicate negotiations which shaped this nation. As a result, they have had an honoured place in our history as the fathers of Confederation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, today we are faced with the critical problems of re-confederation. In November, a federal-provincial conference was held in Ottawa to begin grappling with these problems. If Canada, as we have

known it, is to survive as a nation, this conference will have inaugurated a series of negotiations which may extend from 1964 to 1967. They will be as delicate as those of one hundred years ago. They will require just as great statesmanship; and if they do not succeed, then our centenary in 1967 will turn out to be a wake instead of a celebration.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, before the November conference, there were grave signs that Confederation was doomed. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* on November 26, the day the conference opened, accurately summed up the growing feeling with a headline which read: "Pearson, Provincial Premiers Meet Head-On in 'Last Chance' Conference".

As so often happened in the critical years prior to Confederation, we seemed hell-bent for disaster. At least one provincial premier was issuing ultimatums, when obviously complex negotiations such as these cannot be solved by ultimatums. Others were making statements that could only divide rather than unite the nation. But when the conference was over, the tensions had eased. Few, if any, of the specific problems were solved in that November conference, but the greatest need of all was met—the creation of an atmosphere within which the problems can now be pursued.

The hon. Prime Minister of Ontario expressed it as the conclusion of the conference, before he headed west for the Grey Cup game, that modern sports symbol of our national unity: "Tough old Canada is going to survive".

If our hon. Prime Minister is correct, and I am confident that it will be the fervent hope of every hon. member that he is, then once again it is time that we Canadians took a good look at ourselves. As a people, we have always tended to lack self-confidence, to be afflicted with an inferiority complex, to downgrade our achievements, when in fact those achievements are memorable even when viewed in terms of world history.

We too often forget, for example, that we have achieved modern nationhood without the necessity of resorting to the violence of civil war, as did the United States, France or even Britain in its earlier history. Oh, I know we have had our rebellions, in 1837, and then the Red River, and out in the Northwest; but relatively speaking, they were minor skirmishes which we have tended to exaggerate in our efforts to keep up with the Joneses in writing our history.

In the same way we have tended to be

obsessed with continuing frictions in the relationships between English and French Canada, failing to remember that friction is fairly normal in the pattern of human relationships. We have forgotten to view these continuing problems in the full perspective of the historic achievement which our English-French partnership represents. Most of the world had to wait until the twentieth century, Mr. Speaker, before it recognized what we accepted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, namely that peoples of divergent religions, cultural and historic backgrounds can and often must work out their own destiny within a single nation.

From the very outset, Confederation was a unique achievement. It was the first time that colonies worked out nationhood among themselves without civil strife and without nationhood being thrust upon them by the mother country. Through that achievement we created a relationship between colony and mother country that ultimately made it possible to transform an empire into a commonwealth.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the remarkable thing is that the fathers of Confederation recognized this, some with an astounding clarity. Sir John A. Macdonald was par excellence the architect of Confederation, once the dies had been cast. But the man who captured the vision of it in words, whose inspiration survives the test of 100 years was not Sir John A. Macdonald, but George Brown.

Writing from Quebec City, where the political leaders of the British colonies were sweating through the 72 resolutions which formed the basis of Confederation, George Brown wrote home to his new wife, Anne, and this is what he said:

It will be a tremendous thing if we can accomplish it. I do not believe any of us appreciate its true importance, the immensity of the work we are engaged in. Perhaps [he mused], some twenty years hence, people will talk of us as they talked of Lord Sydenham, or Lord Durham and the other originators of our old constitutional system. But there is one peculiar thing about our position. There is no other instance on record of a colony peacefully remodelling its constitution.

Such things have always been the work of the parent state, not the colonists themselves. Canada is rightly setting the example of a new and a better state of things.

A few months earlier, in the historic Confederation debates of February and March, 1864, George Brown had lifted the Parliament of the united Canadas to inspirational heights.

Let me give you an example from that speech of his:

One hundred years have passed since these provinces became, by conquest, part of the British Empire. I speak in no boastful spirit—I desire not for a moment to excite a painful thought—what was then the fortune of war of the brave French nation might have been ours in that well-fought field. I recall those olden times merely to mark the fact that here sit today the descendants of the victors and the vanquished in the fight of 1759, with all the differences of language, religion, civil law, and social habit, nearly as distinctly marked as they were a century ago. Here we sit today seeking amicably to find a remedy for constitutional evils and injustice complained of—by the vanquished? No, sir—but complained of by the conquerors!

And at that point there were cheers from the French-Canadian members of the House.

Here sit the representatives of the British population claiming justice—only justice; and here sit the representatives of the French population, discussing in the French tongue whether we shall have it.

One hundred years have passed away since the conquest of Quebec, but here sit the children of the victor and the vanquished, all avowing hearty attachment to the British Crown—all earnestly deliberating how we shall best extend the blessings of British institutions—how a great people may be established on this continent in close and hearty connection with Great Britain. Where, sir, in the pages of history, shall we find a parallel to this? Will it not stand as an imperishable monument to the generosity of British rule? And it is not in Canada alone that this scene is being witnessed.

Four other colonies are at this moment occupied as we are—declaring their hearty love for the parent state, and deliberating with us how they may best discharge the great duty entrusted to their hands and give their aid in developing the teeming resources of these vast possessions. And well, Mr. Speaker, may the work we have unitedly proposed rouse the ambition and energy of every true man in British America.

Look, sir, at the map of the continent of America, and mark that island (Newfoundland) commanding the mouth of the noble river that almost cuts our continent in twain. Well, sir, that island is equal in extent to the kingdom of Portugal. Cross the straits to the mainland, and you touch

the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country as large as the kingdom of Greece. Then mark the sister province of New Brunswick, equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined. Pass up the river St. Lawrence to Lower Canada—a country as large as France. Pass on to Upper Canada—twenty thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland put together. Cross over the continent to the shores of the Pacific, and you are in British Columbia, the land of golden promises—equal in extent to the American Empire. I speak not now of vast Indian territories that lie between—greater in extent than the whole soil of Russia—and that will ere long, I trust, be opened to civilization under the auspices of the British American Confederation.

Well, sir, the bold scheme in your hands is nothing less than to gather all these countries into one—to organize them under one government, with the protection of the British flag, and in heartiest sympathy and affection with our fellow subjects in the land that gave us birth. Our scheme is to establish a government that will seek to turn the tide of European emigration into this northern half of the American continent—that will strive to develop its great natural resources—and that will endeavour to maintain liberty, and justice, and Christianity throughout the land.

That, Mr. Speaker, is an excerpt from the speech of George Broom.

That was the vision which helped our forefathers to shape a nation 100 years ago. They rose above the “petty strife and contentions” which plagued their politics. Ours is the challenge to do the same, to capture that vision once again and reshape it to meet the needs of our day.

Who will the fathers of Confederation be? These will be, with few if any exceptions in the provinces, those who lead the governments today. For most of those governments have mandates which carry through these critical years.

If we are to succeed, one of them must be the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario for Ontario has a vital role to play. If Ontario is to play its key role, then there are some basic problems to which we must face up. These problems should be a matter of public discussion, partly because our leaders cannot move without public support, and partly because there are serious misunderstandings that must be cleared away before we can ease the tensions that are threatening Confederation.

The most serious misunderstanding arises from the widespread opposition throughout Canada, including Ontario, to the proposition that Quebec should demand and have a special place in Canadian Confederation. But, Mr. Speaker, it always has. Without that special place, Canada would never have developed into an independent nation. To deny that special place is, in effect, to attempt at this late date to alter the whole course of history over the past 200 years.

Have we forgotten our history, Mr. Speaker? Consider for a moment. When The Quebec Act was passed in 1774, just 15 years after Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, Britain made a basic decision. It was that she would treat the French Canadians not as a conquered people, but as equals in a new partnership. Within that partnership she granted French Canadians special rights and privileges. If that had not been done, Quebec might well have been caught up in the revolt of the American colonies, then underway, and the basis of an independent nation would have been eliminated at that early stage. In a very real sense, Canada remained British because it was French.

When The Constitutional Act was passed in 1791, creating Upper and Lower Canada, these special privileges were reaffirmed for Quebec. The French Canadians remained loyal to the British connection, and joined with Upper Canada in fighting off the American attacks in the War of 1812-14. For example, in the Niagara Peninsula, in fact just a mile away from the farm where I grew up in the Chateaugay Valley south of Montreal, stands a monument where the troops under Colonels de Salaberry and Macdonnell turned back an American attack headed for Montreal, the so-called Battle of Chateaugay in the War of 1812 to 1814.

When The Act of the Union in 1841 established legislative union between Upper and Lower Canada, once again the traditional rights and privileges regarding religion and language and law were maintained within the framework of the United Canadas.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when The British North America Act was passed in 1867, establishing Canada as we have known it, Quebec's special rights in that Confederation were acknowledged. In short, Mr. Speaker, a special place for Quebec in Canadian Confederation is not something new. It is part and parcel of our history.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, when English Canadians become somewhat exasperated with the separatist tendencies of the province

of Quebec today, it is well for us to recall that the original act of separatism in Canada was the insistence of Upper Canada, with its United Empire Loyalist stock, predominantly Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, that it should be an entity separate from the majority of the then Canadian population in Quebec. And the objectives which motivated that separatism were identical with those which motivate Quebec separatist tendencies today, namely, the protection of cultural, language and religious rights. In that day, the new influx of United Empire Loyalists found themselves a minority amid the predominantly French-speaking and Catholic population of Canada.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members in this Legislature in the province of Ontario, will anyone deny that Canada is not a better place today because those basic minority rights were recognized and not crushed by imposing the different culture, language and religion of the French majority of that day?

Last June, Mr. Speaker, a few of us in this Legislature had the privilege of journeying with members of the press gallery to visit Quebec City as guests of the legislative press gallery there. For a weekend there was brought together, not only the men and women who report the news, but the leaders of the political parties of the two key central provinces.

The meeting was held at a time when Canada was disturbed about the future, even the survival of Confederation. It may well have been an historic event.

I am certain, Mr. Speaker, I am right in saying all of us from Ontario came back from Quebec City, not only warmed by the friendliness and the hospitality with which we were greeted but with a broader sense of Canadianism.

You cannot visit Quebec City without seeing and feeling how much French Canada is part of our history. You cannot stand on the ramparts of the Citadel and look out across the Plains of Abraham where the forces of Montcalm and Wolfe settled the destiny of this nation without being overwhelmed with a feeling that Quebec is so integral a part of our national story, that it is unthinkable that Confederation cannot be reshaped to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of French Canada.

In spite of this, anti-French Canadian sentiment throughout Canada is like a virus running through the bloodstream of the nation. I am frank to say, Mr. Speaker, that few things have disturbed me so deeply as this open antagonism—and when it is not open it is often close to the surface—of many of my

fellow Canadians towards other fellow countrymen who just happen to be French. I have often felt my blood run cold as I heard fellow Canadians say to somebody who was speaking French: Why do you not talk white? A comment which incidentally has been made so often that I have heard it repeated on CBC programmes—despite the *sotto voce* protest of one of the hon. members over here.

Mr. Sopha: Reid Scott.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a comment that bespeaks all of the arrogance and air of superiority that we have come to associate with the southern white in his relations with the negroes. Most puzzling of all, it is an attitude often held by persons who otherwise are most vigorous in their denunciations of the racial antagonisms in the south and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, do you wish to adjourn?

Mr. Speaker: I was wondering if the member would inform the chair if he is just about finished?

Mr. MacDonald: No, I am afraid not, but this is as good a stopping place as any.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that we adjourn.

Mr. MacDonald: Shall I move adjournment of the debate?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. MacDonald moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning we will resume this debate and there are some bills on the order paper that are ready for second reading and then after that we may resume this debate again.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, January 24, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I assume the first order of business this morning is your decision on the unfortunate and unsubstantiated—

Mr. Speaker: The chair will not entertain any questions this morning before the orders of the day. So I would ask the member for St. George to desist from pursuing any matter until I finish the routine proceedings and come to the orders of the day.

Presenting petitions.

The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the city of Port Arthur praying that an Act may pass authorizing grants, not exceeding \$5,000 in the aggregate, for activities which are, in the opinion of the council, for the general advantage of the inhabitants of the city.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, is it now in order to rise—

Mr. Speaker: I will have to ask the member for St. George to desist until I have made my ruling.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, is this your decision regarding the unfortunate occurrence of yesterday? I wonder if you would allow any discussion—

Mr. Speaker: This is my decision regarding the occurrence yesterday in the House and I would ask the member to desist from pursuing any questions.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: My appeal to you, sir, is merely to allow discussion in this House, or representations to be made to you, before you make that decision. I think this is a recognized practice in other jurisdictions.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not entertain any such matter.

During the course of the speech of the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) on the Throne debate yesterday, points of order were raised by the member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) and the member for St. George, alleging that a portion of the remarks of the member for York South was out of order as he referred to a matter before the courts and therefore *sub judice* at this time.

When the point of order was raised by the member for Sudbury, as it is so important, I thought that I should reserve my decision until I had time to consider the authorities. When the point of order was raised a second time by the member for St. George, I requested the member for York South to desist from further reference to the subject until I had given my ruling, which I promised for today.

I am now prepared to make that ruling as follows:

The *sub judice* rule is stated in May's Parliamentary Practice, 16th edition, at page 400, as follows:

A matter whilst under adjudication by a court of law, should not be brought before the House by a motion or otherwise.

And at page 457, as follows:

Matters awaiting the adjudication of a court of law should not be brought forward in debate.

This rule, so clearly stated, has been supported by decisions in the Parliament of the United Kingdom for almost a century and has always been held binding in this House, as stated in Lewis' Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario, page 29, where, among the matters listed as being out of order in debate, it is stated: "Matters awaiting a judicial decision."

I know the member for York South, having obtained advice in advance, believed that he was in order in reading the Statement of Claim which he read yesterday; otherwise he would not have done so. However, as he stated himself that this Statement of Claim has been filed—a writ has issued, but that the matter has not yet come to trial—I simply cannot see how the clear

statement of the rule can be avoided. The matter is obviously under judicial consideration.

Moreover, after careful consideration of the submissions of the member for York South, the member for Sudbury and the member for St. George, I am forced to the conclusion that this is one of the most important applications of the *sub judice* rule that could be imagined. It is not only important that the courts should not be unhampered in their decisions by debate in this House, but it is of equal importance that allegations and accusations made by persons outside this House should not be repeated in this House, unless they have been substantiated by clear evidence, whether in a Statement of Claim or otherwise. It appears an abuse of privilege to lend weight to unsubstantiated accusations by repeating them in this Chamber.

Use of the word "evidence" influences me to suggest to the members that their use of this word should be more precise. Evidence is evidence. It means statements made under oath or otherwise proven. Allegations contained in such a document as the Statement of Claim are certainly not evidence.

Yesterday I suggested that if I found that portion of the member's speech under consideration to be out of order I would direct that it be stricken from the records. Investigation has satisfied me that the right to strike from the record after recording is debatable. I am, therefore, not making such an order, but I declare the reading of the Statement of Claim and all reference to it out of order and that it should not have been permitted.

I should like to inform the members that in order that such an occurrence will not be repeated, the *sub judice* rule will henceforth be strictly enforced, and the discussion of any matter pending before the courts will not be permitted.

Orders of the day.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, in resuming this debate, before I pick up with the portion of my remarks where I left off at six o'clock last night, if you will permit me, sir, I would like to comment on the ruling that you have just made. I want to say at the outset that I am accepting your ruling—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, just a moment. I must inform the member that I have

made the ruling and it is not debatable. I shall not entertain any debate on the ruling I have just made.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if you had waited just 30 seconds, I think I could have allayed your fears in that connection. I have no intention of challenging the ruling. I am now persuaded that the rules of this House—indeed, strangely enough they go right back to Sir Robert Peel—are as you have now indicated them to the House.

The point I wanted to raise, Mr. Speaker, is this, that there is a very strange anomaly here which I invite the House, particularly with its considerable number of lawyers in it, to ponder. It is that for some 200 years, apparently, the rules of the House in parliamentary tradition have been more restrictive than what at least appears to be the case in the view of a considerable body of legal opinion as far as the courts are concerned outside the House—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Certainly, and there is a reason for it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the point I want to make is simply this, that obviously to discuss the merits of a case that is before the courts is an affront to the courts. It is their responsibility to hear it and to adjudicate on both the information—

Mr. Lawrence: You are debating it here—

Mr. MacDonald: No, I am not debating it, Mr. Speaker, just let me make my point—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Oh, you certainly are.

Mr. MacDonald: The point I want to make is that there is a considerable body of opinion whose advice I accepted yesterday, and I think it was correct, that if you are not discussing the merits, if you are merely repeating the allegations, then you are not giving an affront to the courts.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the member to desist from making any further remarks about this occurrence whatsoever and to pursue the balance of his speech on another subject matter.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there is one other point that I wanted to raise as a result of yesterday's debate, not on this matter. In this morning's Toronto *Globe and Mail*, in the first edition of last night, there is a comment in an article entitled: "MacDonald Dis-

counts NDP-Liberal Merger." The latter part of the paragraph is as follows:

The furthest Mr. MacDonald had been willing to come is to pledge co-operation on specific issues, a pledge that he amended yesterday with his implication of Liberal bad faith on medical insurance.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Is not that *sub judice* too?

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. member probably would not like it discussed.

An hon. member: The more the hon. member discusses it, the better we like it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I raise this matter because involved in this news story is an editorial comment—the editorial comment being that I left the impression, at least in the mind of the writer yesterday, that I was imputing bad faith to the Liberal Party. Now, if perchance in the free-wheeling debate yesterday, I left this impression, let me correct it, because this was not my intention. What I stated, and this is an historical fact that cannot be disputed, is that the Liberal Party has had some four or five policies on Medicare in the last four or five years.

Indeed, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* editorially yesterday referred to this record as being comparable to an "inebriated pendulum", which is rather a colourful way to describe it.

What I said was that we welcomed, and I reiterate a welcome, to the hon. members of the Liberal Party supporting a public Medicare programme. I think this is the correct kind of programme. I think that if we do not have a united front on this kind of a programme in this Legislature, there is even less chance, than might otherwise be the case, of persuading the government that they should change what I think is their erroneous policy.

But what I did say, and I directed my remarks, Mr. Speaker, through you to the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), was that it seems to me that people in the Liberal Party who have always believed in a public Medicare programme, such as the hon. member for Parkdale—

An hon. member: They are backtracking now.

Mr. MacDonald: I accept his comments now as being sincere comments, therefore people in the Liberal Party who have always believed in a public Medicare programme have to examine the situation in which they found themselves in the last three or four

years when the dominant wing, the right wing of the party, forced them to variations in it, and even at some stages to an acceptance of a private Medicare programme to be operated through insurance companies. It was in this context, Mr. Speaker, that I said then, and I reiterate now, if there are people in the Liberal Party, or anywhere else, who agree with these policies, we invite their co-operation and support for them. We invite them as members within the Liberal Party to examine the prospects of ever being able to realize these policies they firmly believe in as long as they have to live with the right wing of their party. Because the fact of the matter is that they have lived with it for virtually two generations and they have not achieved what they now say is their policy, because it has been frustrated every time the chips are down.

I even venture the suggestion, which is not a reflection on the integrity of these hon. gentlemen, that when the right wing of their party—which I am led to believe at the moment is not represented in this group, at least it was not vocal in this group—does assert itself again; when the chips are down, that once again the right wing of the Liberal Party will come out in favour of a private Medicare programme. The challenge will then be to them to make up their minds, whether they accept this kind of frustrated existence within a party which cannot achieve what they want, or whether they want to consider realignment of political parties in this country.

I hope this clarifies the situation, because I have no intention of casting reflections on the good faith of the hon. members of the Liberal Party in this House. I will let their future actions prove whether or not what they are saying today is being said in good faith, and for the moment I accept it in good faith.

Mr. Singer: Will the hon. member explain the explanation now?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, when I concluded my remarks yesterday at 6 o'clock, I was in the process of discussing the very vital problem of French-English relationships in Canada as we face the need for a re-shaping of the Canadian constitution between now and the centenary year of 1967. I was just going to draw to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, the interesting historical parallel that the two great nations of the North

American continent are both today suffering the pangs of national rebirth.

Just a century ago, for example, the United States fought a civil war in order that that nation shall not be half slave and half free. The war was won and the slaves were free, but the fruits of that victory withered on the vine. For though the slaves were freed, they were denied the rights of full citizenship. It is interesting to see that today, 100 years later, the descendants of these slaves have had to take up the battle again, aided by many of the white race throughout the North American continent, and there is growing promise that the full victory is finally going to be won. But it is not going to be won without a struggle that is stirring the conscience of the whole nation.

Now just a century ago, in parallel, Mr. Speaker, the Fathers of Confederation determined that there was room for a second experiment in democracy on the northern half of this continent. Men like Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Etienne Cartier symbolized the partnership of a new nation that was to be bilingual and bicultural. But many of the fruits of Confederation have also withered on the vine.

Notwithstanding the many achievements of Confederation, which should not be overlooked, and certainly should not be minimized, we have not built a nation that is truly bilingual and bicultural. This is the complaint of our French-Canadian compatriots. While these complaints have been acknowledged through the establishment of a Royal commission, it cannot be said that the conscience of our nation has been stirred by this issue, as for example the conscience of the American nation has been stirred by the issue of racial relationships on the American side. In fact, the contrary is true in Canada.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we realize how far we have strayed from the thinking of those who did most to shape Confederation in the first place?

On a cold January night in 1856, for example, when Sir John A. Macdonald had just passed his 41st birthday, he was sitting in his rented quarters on Wellington Place, here in the city of Toronto, writing a letter to a journalist friend in Montreal. This is what he wrote on that occasion:

The truth is that you British Lower Canadians can never forget that you were once supreme, that Jean Baptiste was once your hewer of wood and drawer of water. You struggle not for equality, but for ascendancy. Treat them—that is, the

French—as a nation and they will act as a free people do, generously. Call them a faction, and they will become factious.

“Treat them as a nation,” said Sir John A. Macdonald. How interesting, Mr. Speaker, because more than 100 years later this is precisely what our French-Canadian compatriots have suggested, and yet the two-nation concept is regarded by many people in Canada as an incomprehensible thing. People who are living in a commonwealth that is so flexible as to encompass republics within an association of nations headed by a monarch, these same people find a two-nation concept impossible! Is it not rather interesting? Perhaps we need a few more Sir John A. Macdonalds, or at least—

Several hon. members: Hear! Hear!

Mr. MacDonald: I welcome the intervention of the hon. gentlemen, but about five minutes hence perhaps they will have something to ponder.

As I was saying, perhaps we need a few more Sir John A. Macdonalds, or at least the attitude which he maintained all throughout his life.

For in 1890, just a couple of years before his death, when Dalton MacCarthy introduced a bill to abolish the status of the French language in the Northwest Territories, this was the ringing declaration of Sir John A. Macdonald in the House of Commons:

I have no accord with the desire expressed in some quarters that by any mode whatever there should be an attempt made to oppress the one language or to render it inferior to the other; I believe that would be impossible if it were tried, and it would be foolish and wicked if it were possible. The statement that has been made so often that this is a conquered country is “apropos de rien”. Whether it was conquered or ceded, we have a constitution now under which all British subjects are in a position of absolute equality, having equal rights of every kind—of language, of religion, of property and of person. There is no paramount race in this country; there is no conquered race in this country; we are all British subjects on that account. Why—

said Sir John A. Macdonald back in 1890:

—if there is one act of oppression more than another which would come home to a man's breast, it is that he should be deprived of the consolation of hearing and speaking and reading the language that his mother taught him.

I leave off with the quotation at that point.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is an admirable prescription for both the attitude and the action of English Canada towards their French-Canadian compatriots as they seek to recapture the dream of a bilingual and a bicultural nation, the dream that has dimmed over the years.

But in this connection, I am glad to be able to give warm commendation where I think it is due. It would appear, Mr. Speaker, on the basis of his representation of Ontario so far, that our hon. Prime Minister understands and accepts this concept, this approach. There is no doubt that he has played a key role in creating the new atmosphere which was the most important achievement of the November conference.

Here, Mr. Speaker, I suggest partisanship has no place, for this is the common ground of all Canadian parties, and I have no hesitation in saying that as a citizen of this province and as a member of this Legislature, I was proud of the role that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario played at Quebec. My hope would be that he can withstand the forces in his own party and continue to play that role.

I say that because, Mr. Speaker, in taking the stand that he did, the hon. Prime Minister was breaking with a quite different tradition that has become identified with the Conservative Party since the days of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is one of the supreme ironies of Canadian history that no party has forsaken the traditions of Sir John A. Macdonald, particularly in his attitude toward French Canada, more than the Conservative Party that he created. And if any hon. member in this House thinks, for example, that I am saying something that has not some validity, I was interested this morning, when I got my *Globe and Mail*, to find the *Weekend Magazine* with an article which says at the bottom:

A Quebec Conservative questions whether his party has forgotten its founder's vision of a united Canada.

I invite hon. members to read it, in addition to listening to some reflections that I would like to put before them at the moment.

I read with interest a week or so ago the many articles in our newspapers on the occasion of the 149th anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's birthday, emphasizing how little we had done as a people to commemorate the birthday of our chief national founder. It seems incredible that it was left to the present Liberal regime at Ottawa, at this late date in our history, to consider such an obvious thing as purchasing of the old

Macdonald home in the Kingston area and turning it into a national shrine.

Why have even the Conservatives failed to give their greatest leader the place he deserves in Canadian history? The concluding paragraphs of the Throne Speech, which we are now debating, Mr. Speaker, read like a self-conscious effort to belatedly fill the gap. Imagine a Conservative government in the year 1964 feeling it necessary to emphasize the place of Sir John A. Macdonald in Canadian history!

But to return to this question of relations with French Canada; as this nation now appears to be rediscovering one of its greatest national heroes, I wonder if the Tory party, more than anyone else, will not find Sir John A. Macdonald too hot to handle.

I direct that comment to those who applauded a moment ago, in a sort of instinctive way. For the simple fact is that in this century the Conservative Party has never understood Quebec. They have constantly flirted with the idea of writing off Quebec and openly sought a majority outside that province, even if it meant splitting this nation down the middle. And that is the essence of this article in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* magazine by an English Canadian in the province of Quebec. Even on the two occasions when they have won a significant number of seats in French Canada, they have never developed leaders of any stature and their strength has held for just a fleeting moment of history.

Now the reason for this is no mystery. The federal Conservative Party tends to hold towards French Canada those very attitudes which Sir John A. Macdonald deplored. When J. S. Roy, Conservative member for Gaspé left the party in 1941, he stated that a French Canadian in the Conservative Party is:

At best a tolerated stranger, accepted from necessity and looked upon with a certain degree of curiosity. In the opinion of the Conservative members, he is, and always will be, a poor relation.

When Bona Arsenault, MP for Bonaventure and former president of the Quebec Conservative Association, left the party in 1945, he expressed similar views in the House of Commons.

Now Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister can break with this twentieth-century tradition of his party and continue to manifest an understanding of French Canada's aspirations and grievances in the manner that he has to date, then he is going to do

a real service, not only to Ontario but to Canada in these critical years between now and 1967. He will have an honoured place among the fathers of reconfederation.

I have dwelt, Mr. Speaker, at some length on this vital issue of English French relations in Canada. I have done so because this is a highly emotional issue which makes it more difficult to work out a rational solution of other basic problems that Canada faces in reshaping Confederation. Those other basic problems lie in the fiscal relationships between the provinces and the federal government and perhaps the need for reassessing the constitutional responsibilities of the provinces and the federal government in light of twentieth-century needs and conditions—a point, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, on which the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) laid his chief emphasis when he was commenting on the conference.

One important point was clarified by the November conference. The basic difference revealed in that conference lay not in the relationships between Quebec and the rest of Canada, but between all ten provinces and the federal government. On fiscal policies, strong demands were advanced by all provinces, including Ontario, with as great insistence as advanced by Quebec.

I think the *Toronto Globe and Mail* summed up the situation neatly in an editorial of November 28, 1963, an editorial which was entitled "Chorus of Ten." It concluded it with this paragraph:

When all the submissions were analyzed it became apparent that while Quebec is seeking a strong, indeed an extreme and sometimes unsupportable position at the Dominion-provincial conference, it is not taking an isolated one. Mr. Lesage is by no means at loggerheads with the other nine premiers. His dispute is with Ottawa, so is theirs; and the claims that he makes on Ottawa run remarkably parallel with their own. What they sing in English, he is singing, rather loudly, in French. The much-heralded confrontation and division on purely racial lines has not occurred and that, if little else, bodes well for the conference and for Canada.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to go into the details of these new kind of relationships, all of these problems of reconfederation that are going to have to be worked out in this period from 1964 to 1967, a parallel for the days of the federation debates before Confederation came into being.

Because those negotiations have just begun. Perhaps before this session is over sufficient

information will become available so as to permit useful and meaningful debate. At this point, I think it is more important to lay down the necessary guide lines, and I want to suggest a few of them.

Firstly, constitutions should not be permitted to degenerate into strait-jackets which frustrate rather than assist in meeting the needs of our people. The Canada of the 1960's is vastly different from the Canada of the 1860's. It follows therefore that those changed conditions make advisable changes in our constitution to meet the new problems that have developed over the past century. Our approach should be one of open-mindedness. It may well be that the common needs of the people of Canada can be more effectively met by a reapportioning of some of the responsibilities as between the federal and the provincial governments. This is the point made by the hon. leader of the Opposition and in this I would agree with him. I would just add this, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, that there is little suggestion up until now from the public reports of the November conference that there is any intention of tackling this fundamental question of reapportioning responsibilities. I would hope that if this is the case, that the hon. Prime Minister at some point when he is speaking in the House would direct his remarks to this. I hope we can persuade him that there is a need for this kind of thing and that if it has not been on up until now, when the conference resumes a few weeks hence, that he will press this point.

Secondly, whether or not any reapportioning of responsibilities is made there will inevitably remain an extensive range of responsibilities that must be shared jointly by the two senior levels of government. Here I submit, Mr. Speaker, the principle of co-operative federalism should be our guide. At first glance, co-operative federalism may sound like such an obvious thing, almost a platitude, and that the complexities of its implementation are often underestimated. The New Democratic Party laid down this principle in its national founding convention, in 1961. It was the first party to do so. Significantly, two years later the Liberal Party picked up at least the words, when they appeared in the Pearson government's first Throne Speech last April.

But within an incredibly short time, Mr. Speaker, the federal government indicated clearly that while it had picked up the words it failed to understand their meaning. Without prior consultation it proposed a municipal loan fund as one area of joint action. When

the situation blew up the government had to call a hasty conference to permit discussions with the provinces that obviously should have taken place earlier. Without prior consultation it proposed a federal pension plan in terms so vague and confusing that it created a national storm, which may well have done irreparable damage to this important piece of social legislation. Co-operative federalism must be regarded not just as a fine-sounding slogan, but as a way of life in the federal state—a way of life in the day-to-day workings of federal-provincial relations.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, there may occasionally be proposals such as pensions, on which, for reasons inherent in her special place of interest, Quebec may wish to opt out. I would hasten to add that it is obviously desirable that there be as few of these as possible, but Ontario's stand should be one of giving leadership when this kind of situation happens, in a sympathetic understanding of the complex factors which underly Quebec's position, and even more important, in giving leadership to the other provinces in pursuing co-operative action with the federal government in working out a viable national plan for the whole of the country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we must take a new look at the vital problem of economic planning and the necessary integration of federal and provincial government action in this field. It has generally been assumed in the past that economic planning was primarily a federal responsibility because of the important role of fiscal and monetary policies which lie within its jurisdiction. Certainly the federal government has ultimate responsibility to ensure economic growth and full employment. But in my view, Mr. Speaker, this should not preclude the provinces from being able to make basic decisions regarding the pattern of economic growth required to meet their individual needs, to take action to implement those decisions and then full co-ordination of these plans with the federal policies. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the principle of co-operative federalism must be implemented. Provinces have every right to insist that Ottawa will consult in respect of their plans and seek to co-ordinate the federal government's plans with those which the provinces initiated.

Mr. Speaker, in these principles that I have been outlying here as guide lines for our discussions, in the re-negotiation of Confederation, once again I submit that if we follow them, we will be giving twentieth-century implementation to a basic principle

which underlay Sir John A. Macdonald's approach to the original shaping of Confederation. Speaking in the Confederation debates in 1864 he stated this:

I am strong in the belief that we have hit upon the happy medium, that we have formed a scheme of government which unites the advantages of both, giving us the strength of a legislative union and the sectional freedom of a federal union, with protection to local interests.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I think we can come back to some other factors of this in this field of federal-provincial relationships, when we have more substance to debate them because of some representations from the House.

I turn finally, Mr. Speaker, to the amendment that has been made to the Throne Speech and its expression of non-confidence in the government. I want to indicate to the House our views with regard to this amendment. Generally speaking, one could not fail but to go along with it. It is reciting inadequacies in government policies, which I think are obviously true. My misgivings with regard to it lead me to what might be described as a partial endorsement of it.

It seemed to me, Mr. Speaker, that both the government's record and the amendment of the official Opposition have failed to realize the incredibly revolutionary days into which we have moved. In the year 1964 we have moved into a period when we are already face to face with some of the consequences of a scientific revolution—a scientific revolution that is going to transform our economy, that is going to transform our society, that is going to create new problems that will supersede the old problems, in terms of their magnitude to such an extent that it is almost impossible to speculate on the proportions. My complaint with this government and the government in Ottawa, as a matter of fact, is that they really have not come to grips with this problem. I am not going to go into the details to indicate why I think they have not come to grips with it. I am just trying to give to you very briefly the documentation for my reaction.

Last September, for example, this government sponsored a conference on automation and social change. The papers presented to that conference have been published in a book which I presume all hon. members have got. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I think this is an admirable volume. I have read many comparable volumes, symposiums of essays of people viewing the problems of

automation from many angles, and I would say that this is as good a statement of the variety of problems as you can find in any other comparable kind of volume.

But what disturbs me, Mr. Speaker, is to be found in an introductory speech that was given by the then Minister of Economics and Planning, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay). I want to quote to the House one paragraph from his speech. It is to be found on page 12 of the printed volume:

I do not believe that the solution to automation lies in legislation, nor do I believe that governments can or should accept the responsibility for finding the solution. The solution will only be found through the sound, mature co-operation of every segment of our economy, but particularly in the fields of the labour movement and of industrial management.

Mr. Speaker, the incredible thing about that comment—which I assume, since it was made by one of the senior Ministers of the Cabinet at that time, is a reflection of the government's attitude and approach—is that this government in 1964, in the second half of the twentieth century, is still pursuing a basically *laissez-faire* approach to all of the problems created by this scientific revolution. The hon. member for Riverdale stated that the solution will be found through the sound, mature co-operation of every segment of our economy, particularly labour and management. Obviously, this is true—there must be co-operation in this field. But he prefaced it by insisting that he thinks there is no responsibility on the government to bring in legislation or even to attempt to seek the solution.

In our view, Mr. Speaker, that is a complete—

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): May I point out to the hon. member and the House that in conjunction with the opening remarks made by the hon. member for Riverdale on the occasion of that conference, should be read the concluding statement from the government at the end of the conference. It tells exactly what the government is going to do and the leadership that this government is providing with respect to this matter.

Mr. MacDonald: I am quite willing to allow the hon. Minister of Labour to intervene, Mr. Speaker. What he is referring to, of course, is this automation foundation that is being set up. It is made up primarily of people who are deputy Ministers and Ministers and people who are otherwise very

busy. It is another one—I say without any reflection on the individuals involved—of our sort of cocktail planning bodies. I have seen no evidence—I look forward with pleasure to hearing from this government as to exactly what this organization is doing and what has happened in the five months that have elapsed to get it going on these urgent problems.

I repeat that, notwithstanding this development, I think I can legitimately accept this paragraph of the hon. member for Riverdale as an indication of the government's approach—that it does not think that legislation is the answer. Even if the government should attempt to seek the answer, it remains the responsibility, in a vague mystical fashion, of various segments of society, particularly labour and management. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I think this government's policy is dangerously deficient in terms of coming to grips with problems that it is now facing and is going to face in greater proportions. I think the motion of non-confidence, the amendment, that was introduced by the Liberal Party, in the same way fails to acknowledge the extraordinary revolutionary character of the day in which we are living. Therefore I want to make an amendment which tries to acknowledge the proportions of these problems and the nature of some of these problems, the far-ranging nature of them.

I move, sir, seconded by Mr. Freeman, that the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session be further amended by adding thereto the following:

This House regrets that the government has manifested no serious awareness of the challenges, opportunities and problems which will face this province in increasing measure in the years ahead, as a result of the profound scientific and technological revolution now taking place throughout the world, as is indicated, among other things, by the government's continued failure:

1. To undertake or even contemplate comprehensive social and economic planning, to take full advantage of the scientific revolution in terms of increased wealth and fair distribution of that wealth among all the people and to minimize the effects of the dislocations which will inevitably arise;

2. To expand educational facilities, particularly at the advanced level, and to provide retraining facilities on anything

like the scale needed to provide our people with the knowledge and skills needed to take full advantage of the opportunities provided by the scientific revolution;

3. To accord to the trade union movement of the province that genuine and wholehearted recognition which can be the only sound basis for labour-management co-operation in meeting the challenges of the scientific revolution;

4. To give any consideration to the reform of our institutions of government, particularly at the municipal level, in the light of the requirements of the scientific revolution;

5. To plan for the enormous expansion of cultural and recreational facilities which will be needed if our people are to have full opportunities for the constructive use of the leisure time that will become increasingly available to them as the scientific revolution proceeds.

And this House further regrets that the government has shown no awareness of the continued existence of widespread poverty in the midst of what has been described as our "affluent society," and in particular, has disclosed no serious intention:

1. To undertake the large-scale housing programme needed to provide adequate housing for all our people;

2. To provide adequate minimum wages and other basic labour standards to ensure reasonable living conditions for working people throughout the province;

3. To enable the farmers of the province to obtain a fair return on their contribution to the wealth of the province;

4. To depart from the position the government has taken in its negotiations with the government of Canada relating to pensions, even though that government has indicated that it plans to reduce the already inadequate pension benefits contained in its original proposals;

5. To fill in the multitude of gaps in our present social security legislation.

My hon. colleagues will address themselves to many of the aspects of that amendment, Mr. Speaker, in the course of the debate as it proceeds in the weeks that lie ahead.

Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, may I add my name to the growing list of those who have and will congratulate you on your appointment to the office of Speaker. What I have noted to date of your actions in carrying out your duties, is evidence enough for me to confirm the

wisdom of those who recommended your appointment.

Being a new member to this House I have a very great deal to learn and I am eager to do so. Therefore, you can imagine that I was paying close attention to the remarks of the two previous speakers, particularly because they are the leaders of their parties. Therefore, I was pleased to hear the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) speak of the sweeping changes he is instigating for his party. I will look forward to this metamorphosis, which I am sure has not yet unfolded itself to our view, except in one instance perhaps. I refer to the occasion where his party supported a misguided resolution introduced by the New Democratic Party, and for the first time indicated its party platform on Medicare.

Being a learner, from this action I am led to assume that as my education to the affairs of this House proceeds, the sweeping changes for his party of which the hon. gentleman spoke, will become clearer to me as I listen to the proposals of the New Democratic Party and note which ones the hon. Liberal members support.

The hon. gentleman later referred to the bookkeeping methods of the government and made the profound statement that these methods would never be used by a women's institute. His remarks led me to feel that he might know very little about the bookkeeping methods employed by the government, but he did speak with considerable confidence and authority about the needs of women's institutes—

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Been here 38 years—

Mr. Knox: The hon. leader of the Opposition spoke of water needs, Mr. Speaker, but he gave us no indication that he had himself any ideas for the solution of a problem which all of us recognize. While he may not have known about it, I was told on good authority during the recent election that persons speaking for his party's candidate were promising my rural people a grid system of water pipelines that would put a waffle to shame when it comes to line coverage. However, since he preached economy with such vehemence yesterday, I presume he would not now prescribe to such a profligate programme. But perhaps I should not presume that.

I at least did learn from his speech the important things that I have mentioned.

Then the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) spoke and I got the impression that in his case he may have had the

idea that this was his last opportunity and he was going to leave no stone unturned.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): They said that before the last election.

Mr. Knox: I appreciate his problem in getting to know, in getting acquainted with, 37 new faces because I have about 100 to get acquainted with. But what really appealed to me in all this, was, when speaking of the great number of new members, and looking towards the government benches, his voice became so wistful.

During the election in September I felt constrained to refer to so much of his party's programme as gobbledygook and as he continued to outline his party's beliefs, the term gobbledygook again came to my mind. The portion of his address to which he referred as the "essence of political science" was to me very interesting and educating. I thought he left us rather up in the air, though, at the end, because he did not tell us what reference books to read, nor whether his lecture would count for promotion on our report cards.

Then he very suddenly turned his remarks into a full recitation of the aims and objectives of his party and probably he did not miss a point. It struck me, and I could be wrong as I am but a neophyte here, but it struck me that his speech could be a Speech from the Throne which, in that dream world in which his party appears to float, he had written just in case. And having done so, he was darn well not going to miss a chance of giving it anyway.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Knox: Of the delivery and speaking ability of the two previous speakers, I have nothing but the greatest admiration. It is an undisputed quality that I know I will never attain. So that is just one more thing I have learned in my short time in the House.

Now you may well imagine, Mr. Speaker, that it is with some trepidation that I follow these hon. gentlemen with my own effort before the House, but one other strong conclusion after listening to both of them, sustains me in my effort, and it is this. Thank God my leader is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts).

Mr. MacDonald: That was a sure way to get applause.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Knox: First, Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce myself through my riding.

The riding of Lambton West is bounded on the north by that great body of water, Lake Huron, pure and undefiled—I want to refer back to that later—and on the west by the beautiful River St. Clair, on the south by Kent county and on the east by East Lambton. Almost the whole riding is underlain by salt beds and in part by oil-bearing rock.

Starting at the south of the riding we have Walpole Island, an Indian reserve and great tourist attraction. Then Sombra township with its beautiful river front along Highway 40 and its fine rich farmlands stretching away to the east to merge with those of the riding of Lambton East. Corn, sugar beets, beef and dairy cattle, general farming and a fine summer resort business are basic to this township's economy. It contains such flourishing villages as Sombra, Port Lambton and Wilkesport.

Moore township comes next. It too has fine, rich farmlands and adds to its economy with several large oil and chemical industries, and gas and volatile gasoline underground storage areas. The ethyl in your gasoline is manufactured in Moore township. Corunna, Courtright and Bridgen are three wide-awake villages in this township.

Sarnia township is again a farming community, but to the west and along the borders of Sarnia city and Lake Huron it is heavily residential, east as far as Bright's Grove. It has many fine motels, four golf courses and tourist accommodation on a large scale to add to its economy.

The village of Point Edward, with its fine marinas, fronts on the St. Clair and is otherwise land-locked by the city of Sarnia. It is a thriving, industrial village. Here is the Canadian end of the Blue Water bridge—all paid for—over which close to 1,000,000 vehicles passed in 1962.

The city of Sarnia, with a population of 50,000, provides nearly two-thirds of the population of the riding. Sarnia, including parts of Moore township, depends for its basic economy upon the great primary petrochemical complex known as Canada's chemical valley. There are 3,000 acres of great modern refineries and chemical plants extending for miles down the St. Clair to make use of much-needed fresh water and salt beds, and interdependent one on another. It is the home of Canada's synthetic rubber industry. Cabot Carbon Company manufactures scientific soot, up to 100 million pounds annually, and about 4.5 pounds of it are in each of your automobile tires.

Hon. members will recognize the names Imperial Oil, Sun Oil, Dow Chemical, along with Shell and Dupont in Moore township, almost as household words. Huge pipelines connect the area to great oil fields in the United States and western Canada, and also the Toronto-Hamilton area where many of its finished products are now delivered by pipeline. The whole riding has a large labour force with a high percentage of skilled professional and technical personnel; and, oh yes, we possess one of the finest harbours on inland waters and hundreds of foreign vessels call every year. Hon. members may have already heard too that we have a brand-new harbour-master.

This petro-chemical complex is a whole story by itself and someday, any day, I would like to tell the House more about it. I might just add that we have an Indian reserve of Chippewas and Potawatomies within Sarnia's city borders. In all parts of the riding our principal asset is our people—capable, forward-looking, industrious.

This then, in a very brief way, is the riding which I, one of the least, have the honour to represent.

Beyond what I have said, the whole riding is a mecca for tourists with a potential only partially tapped. Highway 40 along the St. Clair is a drive, either by day or by night, scarcely to be equalled anywhere else and we have big plans for its development as a scenic attraction.

Now today I want to concentrate on only one feature and that feature is potable water—drinking water. I am handling one subject only, for brevity and clarity and to focus attention on it.

Only a few years ago, the whole of Lambton county, led by the city of Sarnia, with backing from at least one man seated here today who is not of our county, and from many outside municipalities and individuals on both sides of the St. Clair, including the cities of Port Huron, Detroit and Flint, Michigan, and supported strongly by the local press, rose in righteous wrath to protect the Lake Huron and St. Clair waters from any threat of pollution from drilling for oil and gas. And we stand ready to do so again, Mr. Speaker, at the drop of a hat if it becomes necessary.

Representations to both the governments of Ontario and Michigan eventually captured the sympathy and understanding of both governing bodies and the result is legislation in Michigan and Ontario which ensures for all time protection against pollution from these sources. There are many sitting here

today to whom we in Lambton will remain eternally grateful for that legislation.

Some day, any day, I would like to tell hon. members the whole story of this fight to preserve these bodies of water, fresh and usable for drinking, for fishing, for recreation. I know a good deal about it for I played a very active part in it, and I know that many other members sitting here are now glad that we in Lambton preserved from further pollution a source of drinking water that they will be using in the next 10 to 20 years if they do not already do so.

And yet, in spite of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that no part of this riding of Lambton West is farther than 12 miles from such an abundant source of fresh water, the lake or the river, we have people who have a very difficult time to get water to drink. In many areas rock wells of any significance are practically non-existent. While we in Sarnia pay a residential rate of 35 cents per 1,000 gallons per month and downwards, we have areas in the riding supplied by water carrier businesses where people pay up to \$7 per 1,000 gallons of water and the carriers are barely making a living.

The solution of this problem is complicated first by the fact that farms and small communities needing water—and I mean just water for household use, not irrigation, I am not talking about that at this point—are separated by very considerable distances; second, by limited ground water in diminishing supply; third, by problems which arise where pipelines must pass through another municipality or be supplied by another municipality, such as Point Edward and parts of Moore and Sarnia townships now are supplied by the city of Sarnia; and last, by the enormous capital costs involved in creating a water system, especially in the townships where only parts of each of them require potable water.

These municipalities are striving to solve their problems and I want to pause here to pay tribute to the Ontario Water Resources Commission, The Department of Municipal Affairs and the Ontario Municipal Board for the wonderful co-operation received from them in this work. Everywhere I go in my riding these departments are highly praised for the assistance so readily given. I believe one could ask no more of anyone than these fine people now provide, but I do believe their authority to act does not go far enough.

Capital costs appear to block every local effort in many cases. What rural municipality can afford a quarter of a million dollar debenture issue for pipelines alone to bring water to a village of 600, which village is

now overburdened with debentures as a result of supplying water in the past? How can 30 or 40 farmers afford to pay an estimated \$2,940 per \$6,000 of assessment for a pipeline three or four miles long which will connect them with a main line now in use from the lake to Petrolia in the east? How can a township justify spreading any of this cost over areas of the township not requiring water, or over areas supplied with water from another source?

I would like to use one village as an example, extreme for our riding perhaps, but typical of many other villages throughout the province, I am sure. The village is Brigden in Moore township. It is nine miles from the St. Clair; 18 miles from Lake Huron through Sarnia township; it is 12 miles from Petrolia in East Lambton where a line to the lake exists and perhaps could be tapped. This village of Brigden has 600 people and a central elementary school of about 300 pupils. They have two wells in the village with a pumping capacity of 2.5 gallons each per minute. Another well three miles away pumps ten gallons per minute. But this well may be lost because the people in its area are very concerned by the shrinking water level in their wells surrounding it and none of the wells can be pumped continuously.

The village has a 60,000-gallon reservoir which was dry a good part of last summer. Tight water restrictions are in force all year long. Twice last summer all water usage was forbidden except for an hour at breakfast, lunch and dinner. No watering of lawns and gardens can be permitted most of the summer. They can lose a whole day's water supply by a break in the lines before knowing of it and locating it. The people of the village pay \$4 for the first 2,000 gallons of water per month and \$1 per 1,000 after that. The area is full of dry wells; eight out of nine drilled lately were dry. They have a \$3,000 deficit in their current water accounts and three debentures against the water system now. They perhaps can get water from Petrolia if they can find \$257,000 for a line, yet if the line were there a rate of about \$1.85 per 1,000 gallons would carry and maintain it. If a pumping station were to be supplied at the River St. Clair they could have water at a cost of about \$2.10 per 1,000, but first they must find \$270,940 for a pipeline. These capital costs are just impossible for the community and present an insurmountable barrier.

These conditions exist now and are worsening. What will they be like ten years from now? It is time action was taken, for if it is taken now, ten years may elapse before water

drips out of any main, in many cases. I have used our riding as an example to illustrate the need for a new look at the drinking-water problem throughout the province because surely no riding in the province can be more favourably situated with respect to the potential availability of potable water. I am sure that over the province the need is as great, or greater in many areas which may be situated not nearly so favourably and where the problem is much more aggravated than in Lambton West; and I have pinpointed only one of a dozen areas in our riding alone where the need is becoming more urgent all the time. I am sure many of you here have potable water problems in your riding which make these I outline seem puny by comparison.

I believe a study of the problem must be undertaken by this government at once. The need in some places is becoming desperate. Do we just desert such villages and farms? When I have asked that question of some, the answer has come back "yes". But I say "no". There are those who say we can have only those things we can pay for, and as a general statement I agree with this, but not when an essential to life itself is involved, such as potable water. We must, as a government body, provide the leadership and the professional and political assistance which will get water to those who need it.

If a committee is to study this, one should never tell the committee first what its answer should be. Nevertheless, when one sets a goal, and this one is very easy to delineate, namely, to make sure that people can receive potable water at a price within their reach, one must visualize at least one or more ways in which this might be accomplished, so let us look at one or more.

First, greater effort on our part might encourage more farmers to build ponds which could supply water other than for drinking by humans and thus cut down on expensive pipeline sizes.

Second, small pipelines extended to convenient areas and provided with metered faucets could make the procuring of drinking water for farm uses possible by the farmers themselves.

More reservoirs and the acquisition and protection of natural ponding areas, such as I believe was advocated by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), might be encouraged and/or provided, and protected with possible purifying arrangements to make the water potable.

The granting of authority to OWRC, for example, to survey, plan and finance self-

liquidating main trunk water lines, could be undertaken. One advantage of this would be the flexibility by which it could arrange for large, long lines through a series of municipalities. An example would be a line from Lake Huron to Chatham, Windsor and Detroit, with a branch to London and St. Thomas, and grid lines branching off to all areas along the way which required water, making every possible use of highway and railroad rights-of-way to ease the cost burden.

In enterprises of such a size, I would personally prefer to see the planning and the clearances through local municipalities done by some department such as OWRC and ending up as a set of specifications for a piece of work to be undertaken. This work could then be put up for acceptance as a project to private enterprise. This method allows for the government to give the expected leadership, which is its role, and for private enterprise to engage in the execution of the business, which is its role.

With all reasonable safeguards for review at regular intervals of five or ten years, perhaps the price per 1,000 gallons of water at so many pounds pressure might be the bid item, or one of them, when private enterprise is tendering for the business.

Allowing for private enterprise to make a necessary profit, those in need of water, as I see it, would still get water at much less than they now pay. Private enterprise is interested—at least two companies in our riding are interested in operating through our riding, and have shown that.

Another advantage of this method would be that provincial and municipal capital borrowing potential would not be strangled because of having to provide these large sums of money on a long-term basis. Also, this method would get a needed service into operation that most smaller municipalities cannot by themselves afford.

In review, I believe this is an urgent matter. We must act now before we allow dust bowls and abandoned areas to spring up. I would ask the government to consider the setting up of a committee at once to study all facets of the problem of getting potable water to those who need it and cannot by themselves provide it. As is the way with committees, it would report to this body its findings and recommendations and we would then be in a position to take whatever action is necessary to resolve this problem, growing in its seriousness every day.

Mr. Speaker: The chair recognizes the member for Forest Hill.

Mr. E. A. Dunlop (Forest Hill): Mr. Speaker, I wish to discuss a matter of importance to the residents of the constituency which I have the honour to represent, as well as many other constituencies in the province.

I am sure that hon. members are keenly aware that it is the rare and fortunate family which need not seek, perhaps several times in each generation, the services of a hospital for the mitigation of suffering, prevention of needless disability or untimely death. Yet there is a serious shortage of hospital accommodation in many communities and areas in the province. The root cause of this shortage is, I believe, a shortage of capital available for hospital construction. I wish to suggest one possible means of overcoming this problem.

Steady advances in medical science are creating increasing demands for hospital beds, demands which are usually expressed in ratios of hospital beds per 1,000 of population. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission estimates that five active treatment hospital beds per 1,000 of population will, if properly distributed, be sufficient to meet the needs of the province as a whole. Such ratios provide useful yardsticks, but they are not sufficiently precise to serve the needs of planning in a particular municipality.

Before discussing the situation in the province as a whole, I should like to refer to the situation in Metropolitan Toronto, for two reasons. First, because a very sophisticated study of hospital needs has been carried out by the Metro committee for the survey of hospital needs, and second, because the needs are more acute in Metro than elsewhere in the province.

The people of Metro are not less subject to disease or accident than people in other parts of the province. Yet in 1961, 116 of every 1,000 residents in Metro were admitted to active treatment hospitals, whereas the admission rate for the province as a whole was 148 per 1,000. The Metro hospitals must, of course, meet the needs not only of Metro's own residents, but also the people from beyond its boundaries. It is natural that complex and specialized diagnostic and therapeutic facilities should be concentrated in large metropolitan centres and particularly in hospitals associated with university medical schools. In 1961 the Toronto General Hospital, for example, devoted about one-third of its days of patient care to non-residents.

The survey committee has shown that there is a current deficit of 2,300 active treatment beds in Metro, and that to overcome the existing shortage and meet the

estimated needs of the year 1970, a total of 3,800 new beds will have to be constructed. Capital has been accumulated for only 500 of these beds, leaving 3,300 still to be financed. At the generally accepted rate of \$20,000 per active treatment bed, exclusive of the cost of land, this means a total cost of at least \$66 million.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we are witnessing the passing of an era in the financing of hospital construction, an era once characterized by almost total reliance upon municipalities and private philanthropy. That era was drawing to its close in the mid-40's, but it was prolonged by the introduction of hospital construction grants by the federal and provincial governments some 15 years ago.

Although these grants are not calculated strictly on a bed-unit basis, the grants available from the federal and Ontario governments are about \$2,500 and \$5,700 per active treatment bed respectively. The municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is considering a grant of about \$2,700 per bed, but the matter is not settled. If it is, then the grants available from these three levels of government will total \$10,900, leaving \$9,100 to be found from non-governmental sources, notably private philanthropy. If we apply that \$9,100 per bed to the 3,300 beds still to be financed in Metro, we find that we will need \$30 million over and above that which can be found from government grants at present levels.

Mr. Speaker, if the need is to be met by 1970, the construction of every last one of these beds must be started by 1968. Thus in the four effective years available it will be necessary to conduct hospital campaigns aggregating \$7.5 million in each of those four years. The experience of recent hospital campaigns in Metro suggests this is an impossible task and I submit that its impossibility should be recognized, here and now.

We might, of course, look to other levels of government for increased grants. Hopefully we might look to the federal government to increase its grants. But I think this would be an unsound premise upon which to base future hospital planning, because the realization of that hope may be very long in coming.

We might look to the municipalities to increase their grants. This does not appeal to me as a sensible plan at a time when municipalities and their ratepayers are struggling under heavy burdens and when about 40 per cent of the expenditures of this government are designed to assist

municipalities to meet their existing responsibilities.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that our hospitals are social assets comparable to highways and sewers. One way and another, we make it possible to borrow money to finance capital construction of highways and schools, but we do not make it possible for hospitals to borrow capital. In our educational grants to the local authorities, we seek to ensure a certain standard of excellence of facilities in every community. In calculating these grants, we make allowance for the service of debt. Surely we could do the same for hospitals.

I should like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, a plan under which hospitals could be enabled to borrow money for capital construction. For every class of hospital and every class of hospital facility, it is possible to establish what might be called a standard cost of construction. I believe that such standard costs of construction should be established at levels which this government regards, and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission regards, as being adequate to meet the construction costs of each class of hospital or facility. From this standard cost of construction could then be deducted whatever may be available from the federal and Ontario governments by way of hospital construction grants. And there should be a further deduction of an amount which the government deems to be a proper amount to be granted by municipal authorities. This latter deduction could be determined by some objective formula, having regard for the relative wealth of the communities and the extent to which the hospitals to be constructed would serve those communities.

From all this calculation, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that we should exclude charitable donations, and that charitable donations, to the extent that they are potentially available, should be used for the enhancement of the amenities—professional, scientific or architectural—of the hospital and for the provision of hospital furnishings.

Now, let me illustrate how this would work in terms of a new 500-bed active treatment hospital in Metro Toronto. If the established standard costs of construction were, for example, \$20,000 a bed, and we deducted grants from governments at the rates to which I have already referred, we would be left with about \$4.5 million still to be financed. I suggest that the hospital should issue its own bonds to raise this money.

Now, sir, under present circumstances, I think we realize that hospitals can find no

market for bonds because there is no means of repayment. I submit that this could be overcome by additional capital allowances from the province, amortized on a 20-year basis. At an interest rate of 5.5 per cent, the annual costs of repaying principal and interest for this 500-bed hospital would be \$367,000 a year. Translate that in terms of per bed per day capital cost by dividing 367,000 by 500 and by 365 and we find that this would represent capital cost allowance of \$2 per bed per day.

It is not uncommon to experience operating costs of \$30 per bed per day in an active treatment hospital and an additional capital allowance of \$2 per day provides a not unsatisfactory ratio of capital to operating charges. The additional allowances, Mr. Speaker, would be paid, I believe, by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, financed either through premiums or grants, not to the hospital itself, but to a trustee for the bond. If we apply this system to Metropolitan Toronto as a whole and with 3,300 beds still to be financed, for which we need \$30 million over and above government grants at existing levels, we will find, on an amortized basis, that the annual cost would be about \$2,425,000. With such capital allowances available, the issue of hospital bonds in Metro could proceed in an eminently satisfactory manner.

It is a little more difficult to estimate the situation for the province as a whole, because no statistical survey of the kind I have mentioned has been carried out so far as I know. I must rely on the ratio of five active treatment beds per 1,000 population. With a population in 1970 estimated at 7½ million, this ratio would suggest that by that time we will need to have 37,500 active treatment beds. Today, we have 31,000 active treatment beds in the province, suggesting that in the next three or four years it will be necessary to start the construction of 6,500 more active treatment beds in the province. Again, at a standard construction cost of \$20,000 per bed, this would call for a total expenditure of \$130 million, for which, from existing grants at the current levels, about \$70 million would be available, and \$60 million would still have to be found some other way. Here again, on an amortized basis, I have proposed, the cost would be about \$4.75 million a year.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is a relatively small price to pay to put our hospital house in order. I would like to point out a few features of this plan which I think are beneficial to the public interest.

1. Hospitals facing the need to build additions, and communities facing the need to build hospitals, would be able to launch these enterprises quickly and in the secure knowledge that the required capital would be available when necessary.

2. Existing shortages could be quickly overcome. New construction could be started when needed, and coincidentally, new employment would be created.

3. Community interest in the control and operation of hospitals would be maintained. The hospital bonds could be sold to the general public as well as to institutional purchasers and one can visualize that members of the public would get something of the same satisfaction out of purchasing hospital bonds that they did out of purchasing wartime victory bonds. These bonds could be sold in a manner which would encourage additional gifts. The buyer of a \$500 bond would be a very good prospect for a gift of \$50.

4. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission could embark on an effective programme of regional planning freed from the need to contend with almost hopeless financial odds or excessive attachment to municipal apron-strings, or the need to build hospitals simply in the location where the funds can be raised.

5. The plan is capable of adjustment to any increases in hospital construction grants which may become available from the federal government.

6. It provides that taxpayers of the future will be able to participate in payment for the assets which they enjoy.

7. The long-run cost trends of this programme are downwards. In the first years we would have to pay heavily to overcome existing shortages, but once this was done, future hospital construction could be geared primarily to the increase in population.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that it costs money to borrow money, yet with such a plan as I have outlined, I believe that this irritating disadvantage could be greatly offset by making it possible to start construction when it is necessary, and thus obviate the increased expenditures which are inevitably associated with every year of delay in any building venture.

A balanced hospital system requires not only active treatment beds, but long-term units and facilities for the active and terminal care of the chronically ill, for the convalescent and for those in need of rehabilitation therapy, and nursing homes and domiciliary

institutions for the care of the aged. I have not mentioned these, partly to conserve the time of the hon. members of the House, partly because the financial impact they make is less vast, and partly because the proposal I have outlined is of general application.

It would be folly to set the stage for an effective programme of rapid hospital construction if we were not able to provide the professional personnel necessary to run the hospitals. The same Metro survey which I referred to has shown that, provided we act with determination and dispatch, there will be sufficient personnel to meet the demands of increased hospital accommodation, although special attention will need to be paid to schools of nursing, to the hospitals affiliated with our medical colleges, and to medical education in general.

Research, including clinical research, is of extreme importance in the establishment and maintenance of the highest possible standards of medical care. And we will also need to pay special attention to the research facilities to be established at the largest general hospitals and in particular, at the teaching hospitals.

In large metropolitan areas, such as Toronto, it is also necessary to pay special attention to the needs of emergency departments, which are subject to ever-growing demands.

Mr. Speaker, I have sought to suggest that hospitals should be recognized as physical assets of prime social importance and that they should be capitalized and treated as capital assets. I have sought to outline a practical proposal for carrying such a principle into effect, and I hope that these thoughts may commend themselves to the hon. members of this House as subjects worthy of early and serious deliberation.

Before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make one or two very brief remarks. I am deeply honoured to be the first to represent the new electoral district of Forest Hill in this House. The constituency contains not only the village of Forest Hill, but the greater part of it lies in the ancient and distinguished township of York. I regret—and I am sure the people of Forest Hill also regret—that the constituency has not been given a name which would reflect the place which York township plays in the new constituency, and which it has played for so very long in the life of this great metropolitan area.

I should like, Mr. Speaker, to subscribe most enthusiastically to the views expressed

by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) when they so ably moved and seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Particularly, I should like to subscribe with enthusiasm to all they said by way of congratulation to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and to this government. I am one of many members in this House who recognizes that his presence here today is largely due to the confidence which the electorate reposed in the hon. Prime Minister, in his government and in its record of accomplishments and its promise for the future.

Finally, and most importantly, Mr. Speaker, I should like to congratulate you upon your election and associate myself most warmly with all the sentiments of confidence and respect which have been expressed by other speakers.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton): Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of privilege and some pride that I am able, as a new member to speak for the first time in this assembly. One cannot be aware of the history of the Legislature, its role in the development of our province, without some feeling of pride coupled with the desire to copy the record of many of those great men and women who have sat in this House. I would therefore wish to thank the people in Halton county again for their support in the recent election and pledge to represent them all to the best of my ability.

Halton county, Mr. Speaker, as many hon. members know, is located between the ridings of Peel and Hamilton-Wentworth, having Lake Ontario as its southern boundary and the riding of Wellington-Dufferin as its northern boundary. My riding includes the urban centres of Acton, Burlington, Georgetown, Milton, and Oakville and the rural townships of Esquesing and Nassagaweya. I am proud to say that included among my constituents, at least on a part-time basis, is the hon. member for York North (Mr. Mackenzie). As a matter of fact, he is one of the most vocal, and if I do not get rid of the porcupines in Nassagaweya it is possible I may lose his support.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor in office, Mr. Stanley Hall. Mr. Hall represented Halton from 1943 to 1962. During that period the population of my county increased from about 27,000 people to 125,000 people, changing mainly from a rural riding to essentially an urban riding. As our representative, Stan Hall assisted this growth and

expansion as the province developed highways, built hospitals and schools, and assisted in the construction of courtroom facilities. The Halton manor for the aged at Milton and the school for the deaf were among Mr. Hall's prime projects. During his time as well, The Department of Municipal Affairs guided amalgamation proceedings whereby Burlington and Oakville became the two largest towns in Canada; experiments which for the most part have proved successful. Stan Hall was a man of great integrity, a good member, and served his riding well.

Those departments which most directly affect my riding are Education, Municipal Affairs, Economics and Development and Agriculture. As in most constituencies, education is the field posing the greatest challenge. I will not attempt to give you figures on the fantastic growth of our school population nor the number of schools constructed during the last five or ten years. As an example, however, I might say that where there was one high school in Burlington in 1956, there are now four. An extension has also been added to the original of these high schools.

The government has greatly assisted in all phases of education in our county. We have new technical and vocational high schools in Oakville and Burlington. Already they are filled.

It is hoped that a third such school can be constructed in the Milton area to serve the northern part of my riding.

A big problem, Mr. Speaker, is school board budgets and the continuous rise in the cost of education. It is common now that education costs total as much as 60 per cent of the total revenue of a municipality. Yet town councillors and The Department of Education have very little control over detailed costs. The estimated future construction costs of some school boards over a projected five-year period would make strong men weep. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is ready to contend that he has the biggest and most complex department in the provincial government.

Most school boards are made up of intelligent and dedicated men and women. This is certainly the case in Halton. The same is true of administrative staffs. I feel, however, that councils and the department should be in a position to give more direction and co-operation to these boards. Councils should have more control over budgets, particularly capital budgets. The whole machinery of planning estimates should be a team effort between school boards, their

administrative staffs, and councils and their administrative staffs, particularly treasury departments and finance committees.

There should, Mr. Speaker, be more direction from The Department of Education in respect to curricula, text books, and elementary school boundaries. Many school areas should be consolidated, particularly in our townships.

The Speech from the Throne indicated that the Ontario foundation tax plan will be implemented this year. This, Mr. Speaker, will help build a united Ontario community based upon the principles of equality of opportunity for all our people. I hope, however, that before final implementation of this plan that the classifications for grants in respect to municipalities will be reconsidered.

No doubt there was a day when the words "town", "rural municipality" and "city" had specific and definite connotations. At that time a system of grant tables could be based on such concepts. These terms now have little meaning. One would be hard pressed to show a difference in the problems faced, for example, by the South Peel board of education, the North York board of education and the Burlington board of education. Each is rapidly expanding educationally; each has large sections of farm land; all have areas of dense population and rapidly increasing debenture debts; each has almost identical transportation problems. Yet one is a township, one is a metropolitan community, and one is an urban municipality and hence each is on a separate table of grants. Unfortunately, in this case, Burlington is the urban municipality and receives smaller grants than the other two boards in this comparison. Representations have been made to the hon. Minister and I am sure that in order to make the foundation tax plan a success, adjustments will be made.

In agriculture, a Halton community was the first in the province to take advantage of The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. This project, Mr. Speaker, is concerned mainly with the determination of economic use of farm land, particularly as this land is affected by the urban sprawl. This is essentially a research project including soil and water conservation and farm assessment.

It is my hope, sir, that representation will be made by our hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) to the Minister of Justice in Ottawa recommending that sections in the criminal code be amended to allow churches, service clubs, and other groups to hold properly

conducted fund-raising projects. The procedure whereby these functions can be closed by the provincial police on a complaint of breach of a federal statute is ridiculous. The main function of service clubs, for example, is to assist in community projects and the conventional way to finance this work is by holding draws or raffles which cannot be classified as criminal in any way.

Turning to trade and commerce, Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has praised the efforts of The Department of Economics and Development in its trade crusade. The need for economic expansion is to provide a high level of employment and cannot be overemphasized; the continued success of this programme is necessary to provide jobs for an ever-increasing work force. Also, the municipalities in our province need the industrial assessment to help pay the cost of education, administration, recreation and other services. There must be a healthy ratio between industrial and residential assessment, otherwise the homeowner will be over-taxed, the municipality will be heavily in debt or essential projects will be cancelled or postponed.

It is important, therefore, that the industrial climate remain healthy, that a "dog eat dog" competition does not develop between the provinces.

Burlington is one of the municipalities in my bailiwick, Mr. Speaker, that requires more industrial assessment. About five years ago a large Hamilton industry purchased nearly 60 acres of land in Burlington with the idea of establishing its whole complex there. This was wonderful news for my home town and the result of efforts by the town fathers. The particular company employs about 600 people and would mean that Burlington would finally have a large major industry. Part of this company's operation is established in Quebec, Mr. Speaker, and for various economical reasons this also would be moved to Burlington.

Last year, when the company started to proceed with these plans, representatives of the Quebec government indicated that the company's products would be boycotted if the contemplated move to Burlington was carried out. It was pointed out that 36 per cent of the company's products were sold in Quebec and that this could be a costly move. It was also emphasized that labour rates were lower in that section of Quebec where the company was located as compared with the "golden horseshoe" area of Ontario. The Burlington agent acting for this industry has

been instructed to sell the 60 acres of industrial land.

Mr. Speaker, I am not attempting to become involved in the dialogue of commissions and communications. I will leave that to the federal field. I will say that I am in accord with most of the things said by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) in respect to Confederation. However, I think it is important for the success of Confederation that each partner deal fairly with each other on a high moral plane. It has been said that thinking together is unity, and working together is success. In my opinion the province of Quebec has the greatest natural resources of any area in Canada, most of it relatively untapped. The present government there is on the right track and there is no necessity of economic pressure in this way to achieve its goals. One can imagine the economic rat-race that would develop if all provinces used such methods to build up their industrial communities. Businessmen, particularly those from foreign lands would say, "a plague on both your houses." I was born and raised in the province of Quebec and I know that the greatest years for that province still lie ahead. Its metropolis, Montreal, is bustling with businessmen from every corner of the globe wanting to invest, develop and build. All that is needed is what we have in Ontario—a climate of confidence.

A successful administration recognizes that business and government must work hand-in-hand with a programme which will beneficially affect the welfare of its people and provide reasonable return for investment and vision. It is essential for the success of this Canadian partnership that all governments be frank and honest with each other and that economic discrimination in all its forms be eliminated. Expansion and prosperity, Mr. Speaker, make a happy people.

Imagine what good would result if representatives of Ontario and Quebec's Departments of Trade and Industry visited each other from time to time exchanging ideas and methods, all for a common objective. This would be *bonne entente* on a positive basis. I think of the International Plowing Match held this year at Caledon with products and representatives from nearly every province in Canada as well as other nations. Representatives there displayed and operated their equipment, speaking different languages, proud of their products without a trace of mistrust or nationalism.

These are my personal opinions, Mr. Speaker. I therefore make a plea that circumstances will change so as to allow the

industry to which I refer to carry out its plans to establish in Burlington. I sincerely believe that this will be to the mutual advantage of both provinces.

Finally, a plea for economy in government. Indications are that the province needs more revenue. There are certain departments, such as Education and Welfare, that must meet the expanding needs of our people. However, where estimated expenditures exceed revenue, possibly budgets could be planned over a two- or three-year period, setting up capital reserves to finance projects that are not imminent. Municipalities are required to do this when borrowing—why can't we? When we run out liquor and cigarettes, the pinch is going to hurt, Mr. Speaker.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to add my congratulations on your election as Speaker of the House. I am sure you will carry out your duties in a firm, fair, and impartial manner. Believe me, there are times when you have my sympathy.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, before commencing his remarks, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister could indicate whether he wants the debate to continue to 1 o'clock or whether I should move the adjournment now?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I would suggest you adjourn the debate because perhaps you would wish to speak for more than 15 minutes.

Mr. Singer moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General) moves second reading of Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT, 1964

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves second reading of Bill No. 3, The Industrial Safety Act, 1964.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us whether or not this is going to go to the standing committee. If it is and there will be ample

time there, I would just as soon discuss it clause by clause and perhaps discuss some of the principles at the standing committee.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Some of the legislation which is being advanced by our department must be described as major legislation and it is our intention that it should go to the committee on labour law.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I take it the hon. Minister is not going to avail himself of an opportunity at this time to make any further comments on this bill beyond what he has said on first reading. Not being a member of the committee concerned, and in any case this being the place where principle of bills is best debated, I would like to make some comments on the bill.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing forward some significant labour legislation in this session, legislation which, in my opinion, is long overdue. The bill now before us is a case in point. As the explanatory notes state, this legislation, or legislation on the same subject matter which had a different title, has not been thoroughly revised since 1932, and its structure is based on legislation that dates back to 1884 as far as this province is concerned, and even earlier than that as far as Great Britain is concerned. The old Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, I think we can all agree, was completely out of date. It was confusing, no doubt difficult to enforce in many areas, and it is desirable that it should be replaced by an up-to-date statute.

One of the difficulties in discussing legislation of this kind is that the real substance of the legislation is really left to be dealt with by regulation. I am not complaining about that procedure. I think it is the only practical way to handle the complicated matter of providing for adequate safety in factories and other establishments. By regulation it is possible to go into a great deal of detail that is not possible in the statute, and it is also possible to amend regulations quickly as circumstances require. So I am not complaining about the principle of leaving what is really the substance of the legislation to regulation. I merely call attention to the fact to indicate we really have no way of knowing whether this legislation will be of any great value until the regulations come down. We can hope that the department and the government will carry through with their intention of modernizing our safety legislation by putting forth modern, up-to-date, enforceable regulations. I hope those regulations

will be brought forward at the earliest possible opportunity.

Another problem that arises in connection with discussion of a bill of this kind is that even with the best Act and the best regulations, we do not really achieve proper safety standards unless there is adequate enforcement. Inspection and enforcement is the key to the whole subject. And, of course, the Act itself discloses nothing as to the department's intentions in the matter of enforcement. No doubt when we come to the estimates of The Department of Labour we will be able to get a clearer idea than we have now of the government's intentions in this field.

But I would suggest to the hon. Minister that if it is intended to carry on with much the same staff as he has had in the past, then his efforts in bringing forward a new Act and new regulations will be greatly reduced in value.

I was a little concerned to read in one of the newspapers—I have forgotten which one, I would have brought the clipping here if I had realized this bill was coming up today—but I read in one of the newspapers a statement that was apparently attributed to the department and which may or may not be true, that the department in fact did intend to carry on very much with its existing staff, with the existing number of inspectors. If I am wrong in my interpretation of what I read in the paper, the hon. Minister no doubt will correct me.

But if that is so, I think it is regrettable and I think that much of what he is trying to do in this House will be negated.

As I understand it, from reading the most up-to-date reports of The Department of Labour—and I concede that the most up-to-date one is somewhat out of date, more than a year out of date—but using that report as a guide there are approximately 55 inspectors available for the enforcement of this legislation. It is also indicated in that report that those 55 inspectors during the fiscal year in question, which as I recall it was the fiscal year ended March 31, 1962, carried out something in the neighbourhood of 55,000 to 60,000 inspections in the course of one year, the majority of these were described as first inspections with a minority, I think something like 9,000 or 10,000, being second inspections.

I take it those second inspections were undertaken because violations were discovered on the first inspection and therefore the department considered it necessary to go back to find out if the violations had been corrected.

At any rate, there were about 1,000 inspections per inspector carried out in that fiscal year. Now that would mean that each inspector had to carry out an average of about three inspections per day to undertake the number of inspections indicated in the report, and as I understand it, the situation is much the same now as it was then.

Undoubtedly there are some small establishments, Mr. Speaker, where an inspector could adequately carry out an inspection in a third of a day, find time to travel to another establishment, carry out an inspection there, and find time to go to still another one and carry out an inspection. This is possible with some of the smaller establishments, but on an average I think it is preposterous to suggest that adequate inspections can be carried on when inspectors, all of them, are day in and day out throughout the year, carrying out an average of three inspections per day.

The report itself points out that there are some establishments where an inspection may require up to two weeks and even longer. I would think the plant of the Steel Company of Canada, to take an example, to be inspected adequately would require at least two weeks by one inspector and probably more.

So in the past the legislation we had, inadequate as it was, became even more inadequate because there was no real intent—I should rephrase that, Mr. Speaker: there was inadequate inspection. I have no doubt that the factory inspectors of The Department of Labour are qualified people who can do a job, but with the work load that each of them had it was obviously impossible to do a proper job.

I would like to draw what I consider to be a rather interesting analogy, Mr. Speaker, between The Department of Labour and The Department of Lands and Forests. In The Department of Lands and Forests, according to information I obtained some time ago, there are well over 200 conservation officers, whose duties I think fall within the area of what I would describe as fish and game inspectors, people whose job it is to make sure that the laws of this province relating to game and fish are observed.

Now I am not complaining about that number of conservation officers in The Department of Lands and Forests. I think it is very important that the laws concerned should be observed and that steps should be taken to ensure that people do observe them. And I realize that these officers have a very difficult job covering large sections of the province to make sure that the laws are observed.

But it seems to me a rather curious inversion of values to provide for over 200 officers to look after fish and game, and only 50 or 60 people to look after human safety and human lives.

And let it be said that the factory inspectors have difficult and complicated jobs. They may not have to cover as large a territory geographically as the conservation officers, but they have to cover real jungles when you consider the complexity of many of the establishments that they have to inspect in this province. I say to the hon. Minister that although his intentions are of the best, and no doubt he intends to do something about industrial safety in this province, his intentions will be frustrated if he cannot persuade the government to increase greatly the number of inspectors who are available to carry out inspections under this Act and its regulations and to ensure that the Act and its regulations are complied with.

We have become all too accustomed, in this House, to having legislation placed before us which looks very fine, which gets a very good press and no doubt contributes to a favourable image of the government, but which, when we come to the reality of seeing it in operation, turns out to be little better than useless.

It is not very long ago, I do not remember exactly how long ago, but I do not think more than two years ago, that we had before us in this House a bill which later became The Construction Safety Act. That bill looked very good and the Act looks very good. It was a tremendous improvement on the ancient, antiquated, almost forgotten statute that it replaced, which was called, I think, The Building Trades Protection Act. It looked, Mr. Speaker, like a real step forward as far as safety in this province was concerned. But the experience which we have had since then indicates it is of practically no effect at all on improving safety practices in building construction. I have not had an opportunity to get the exact figures, but I venture to suggest that the number of fatalities and accidents in building construction in this area and probably in the whole province has been at least as great since the Act came into force, and indeed has probably even been greater. The basic problem has been that the inspection provisions of that legislation were totally inadequate. Over the protests, I think, of the combined Opposition in this House, the government persisted in providing that inspection under the legislation should evolve upon the municipalities. Almost all authorities in the field, including the McAndrew commission, stated that that

was a wrong approach, but the government stubbornly persisted in it with the result that legislation which in itself was good turned out to be much less satisfactory in practice.

I hope that the same will not be experienced with The Industrial Safety Act. I am afraid, however, that it will unless the hon. Minister can come forward in this debate or when his estimates are presented and advise us that he is planning at least to double the factory inspection staff in his department. I am not saying that he can do that overnight—I realize that you do not get trained and qualified factory inspectors overnight—but I do believe that the intention of the department should be to double its factory inspection staff as quickly as possible. I believe that this House should be prepared to make the funds available to it so that it can do that.

There is one last matter that I would like to raise, which the hon. Minister can refer to now or in committee or whenever the time appears appropriate, and that is the question of safety in foundries. This has been a real bone of contention over the years. I will confess to the hon. Minister that, not realizing this bill was coming up this morning, I did not have time to check into the present status of that very serious matter, but I think it is one on which this House and the public should have full information. There have been foundry regulations kicking around for a long time which did not get into force because of some deficiencies in the law which I did not fully understand. I trust that, if something has not already been done, it is intended that under this Act there will be full authority to make complete safety regulations for foundries. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if the member is almost finished or is liable to finish. If not, I was going to suggest that he adjourn the debate.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I will try to finish with one sentence. We commend the hon. Minister for bringing forth this bill and we express the hope that he will take the administrative steps necessary to make the bill and the regulations fully effective.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Just before the House rises, I would think the committees will begin sitting next week, as work here is referred to them. In view of

the fact that the private bills committee sits every Tuesday and Thursday mornings and it appears that it will have ample to engage it for some weeks, and since we sit here on Friday mornings, this leaves Mondays and Wednesdays. I realize that Monday morning is a very difficult morning for those who come in from out of town, so what I propose is, that if committees meet on Monday, the House will meet at 3 o'clock each Monday. Later on in the session we will start to sit at two in the afternoon. On Mondays we will always meet at three and possibly we will be able to have committee meetings on Mondays at one, so that we would have a two-hour period for committee meetings before the House sits on Mondays. In this way I would hope to avoid the overlapping of committee sittings. If we do not do it this way, it means really that we will have committees sitting at the same time—because we have only Wednesday on which the private bills committee is not sitting, and that, of course, is the most important committee of the House and one that most members want to attend. We will try this Monday morning routine and see if this will solve the problem.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister is in the position, with regard to the future business of the House, to indicate what is likely to be the pattern of night sessions? Is he in a position to indicate, for example, regular night sittings, so that we might plan our future programme knowing that say, Tuesday and Thursday nights are likely to be night sittings and the others will not be, or give some clarification at least?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, in the last two years at least, we have followed a pretty firm position in night sittings. We have sat Tuesdays and Thursdays and I doubt that we will have any night sittings before the budget is brought in. Undoubtedly we will thereafter, on Tuesdays and Thursdays and then Mondays and Wednesdays if the need arises, but until the need arises, we will start with Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.05 o'clock, p.m.

ERRATUM

(Thursday, January 23, 1964)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
160	1	17	Change to read: Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting The Ross Memorial Hospital.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, January 27, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the township of Toronto praying that an Act may pass exempting farm lands, in excess of 100 foot frontage, and when held in blocks of not less than five acres, from the special rate per foot frontage for waterworks.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): I beg to present to the House the 54th Annual Report of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I have a question directed to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett), to whom the commission of the Ontario Northland Railway reports.

The question is: is there any truth in the statement attributed to general manager E. A. Frith of the Ontario Northland Railway that the railway is bankrupt? If so, what measures does the hon. Minister contemplate taking to salvage the railway?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, the statement attributed to the general manager of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission took place at a meeting in Haileybury on Thursday, January 3, at which members of the municipal councils, local residents and commissioners and staff of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission were present. May I add that I was in attendance at this meeting.

The statement was made during a general question-and-answer period. A questioner with an apparent business and accounting

background stated that the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission was financing its capital programme to a large extent out of current depreciation. The general manager in reply stated that in 1962 the operations of the commission had resulted in a net revenue of approximately \$300,000. The amount of money required to finance new capital works for that year was approximately \$3 million. The total investment in all works under the control of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission is in the neighbourhood of \$80 million to \$90 million. The general manager went on to say that considering this investment, the capital programme and the profit for the year, in terms of a normal business the commission is bankrupt.

May I say that the operation of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission is not to be considered as a normal business. The Ontario government has in the past, and is prepared in the future, to look upon the commission's operations as development in nature. Many returns have accrued to the people of Ontario over many years because of the development in the north through adequate transportation services.

May I further add that the commission, with the support of the government, is carrying through considerable changes in the kind and speed at which services will be performed in the north. Commencing in April, there will be a separation of LCL and freight and passenger services. A merchandising train service will be inaugurated to handle LCL and express. This will allow for much faster transportation of this type of shipment into northern Ontario and will separate freight and express from passenger service. Therefore passengers will be able to reach the north and return much faster than has heretofore been the case.

In addition, to provide extra services, new bus services are being inaugurated from Timmins and North Bay. For part of this service two of the most modern buses available today will be purchased and placed in service. On December 18 and 19, 1963, I visited, with the commissioners and staff of the Ontario Northland Transportation

Commission, several communities in northern Ontario to review the policies and programmes of the commission and to investigate certain requests being made by the residents. Last week, on Thursday and Friday, a similar trip was made to the north to make further plans concerning the speed-up of the service.

It is also my intention to return to North Bay to see first hand the operation of the commission and to work out our own plans for increased service with the residents of the north. These trips will be made on an irregular periodic basis.

May I say also to the House that it is my intention to have all matters concerning the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission referred to the House committee on commissions so that all matters can be discussed thoroughly.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question?

In connection with the change of service on April 1, will trains No. 46 and No. 47 carry mail also, as well as express? Does the hon. Minister know that?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, may I say at this point that one of our officials was in Ottawa last Friday trying to work out the mail delivery and I doubt if I could answer the question at this time, but I will give the hon. member the answer as soon as I get it.

Mr. Troy: Because there are a large number of employees involved. Another question—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

The member had a question to ask the Minister and he has answered it. I have allowed a supplementary question and I think that is sufficient.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

The question is this: In view of the serious gas explosion which occurred in North York, in my riding, on Saturday, is the hon. Minister satisfied that sufficient safeguards are being maintained by the gas industry against the occurrence of such explosions?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, first may I thank the hon. member for giving me advance notice of this question.

I presume the question relates to the explosion which occurred at approximately 7.15 a.m. Saturday, January 25, at the corner

of Wheatsheaf Crescent and Chequers Court in North York Township. Our inspectors were at the scene of the accident on Saturday morning shortly after it was reported and their investigations determined that all applicable regulations with regard to the gas installation had been followed. This explosion resulted from an unlikely set of conditions, and although accidents of this nature are not high in number, I sincerely hope that by making use of new developments, we will eliminate to a large extent such occurrences.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to make a brief announcement.

It is a pleasure to report to the House that the monumental task of mailing over 2.5 million application forms for the new Ontario driver's licence has now been completed.

I am told that this is the largest mailing operation of a personal nature ever undertaken in this province. Members of the staff of the department have been working round the clock on a three-shift basis to send out 60,000 application forms per day over a period of about eight weeks.

In a mailing operation of this magnitude it is inevitable, sir, that some motorists for various reasons will not have received their forms. To be sure that all drivers are able to renew their licences before the expiry date, motorists who have not received their applications may go to their nearest licence issuing office and complete the special form provided for this purpose. If it is not convenient to go to the local issuing office, they are asked to write direct to the department and to state the number of the 1963 driver's licence, whether it is an operator or chauffeur's licence, their full name, address and birth date.

I must emphasize that to obtain the new driver's licence, which will be valid for periods of up to three years, the new type of application form must be used, either the type received through the mails or the special form available through the local issuing offices.

The deadline for obtaining drivers' licences has been set at Friday, February 28, and it is the responsibility of the individual driver to get his licence by that date.

I should like to report to the House that while 1964 licence plates for passenger cars and motorcycles have been on sale since December 2, only about 30 per cent of the motorists in the province have purchased them as yet. In spite of the fact that the

expiry date is February 28 and no extension beyond that date will be granted, over 1,000,000 automobiles are still travelling on the streets and highways of Ontario with their 1963 plates. Motorists are reminded that they should secure their 1964 plates and their driver's licence as soon as possible to avoid the inconvenience of last-minute line-ups.

Last year's plates for trucks, buses and trailers expire on March 31 and no extension is contemplated. Yearly plates for 1964 go on sale on March 2 and are valid until March 31, 1965. As the new system of quarterly licensing introduced last year has won popular acceptance among commercial operators and private trailer owners, it will be continued this year and plates for the first quarter will be available on March 25.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to make a statement with respect to the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan.

On February 21, last year the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) gave to this House a statement outlining the principles and objectives of the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan and said that this plan would be introduced and implemented in 1964.

In brief, Mr. Speaker, the purposes and objects of the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan, as set out in that statement are: firstly, to provide equality of educational opportunity for every young person throughout the province, regardless of the wealth of the community in which he or she may live; secondly, to ensure that the ever-increasing costs of elementary and secondary school education do not bear too heavily upon the home owner and other municipal taxpayers of the province.

To implement this plan we are now ready to distribute to the school boards the regulations covering the grants that the boards of the province will receive in the fiscal year 1964-65. This is the earliest these regulations have been made available to the school boards in recent years. Our objective in providing them at this time is to permit the school boards to do the necessary planning and budgeting in order that they may fit their requirements into the general budgeting of the municipalities.

Our growth in education since the end of World War II has indeed been fantastic. In 1946 we had approximately 663,000 students enrolled in elementary and secondary schools. For this present school year, 1963-64, we have about 1,600,000. Thus you can see we

have added nearly one million pupils in 17 years.

Secondary school enrolment alone has tripled. In general, our pupils are staying in school for a longer period of time. At the end of the war, about one third of the 15- to 19-year age group was in school and today three-quarters of this age group are continuing their education. This required that we construct schools at the same pace. We have added 1,100,000 pupil places in elementary and secondary schools since 1945. Thus hon. members can see that we have indeed kept pace with the increase in our school population. It is axiomatic that we must continue to keep pace. It is also essential that we ensure that a crippling burden is not placed upon our municipalities through this increase.

In order to relieve the burden on the home owner in this first year of the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan, the amount of grants that we will distribute to the local school boards will be \$285,400,000, which amount includes the grants for text books in Grades 9 and 10 for this coming year. This, Mr. Speaker, represents an increase of \$52 million over last year's estimates. This increase is necessary to take care of not only the natural increase in our school population, but also the adjustment in grants as a result of the foundation tax plan.

Basically, the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan, 1964, involves the setting of a "foundation" level of expenditure for various types of schools and the determination of the proportional sharing of the total costs of the foundation tax plan between the province, on the one hand, and the school boards, who are responsible to their taxpaying school supporters, on the other. It is essential to recognize clearly the nature and purpose of the unit cost levels and mill rate levels set forth in the foundation plan. They have been set primarily to govern the allocation of financial responsibility as between the province and the boards and to distribute the funds available in such a manner that the local burden of supporting education is equalized throughout the province to the highest degree possible under the constitutional and administrative requirements of our school system.

Nevertheless, we do feel that the levels selected for operating costs are quite reasonable. Extraordinary expenditures, being non-recurring for the most part and very uneven in application from board to board, have been treated separately and on a different basis, as is necessary in a foundation-type grant plan. Careful studies of the existing cost structure in this province indicate clearly that the

majority of the existing boards can operate adequately and efficiently at the levels specified. To force local boards to increase local taxation, or to spend unwisely and unnecessarily, simply to satisfy the rigid demands of the classical foundation formulas would obviously be ridiculous.

We do not require that any board spend exactly the amount per pupil specified, or levy exactly the mill rate specified; these values are used primarily to calculate the grant payable. Any board is free to go above or remain below these levels; the local authority is in the best position to determine what are reasonable levels for its community—this is probably its major power and duty under the present school Acts and regulations. We believe that the exercise of this power locally provides one of the greatest safeguards for our democratic way of life, and is one of the best means of strengthening it.

We have, consequently, for this first year of operation of the new plan, deliberately set the levels in terms of the average. They will be kept under constant review, and will be changed at once when the need to do so has been demonstrated. We have built in many other safeguards, too, for this first year of operation of the new plan. It is our hope that these may be removed progressively as experience is gained with the foundation plan in our own jurisdiction—which is like no other in Canada, or on this continent. For instance, the “pure” or classical foundation programme works satisfactorily only in a jurisdiction where there are comparatively large units of school administration, and few in number, and where the ability to pay for education does not vary too greatly from one extreme to another. These conditions are not as yet satisfied in our province, as you know: we have approximately 3,200 elementary school boards, for example, varying in equalized assessment per classroom unit from less than \$10,000 to more than \$1,000,000. Our studies have revealed that caution is essential during the introductory years of the new plan. Experience elsewhere, and our own studies, reveal only too clearly the existence of “financial time-bombs” in foundation-type plans, which could, if detonated unwittingly, or otherwise, impose a financial load sufficiently heavy to threaten our whole economy.

In order to eliminate the major weaknesses of the “pure” foundation programme, as applied in our province, we have introduced what may at first glance appear to be complications or restrictions on the full implementation of the classical formulas. We

had to introduce sufficient flexibility, for instance, to ensure that the grant plan did not discourage growth and experimentation, and hence local interest in education, in those units of administration where there has been a commitment to education combined with a willingness and an ability to pay locally for adaptations and improvements, which eventually benefit the whole provincial system. We felt, too, that it was very important to emphasize the tax-relief and stimulation functions of the grant plan as well as the equalization function.

Perhaps the gravest danger of all arises from the fact that, under the conditions which prevail in this province, the sudden implementation of a “pure” foundation programme could give to some boards such large sums of money in the first year of operation that they might well have either to increase expenditures extravagantly or reduce their mill rate to an unreasonably low level for one year. At the same time it could cut grants to other boards to such an extent—for example, a “negative” grant is a real possibility under the classical formulas—that a doubling or more in their mill rate or a crippling reduction in levels of expenditure might be necessary.

The points, Mr. Speaker, enumerated above illustrate, I believe, some of the numerous problems we have encountered and I hope solved successfully. We have tried, by various adjustments, to eliminate every such flaw or, where this was not possible, to reduce its effects to an absolute minimum.

For each of the four major types of school—elementary, continuation, academic high and vocational high—we have set up a foundation level of operating expenditure based upon actual levels existing in Ontario schools. These operating foundation levels are as follows: \$210 per elementary-school pupil, \$320 per continuation-school pupil, \$420 per academic-high-school pupil, and \$550 per vocational-school pupil. In effect, these operating foundation levels are extended by the amount of any stimulation grants paid.

For all types of schools, the foundation level for extraordinary expenditure—debt charges, capital expenditure from current funds, and expenditure on transportation—will be determined, as in the past, by approval based on certain principles, such as that debt charges for school accommodation will be approved on capital borrowings not exceeding \$20,000 per classroom for elementary schools and \$25,000 per classroom for secondary schools. Expenditures on transportation will be approved according to the same

formula used in the past, as will capital expenditures from current funds.

It will thus be seen that outlays by boards will vary tremendously, sir, in the foundation level per pupil for extraordinary expenditure, depending on their expansion rates, need for transportation and financing of new permanent improvements.

As to the question of financing the foundation programme, the province will pay to each elementary and secondary board, as a basic tax relief grant, the first 35 per cent of the extraordinary expenditure portion of its foundation programme. Thus, the province will pay to each board, as a basic tax relief grant, the first \$80 per pupil of the operating foundation programme of \$210 per pupil attending elementary schools; the first \$120 per pupil of the operating foundation programme of \$320 per pupil attending continuation schools; the first \$175 per pupil of the operating foundation programme of \$420 per pupil attending academic high schools; and the first \$250 per pupil of the operating foundation programme of \$550 per pupil attending vocational high schools.

The remainder of the foundation programme level will be financed jointly by the province and municipalities in a proportion based on ability to pay as measured by equalized assessment per classroom unit. It is obvious from this that some boards will have enough local revenue to finance the balance of the foundation programme after the basic tax relief grants are paid without an undue tax burden.

The province will pay, as an equalization grant on the operating foundation programme, the difference between the operating foundation programme level and the sum of the basic tax relief grant, and the yield of 11 mills on the equalized assessment of the public-school section or separate-school zone and of seven mills on that of the secondary-school district.

To make certain that equalization grants are used to improve the quality of education, no equalization grant on current operations can be greater than a variable percentage of a board's current cost of operating for the preceding year—a percentage to be based on equalized assessment per classroom unit and to range from 35 to 92 per cent.

The province—in addition to the 35 per cent basic tax relief grant—will pay to each board an equalization grant of a percentage of its recognized extraordinary expenditure, varying from zero to 57 per cent for elementary boards and from zero to 55 per cent for secondary

boards. The balance of the recognized extraordinary expenditure—from 65 per cent for the wealthiest boards to eight per cent or 10 per cent for the poorest—will be financed by local taxation, except for a special growth-need grant.

When recognized extraordinary expenditure per class room unit is greater than \$500 for an elementary-school board or \$1,000 for a secondary-school board, a special growth-need grant, proportional to the excess over the above amounts, will be paid to the board. This grant is in the form of an additional percentage of the recognized extraordinary expenditure—varying from a minimum of one tenth of one per cent to 10 per cent for elementary boards and to 20 per cent for secondary boards. However, the total grant on recognized extraordinary expenditure cannot be greater than 95 per cent. This grant helps to keep the local tax burdens at a reasonable level, even in the face of rapid expansion necessitating, of course, much new construction, and in the face of high transportation expenditure.

In addition to basic tax relief grants and equalization grants, the government will continue to encourage special services and desirable administrative and organizational structure by means of stimulation grants. These grants will be paid to boards providing free textbooks, approved library books, free milk, free instruction in home economics and industrial arts to non-resident pupils, municipal inspection, and evening classes.

A special feature of the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan, 1964, will be the corporation tax adjustment grant which will equalize the benefits to be derived from corporation assessment within a municipality among all the elementary school boards in the municipality. No corporation assessment will be taken away from any board now possessing it; but instead, the province will pay a corporation tax adjustment grant, calculated at the 1962 average public-school mill rate on commercial assessment in the municipality, on the excess of that proportion of the total non-farm, non-residential corporation assessment of the municipality which constitutes the board's residential and farm assessment of the total residential and farm assessment of the municipality over the corporation assessment taxable by the board. I am sure the hon. members opposite, Mr. Speaker, all understand this.

This grant will be considered as local revenue. Since the additional assessment on which the grant is based will be added to the other assessment available to the board and

used in calculating equalization rates and grant limitation percentages, the grant itself will not be subject to the limitations on grants dealt with in the next section of my remarks.

To smooth the transition from the previous grant system to the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan, 1964, the percentage that the 1964 grant is of the 1963 cost of operating, is not to be more than 20 per cent higher than the percentage the 1963 grants were of the 1962 cost of operating, nor is it to be more than five per cent less.

The general effect of this provision will be to spread over a number of years unusually large increases or decreases in grant; it will also function as a safety valve to control possible inaccuracies in the formulas in their first year of operation.

To ensure that boards do not use the increases in grant to lower their mill rates or maintain unusually low mill rates, while at the same time spending at a level well under the foundation programme level, an over-all limitation on grants has been provided for. As such boards increase their local contribution towards education so that it approaches the mill rate for current operations suggested by the province—11 mills for elementary, seven for secondary—such boards will, of course, receive all of the grants to which the formulas would entitle them.

I think it is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that because of the complexities that arise in implementing the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan and the large additional sums of money that will be required in the present year and that are bound to be required in the years ahead, we must look very carefully at the costs of new school construction. Controls over school construction, and research and investigation into new materials and new methods of construction are being pursued by The Department of Education. In addition, plans are being made to help eliminate inefficient use of the educational tax dollar, by creating larger units of school administration, particularly at the elementary-school level. No matter how much money we may channel into our school system, it is doubtful if we can obtain equality of educational opportunity and efficiency of administration unless we reduce the number of administrative units in the province as a whole. Our present plans are aimed at reducing the number of elementary-school units considerably. Much has already been done to accomplish this in the secondary-school area, but our efforts will continue undiminished.

With the distribution of these regulations, Mr. Speaker, to implement the principles of

the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan as I have outlined them to you this afternoon, we are entering into a new era in the financing of our elementary- and secondary-school education. I think we are all agreed that the education of our young people must be a first charge of the government. Education cannot wait. The future of our province and its people for generations to come depends on a productive educational system. With the great record of achievement that lies behind, we can approach with confidence the challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a question relevant to the statement he has just made? I will not ask him to explain the statement, Mr. Speaker, but I would like to inquire how many larger units at the elementary level have been set up in the past year?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that I have the information off-hand as to the number of new central areas that have been created, but there is a fair number. I will be very happy to get the exact number for the hon. member. They were created, as you know, primarily in the rural sections of our province. I would be going from memory, but I think now only six out of every 100 elementary-school students attend a one-room school in this province. I think I am roughly correct in that number.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit another question? Would he have the figures available which would indicate, in rough proportions, how many more provincial tax dollars will be contributed this year as contrasted with last year, in percentage perhaps, taking into account what would have been the normal growth?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would think, Mr. Speaker, I am just going from memory again, that the natural growth amount required under the past year, or the past system, would be in the neighbourhood of \$13 million to \$15 million, so that this new foundation plan would represent an increase of roughly \$40 million over and above what might have been the case if the other plan had been continued. Now these, Mr. Speaker, are approximate figures.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister pleases, I just want to ask one question. When you

were speaking of the elementary schools, I do presume that you were speaking of both the public and the separate, am I right?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I was speaking of both public and separate all through.

Mr. Belanger: Thanks very much.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: First order: resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I have nothing as startling to reveal as the hitherto unsuspected fact that distillers, or breweries, or manufacturers, or life insurance companies, or even trade unions, might from time to time contribute to political parties. Nor do I intend to repeat the suggestions made by my hon. colleagues and myself earlier last week insofar as these matters are concerned. Certainly it should be obvious to the government, and we will hope that we will see some action, that the public wants publicity attached to this type of donation and the public is entitled to expect real government consideration of this very serious problem. Very probably if there is such legislation brought down, if the government brings it down, there should be top limits on this type of donation.

I do, however, Mr. Speaker, want to comment on some of the activities that have engaged our attention since January 15. First of all, sir, I wish to commend you most sincerely for the firm, authoritative and fair manner in which you have approached your office. Your task is not an easy one, nor are the decisions you have made always been the obvious. You have, however, clearly and simply outlined your position and left no doubt in our minds that in this House, you are the only Speaker. Even though on occasion some of your rulings have not met with universal acclaim, your approach has earned the real respect of each and every hon. member of this assembly.

Then, too, I wanted to say a word about some of the speeches we have heard in the past several days. It has been remarked that we have in our membership more new faces

than perhaps any legislative assembly has had before. Already we have heard from many of our new hon. members. Their contributions have, in my opinion, been of exceptional quality and will earn for this House the respect of all of the people of Ontario.

I do particularly want to commend the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop), and I am sorry, sir, he is not in his seat this afternoon, for the remarks made in his maiden speech. Though a government member, sir, he has not hesitated to quickly point out a serious shortcoming in the government's approach to matters of health. I do hope that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) was paying some attention to what he had to say. In the past the hon. Minister seemed to play down the importance of having more hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto. He heard from one of the new hon. members a very strong criticism of this approach of the government over the past many years. There is no doubt, sir, that there is a real shortage of hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto and the people of Metropolitan Toronto are entitled to government action in this regard. There is a shortage of hospital beds throughout the whole of the province of Ontario and the people of Ontario are entitled to some real action in this regard. The suggestion put forward by the hon. member for Forest Hill is a new one and certainly deserves the most careful consideration.

But the whole field of medical care wants careful study, and in an earlier debate this was clearly spelled out. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) indicated he was not in favour of compulsion. This was the word he used, and appeared to reject out of hand for this reason, the resolution put forward by the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis).

His objection had the old and familiar ring. His predecessor used to vow on all appropriate occasions that he was going to defend local autonomy and he was going to defend it to the death. The Tories have been saying this for these 20-odd years they have been in government and they have been getting away with this same sort of nonsense for years and years. What do they really mean? What does the hon. Prime Minister really mean when he says we have no compulsion and he is against compulsion?

He said there is no compulsion in automobile insurance. This, sir, is nonsense, as you well know. We give the people of

Ontario the right to drive their cars if they have insurance or if they throw away \$20 in lieu of having an insurance policy—and we require them to carry a certificate to prove it. If this is not compulsion, what would the hon. Prime Minister call it?

In the field of hospital insurance, the large bulk of Ontario people are compelled to be insured. A few, such as the self-employed, are given some choice. But except for Ontario's millionaires, who do not have to worry about this sort of thing, what real choice is there? Is this not compulsion, Mr. Speaker?

Then through its arm, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, the government rules the hospitals of Ontario with a hand of iron. Even the moving of offices within a hospital—as petty a matter and a matter that can concern no one really except the administrators of the hospitals—even that event, sir, requires the approval of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

Presently we are concerned with labour disputes in Trenton, at the hospital in Trenton, and more recently at several hospitals in Windsor. These disputes revolve substantially around wage demands. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission demands lists of salary schedules and these schedules must be approved before the salaries can be paid. They cannot be varied without OHSC approval. Yet they put up the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) to initiate all sorts of inquiries to determine what is going on and why it is going on. Why does the government not bring this dispute into its proper perspective and admit that it is the one, through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, that controls these things? It should not try to hide behind the skirts of the hackneyed phrase, no compulsion.

The whole question of nurses' salaries relates to the availability of nurses and certainly will be discussed very substantially during the estimates of the hon. Minister of Health. We suffer from nursing shortages and this is no secret to any hon. member of this House. The hospital services commission has a great deal to do with this. They determine salary schedules and the government has the responsibility for these decisions. No amount of excuses can get away from these facts.

Yet we hear from the hon. Prime Minister the phrase, we do not believe in compulsion.

There used to be a gentleman, sir, in the public life of this country, named Tommy Church. He was a former mayor of Toronto

and a member of the House of Commons. One of his favourite speeches was to the effect that we had too many laws, too many restrictions and too many compulsions. He used to say we should scrap all of our statutes and let ourselves be governed only by the Ten Commandments. Perhaps he was right, but our way of life presently does not allow this sort of thing. Every statute that this government brings into this House and that this House enacts into law involves compulsion and we all know it. The Industrial Safety Acts, introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour, certainly are not being challenged by anyone, least of all the hon. Prime Minister, on the ground that they will compel certain people to act in a safe manner.

Let us be honest about our approach, Mr. Speaker, let us throw away all these outworn clichés, let us get down to facts and discuss the issues at hand in an effort to arrive at the best solution and not surround the legislative processes with high-sounding but meaningless phrases.

Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I addressed a question to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) concerning some statements that had appeared in the press relative to the human rights code. The hon. Attorney-General rose and rather caustically suggested that I had addressed the question to the wrong Minister, sir, that really he had no responsibility for this but he had discussed the matter with his colleague, the hon. Minister of Labour, and it was his responsibility. Then he went on to say that the idea behind the administration of the human rights code was mediation and they were going to attempt to mediate any apparent disagreements that took place. And in the event that that did not work, if somebody would come forward and file a complaint, perhaps somebody—and I presume that other somebody would be the hon. Minister of Labour—would take some action.

It seems, Mr. Speaker, rather surprising to me that the chief law officer of the Crown can dismiss so lightly and so out of hand the challenge hurled at the government by a gentleman who chose to be quoted and re-quoted in the press saying he was going to ignore the law and he was going to carry on the way he thought he should. This was not a question of saying that the law was wrong or that the law had been misinterpreted. The gentleman who was quoted in the newspaper said: "I don't care what the law is; I am going to carry on in the way I think is best."

Surely, Mr. Speaker, if the office occupied

by the hon. Attorney-General means anything it means that as the chief law enforcement officer of this province he has a duty, and a real duty, to see that the laws of Ontario are enforced.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): He always fulfills it.

Mr. Singer: I am not too sure!

The hon. Attorney-General rose from his seat and tried to slough off this whole thing on the basis that it did not matter and I suggest to him, sir, along with his hon. colleagues in the front bench, that these things do matter. If we are to have respect for law and order in this province, when it is brought to the attention of the hon. Attorney-General that some member of the public said: I don't care what the law is, I am going to disobey it; that the hon. Attorney-General should be eager to rise in this House and say, I am going to enforce the law. The answer he gave is an insult to the office which he holds.

Mr. Speaker, there is another point that I want to deal with. It concerns the widening of Highway 401. As we know, within Metropolitan Toronto Highway 401 is being widened from four lanes to 12 lanes. A very substantial job of work is being done by The Department of Highways, a lot of dollars are being expended for this purpose. This is a matter that has been discussed in the election campaign, in various public meetings. It is a matter of concern to many hon. members of this House. My hon. colleague, the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite), government members such as the hon. member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton), the hon. member for York Mills (Mr. Bales), the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells) and the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young)—all of our ridings, all six of these ridings, lie beside the portion of Highway 401 about to be widened.

I do not know that I can speak for the other five hon. gentlemen, I know that many of them have appeared at public meetings, along with me, and have said at public meetings that they are very concerned about this. But the point is that in this widening it is necessary for the government to expropriate many properties. Insofar as their programme of expropriation is concerned, as far as I know, they have dealt fairly and equitably with those people whose land they have taken away. I would anticipate had there been violent complaint, or a substantial number of complaints, insofar as the expro-

priatees are concerned, that we would have heard about it before now. But in the widening there has been an effect, and a real effect, on many properties—several hundred, perhaps 300 or 400 or 500 properties—which were not affected by expropriation. There has been a real effect on the value of these properties. There is no doubt, sir, that bringing a modern highway, 12 lanes in width, to the borders of a property that was protected from it by another building or by distance or by landscaping in the past, by bringing this highway right to the borders of the property today, it is going to have a very serious effect on the value of that property.

This is not idle gossip, nor is it something that cannot be proven time and time again. It has been proven, at least to my satisfaction, to a variety of civil servants who work in The Department of Highways. These gentlemen—and there has been a whole group of them—have been to various public meetings and have heard these complaints.

Some properties have depreciated a quarter, a third or more of their value and the government says: well, it is too bad.

It is too bad that our laws will not allow those people whose properties have depreciated to be compensated. The law presently relates only to expropriation. If we expropriate, we will pay; but if we do not take any portion of your land, we will not pay. The fact is, sir, that a few hundred home owners, a few hundred families in the province of Ontario, are being called upon to bear a very substantial loss for the benefit of all of the rest of the people of Ontario and the government, to this date at least, has given them little more than sympathy and promises—little more than sympathy.

It would seem to me, sir, that all of the problems that are involved in building a super highway system such as those currently involved in the widening of Highway 401, should somewhere along the line take into consideration the problem faced by people who have to suffer through no fault of their own.

There is nothing that these people did, sir, that put them in this position. It was the fact that Ontario grew. It was the fact that Metropolitan Toronto explosively expanded and suddenly these people—homeowners, owners of businesses, people who have grouped together and built churches, synagogues and so on—have found that the properties in which they had invested hundreds of thousands, millions of dollars have been depreciated. And there is no remedy.

It would seem to me, sir, that it would only be good common sense and equity that the government should be prepared to say that where there has been this kind of depreciation of property value, we will do something about it. It is no answer, sir, to suggest that the law does not allow us to move. The law is made by governments and if the law is inequitable, if the law is not just, then it can be changed by governments to become equitable and to become just.

I understand, sir, that the brief—I have the brief here on my table and it is a very able brief—is presently in the hands of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton).

Mr. Speaker, it is being studied by himself and his officials. The problem raised in the brief is certainly nothing new. He and his officials have been hearing about it for many, many months and I understand, sir, that in the near future the hon. Minister is going to receive a deputation representative of the citizens who are affected in this way.

I would urge, sir, that the hon. Minister pay attention to the real problem that has been created by the necessary widening of Highway 401 and I would urge upon the government the real consideration that they should not ask a tiny minority of our people to pay for expansion demanded by all of the people of Ontario. Why should a few suffer for the benefit of the many?

If there is any sense of equity and justice in the minds of the government, they will approach this matter not on the basis of what the present existing law says, but on the basis of whether or not harm has been done and on the basis of whether or not, as a fair-thinking government, they are prepared to take some action which will deprive many people of a substantial part of their life-savings.

Now, sir, I want to turn to the Throne Speech. I was very disappointed in His Honour's remarks on January 15. Surely we can expect from the government something more than the pre-election flurry of apparent legislative activity surrounded with all the correct titles which properly identify the problem but offer little more than words as the solution.

The time has come when our words must be a real indication of action about to be taken rather than an excuse for inaction. Where is the government of Ontario's plan for the sixties? In this age of technological advance we must harness science for the advantage of all of the people of Ontario and further the good of all the people of Ontario

by the proper use of our scientific achievements. Words alone, nostalgic as they may be, or posturings, no matter how validly they identify current problems are not going to secure Ontario's place in the sun.

Our future depends to a unique extent on the speed with which we come to terms with the world of change.

There is no more dangerous an illusion than the comfortable doctrine that the world owes us a living. One of the dangers of the Frost-Robarts approach to life is the thought that whatever we do, whenever we run into trouble, we can always rely on our special relationship with someone or other to bail us out—the United States, perhaps, the British Commonwealth, or the federal government.

Surely the facts of life must be known now to the people who lead the government of Ontario and there must be a recognition that Ontario, the wealthiest province in Canada—and the keystone of Canadian prosperity—will have just as much influence and prosperity as it deserves.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Is the hon. member not proud he is living here?

Mr. Singer: Well, I am proud, but I could be much prouder, Mr. Speaker, if the Speech from the Throne had indicated some real progress.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): We are proud of the people; it is the government we are against.

Mr. Singer: We have no accumulated reserves upon which to live, Mr. Speaker, and mouthings and criticisms such as those put forward by the hon. Minister of Mines are the very thing, Mr. Speaker, that I am deploing in this speech this afternoon. And I think the people of Ontario go along with me in expressing this view.

There should be one theme running through our government action. It is the theme of change and a long overdue need for this government to adapt itself to different conditions. This is the challenge facing every member of this Legislature.

Perhaps it is not necessary to point out that we are living in a time of such rapid scientific change that our children are accepting, as part of their everyday lives, things that would have been dismissed as science fiction just a few years ago. The 15-year period from 1960 onward, will embrace an era of technical change, particularly in industrial methods, greater than the whole industrial revolution of the past 250 years.

When we understand, sir, that 97 per cent of all the scientists who have ever lived in the history of the world since the days of Euclid and Pythagoras and Archimedes, are alive and at work today, we get some idea of the rate of progress we have to face and of the immense talent available to us in accepting the challenge of the sixties.

Our problem is not the acceptance of technological advance, with all that it could mean in the terms of unemployment, but the conscious purposive use of scientific progress to provide undreamed-of living standards and the possibility of leisure ultimately on an unbelievable scale. This is why we in this parliament must devote a lot more thought to providing for the use of leisure and this is why again we shall have to be a lot more imaginative about the provision for retraining workers made redundant by the development of new skills and new techniques.

Our programmes of retraining, sir, have been most disappointing. The number of people who have been able to take advantage of them have been just a tiny portion of the number of people who actively need retraining. The picayune sums of money—paid weeks and months late—have had a very serious effect on the success of our limited retraining programmes.

It is hard to determine whether the complete blame lies with this government or should be shared with the federal government; but between the two levels of government, sir, this whole retraining programme needs to be re-examined from top to bottom. The government has to be prepared to do something and say something that will be effective in retraining those workers who have been caught up in this great industrial change.

Now, how do we set about our task to bring a new approach of government to the problems of the sixties? First, we must produce more scientists and secondly, having produced them, we must be a great deal more successful in keeping them in this province and in this country. We cannot afford to have any more Avro debacles.

Thirdly, having trained scientists and kept them here, we must make more intelligent use of them than we do presently. Finally, we must organize our industry so that it applies the results of scientific research more purposefully to our production efforts.

To accomplish the first part of our task, we must develop a more realistic attitude towards education—not only higher education but education at every level. We cannot, as a province, afford to neglect the

educational development of a single boy or girl. And I suggest, sir, that it is much more than a single boy or girl who is being neglected in Ontario today.

We cannot afford to cut off from virtually any chance of higher education, those of our children unfortunate enough to be born beyond the jurisdiction of large and financially sound metropolitan educational systems. And I suggest, sir, that this is what we have been doing for far too long. Too many of our children have been at the mercy of some 3,500 different educational jurisdictions, many of which have been unable to do the task assigned them by reason of lack of training or financial resources.

I was delighted to hear this afternoon that the hon. Minister of Education finally has recognized that this is a problem, and, apparently, there are some rumblings in The Department of Education that something is going to be done to cut down the number of units. I will be more impressed when I see this take place but I do not know which hon. Minister to believe. The hon. Prime Minister told us he does not believe in compulsion, Mr. Speaker. Hon. Mr. Frost used to say, "The glories of local autonomy outweighed all the importance of the need for this type of change." Do you believe the hon. Minister of Education this afternoon when he says he is going to "cut down the number of units even though this is going to interfere with local autonomy," and this is going to be compulsion? And somewhere along the line the government is going to have to be brave enough to say we want less than 3,500 educational units. Is that what the hon. Minister of Education means, and if that is what he means, how do you correlate this with what the hon. Prime Minister said to us the other afternoon? I hope the hon. Minister of Education is right and he is going to set about his task as he somewhat outlined it to us this afternoon.

No longer can we tolerate ever-more burdensome and artificial increases in our university admission standards, dictated only by reason of the fact that there are not enough university spaces available, nor enough university teachers trained and ready to serve in Ontario. Notwithstanding the praises we heard about separate departments and new methods under new Ministers or the same Minister to do a different function, notwithstanding all the promises we heard in the Throne Speech, there seems to me, Mr. Speaker, still no realistic approach by this Tory government to provide for the financing and do the planning necessary to achieve these ends.

I do not need to remind anyone in this House that only a few months ago the people of Ontario saw fit for better or for worse to entrust to—

Mr. Whicher: For worse.

Mr. Singer: The worse perhaps, to entrust to the Tory Party the reins of government for another four years. But surely in doing so they expected, anticipated and are entitled to more than the meaningless words that we have just been given in the Speech from the Throne. These words should have implied a programme of legislation along the line that I have already referred to; unfortunately, however, they seem to be nothing more than a series of excuses for a lack of action.

Not too long ago some 300 engineers held a reunion. These gentlemen had formerly worked in the Avro plant in Malton and they decided to meet together to discuss the old days when they used to work on the Arrow. Unfortunately for all of us, they were not able to meet in Malton or even in the province of Ontario or even in the Dominion of Canada. They gathered together in California where they are now all employed. Can there be any greater indictment of lack of planning on the part of government in this province and in this Dominion when that sort of thing can happen?

With great fanfare our government created a Department of Economics and Development a few years ago, and gave to the Minister of the day—some people used to call him "Rapid Robert" from the way he got around so quickly—unusual and extraordinary authority and spending power in order to promote the economic development of the province. One of his main achievements seems to have been making the hippo more famous than the maple leaf. As the hippo gave way to the moose so he has given way to the new hon. Minister from Don Mills (Mr. Randall), who arrived on the scene in the midst of much blowing of bugles and beating of drums. One would have thought that the new hon. Minister, whose praises have been so loudly sung in government press releases, would have been able to impress his hon. Cabinet colleagues more than he has done, and in so impressing them would have inserted some new thoughts for the development of Ontario into the Speech from the Throne. But this is another one of the disappointments, I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that we will have to continue to put up with.

I would have hoped that this government would have been able to say, "We want our engineers and scientists to stay in Ontario; we want those who have left to come back, we are creating an atmosphere which will make more intelligent use of your planning and your talents and your ability. We have new industries which will challenge your training and resourcefulness; we are creating an atmosphere which will provide earnings competitive with those in other jurisdictions which at the moment seem more attractive. We are creating an atmosphere wherein your training and resourcefulness will be held in such high regard by your fellow citizens that you will want to stay here and be a part of the development of Ontario."

But we have had none of this, none of this thinking at all, Mr. Speaker, in the Throne Speech. I would have hoped that we would have heard in His Honour's remarks some reference to the vastly expanded research facilities both in the field of education and of industry, and research is so important. There is no indication whatsoever that this government is prepared to spend worthwhile sums of money in educational research.

Other than lip service to the Ontario Research Foundation in the years that I have been in the House, there has been no change of heart which would lead our trained people to believe that we are prepared to devote sufficient amounts of Ontario dollars in projects necessary to cope with the challenge of the sixties. And surely this is a field where this government should be anxious and eager to give leadership but, again, Mr. Speaker, none of this in the Throne Speech.

Finally, presuming that there was a promise of a better educational system, of government encouragement toward trained personnel to stay in Ontario and to work here, and of real government participation in educational industrial research, the most startling omission from His Honour's speech is the lack of any plan to harness our assets for the good of all sections of this province.

We in the Liberal Party in the past have talked about the possibility of using such Ontario assets as Hydro, the Ontario Northland Railway, our taxing powers and our natural resources in such a manner as to encourage new industries to locate in some of the so-called depressed areas of the province, or those areas that have not yet been able to take part in our industrial development. But where, Mr. Speaker, is the plan for northern Ontario, or for Windsor, or for Cornwall, or for the farmers, or for the thousands of

students who leave our schools year after year to take their place as citizens in our community without proper training. Where are these plans?

We continue to maintain a system of municipal government that is older than Confederation itself. The 1,000 separate units based on artificial boundaries that might have made some sense more than five generations ago, today frustrate the likelihood of regional planning and regional development. We hear nothing from the government benches in response to this very serious lack in advanced thinking. His Honour's speech does not give us a vague promise of change in this direction.

The problem in this country today, in this province today, is not unemployment but the concern for job security. Those who are at present employed are most concerned about whether their jobs will be in existence five years from now, or 10 years from now. The thousands of youngsters who leave school every year deserve some indication that they are joining the economic stream with sufficient training to enable them to obtain jobs and hold jobs which will support their families and themselves. That there is no real indication that we are able to do this is an intolerable reflection on our so-called civilization.

John Kenneth Galbraith warned the world a few years ago that social imbalance is the inevitable consequence of the unplanned affluent society. And we are finding this imbalance in the growing number of young people and old people who cannot find employment. This is why we need new industry, and revitalization of declining industry and of declining areas to provide new hope for the people of Ontario.

We must relate our planning research to the problems of the war on world poverty.

It seems such a waste, Mr. Speaker, that we are devoting so much of our initiative and capital to producing better detergents or finer colour television sets, to enable the image-makers of the ad game, who more recently and perhaps quite successfully have turned their attentions to politics, to convince us all to buy a little more of something we did not even know we wanted in the first place.

Surely the time is long overdue that these energies and abilities should be developed into providing products which could be used by the people of Africa and of South America. We must combat one of the real dangers of our age—mass poverty, and the problems presented by these undeveloped countries. And selfishly, too, perhaps in so doing we can pro-

vide challenging outlets for employment for our people in the expansion of industry in the province of Ontario. These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the reasons for my disappointment and dismay in the remarks made by His Honour at the opening of this session of the Legislature.

The people of Ontario deserve better treatment from their government. The promises of the last campaign are being translated into four more years of the same. It is too bad that the so-called new Robarts government is afraid to face the challenge of the sixties.

Having listened to His Honour's remarks, I have been left with a feeling of great disappointment. I had hoped that this new government of ours would have paid some attention to the ideas and thinking of such people as Galbraith and others who advised the late President Kennedy in his approach to the New Frontier; to those persons such as Harold Wilson and others in the United Kingdom who are offering an alternative to the present government in that country. In preparing these remarks, I have drawn heavily on some of their thinking and make no apologies for doing so, because I believe this is the sort of approach that the challenge of the sixties demands.

You heard the amendment moved to the address by my hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) and I think it is important that it be read again because this expresses in just a few words the sentiments I have been trying to put forward this afternoon.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Our amendment does it better.

Mr. Singer: Well, I was going to comment on that of the NDP as well.

I was going to say—and I will say it now that the hon. member for Woodbine has interjected—that we have no objection to supporting the amendment to the amendment because it is just a rephrasing of what we said, it is exactly the same thing and apparently we are agreed on yet another issue. They had to come second and they worded it in a slightly different way.

But let me read to the House, in concluding my remarks, this amendment, and let me express the hope that in reading it, that the amendment, the speech of my hon. leader and the speeches of others in this House who will follow in the Throne debate, will make some impression on the hon. leader of this government and that we will be able to look forward to bigger and better things in Ontario in the sixties.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) moved, seconded by the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume):

That the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

This House regrets that Her Majesty's government has failed to proclaim a programme designed to meet the challenges of the sixties.

And this House regrets that the government has chosen to use empty and hollow phrases as a substitute for action, rather than, as it should, seize the opportunity to chart an imaginative and comprehensive programme designed to encourage the social, economic and educational development of the province of Ontario.

Could anything be more correct?

And this House further regrets that the Speech from the Throne indicates that the government dissipates the confidence of the people who returned it to office in that it now shows a lack of awareness and a refusal to act upon important problems of immediate concern to the people of Ontario, such as automation and job security, a comprehensive programme of medical care using the experience gained in other jurisdictions, a fair and equitable pension plan, a code of laws designed to recognize and advance the rights and interests of the working man, a programme of protection for the consumer, a method whereby farmers can be afforded a fair and adequate return for their efforts, a recognition of the potential of and a plan for the development of northern Ontario, and an acceptance by the government of responsibility for equipping every boy and girl in Ontario with sufficient education and training to enable him or her to bear a responsible, useful and satisfying role in meeting the challenge of the sixties.

I would hope, sir, that this House will see fit to support this amendment.

Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North): Mr. Speaker, in rising today to take part in this my first address to this House, I, of course, must follow form as all hon. members already have done and congratulate you, and I do this with utmost sincerity, because I believe from the short time we have seen you in action you will be a fair and able Speaker and one of whom this House can be proud.

I would also like to add my congratulations to the hon. member for Waterloo North

(Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard), who moved and seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I think that their addresses and those of the new hon. members who have preceded me have been very worthwhile.

As the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) has already mentioned, I too would like to offer some special words of congratulation to the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop). I believe we all in this House appreciate the contribution which he has and is going to make. He has made a fine contribution to this country already in other fields and I am sure that this will be heightened by the contribution that he makes here in this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the first representative of the new riding of Scarborough North, a riding which was carved out of the reasonably new riding of York Scarborough which belonged to the old traditional riding of York East. This new riding includes many old communities such as the village of Agincourt, but mainly it is a riding which is composed of suburban dwellers, urban people who live in this riding and in the main work in the city of Toronto.

They are people much like many of us who are buying homes, they have highly mortgaged homes, they are raising young families and they have to live in this area in order that they may work in a metropolitan area like Toronto. Mr. Speaker, these people appreciate the more adequate voice which they will now have in the government of this province by the forward step that occurred when redistribution added 10 additional seats to the Metropolitan Toronto area.

Mr. Speaker, I, of course, have some feelings of my own as I stand here and make this maiden speech, because I can remember the times when I was in high school that I used to come and sit in the galleries here and watch George Drew and E. B. Jolliffe tangle horns and think that perhaps one day I might be fortunate and lucky enough to be able to sit in this Chamber.

As I now stand here and make this speech I reflect that there are probably few countries in the world where this can happen, where anyone, regardless of background, amount of money, regardless of who their parents are, can become an elected member of their Legislature. So I am very proud to be here today.

Now, Mr. Speaker, having listened to the remarks that have just preceded mine: the hon. member for Downsview called for bigger and better things in the sixties. I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that the people of

Ontario decided last September 25 that they wanted bigger and better things in the sixties and they went about it the right way.

The hon. member, Mr. Speaker, in referring to the Throne Speech, talks about not even vague promises of change. I would say this to him, Mr. Speaker, changes happen so fast in this province that they have completely left him behind and he has missed them. Mr. Speaker, the vigour and enthusiasm of all the hon. members of the Cabinet, I think, has brought new life to each of their departments. But particularly this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, because of my background in education, I would like to talk for a few minutes about The Department of Education.

Certainly from a trustee's point of view, for very many years this department was a faraway ivory tower which was aloof and out of touch with the quickly moving currents of educational change. However, this has all been changed, Mr. Speaker. When the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) assumed the Education portfolio a few years ago he began a revitalizing process within the department. The new programme for secondary schools in Ontario, a plan which is now universally known as the Robarts plan, was introduced.

I would like to talk about it in a few minutes, but first I want to say a word about the present hon. Minister of Education, the member for Peel (Mr. Davis). Sir, he has and is ably carrying on this programme of revitalization and he is expanding it to even a greater degree. Evidence of this is given to this House today in his address on the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan for 1964.

I would say this, Mr. Speaker—and in doing so I know that I speak for all in education in this province when I pay tribute to the hon. Minister of Education—he has come out of the ivory tower here at Queen's Park and he has mixed with trustees, with teachers and with educational officials. He has become known personally by hundreds of thousands of these people and, Mr. Speaker, these people now feel that they are working together as a team with The Department of Education. They do not feel that this is a faraway, aloof ivory tower any more. This, of course, Mr. Speaker, is of vital importance today, because every community in Ontario faces practical problems in education—shortage of teachers, shortage of school accommodation and shortage of money. In addition there are constant pressures for change in the subjects that we teach and in our methods of teaching and today we have to abandon what we thought would satisfy people a few years ago. Today we have to abandon the easy thought that we can

be satisfied to educate only a few people exceedingly well and all the rest of our people less well.

(Mr. W. G. Noden takes the chair.)

The times that we live in now, Mr. Speaker, call upon us to give maximum development to every individual at every level. No nation today can expect to be ignorant and free, but ignorance means something different today than it did a few years ago. Matters which in the years gone by seemed to be the business of only a few people are now recognized by an increasing number of Canadians as being their business too. Intelligent citizenship does not consist in having a simple faith in democracy. Today it calls for a thorough knowledge of political principles and institutions and of history and of economics. It requires ability to read, to understand and to test the logic of arguments far more complicated than any that have hitherto been addressed to the public at large; and further, Mr. Speaker, I think we should hold fast to this idea that our homes, our schools, our universities, and in their social environment, our children shall be educated to live with others to attain their highest individual success and happiness and to prepare themselves for citizenship in a world society.

Mr. Speaker, the test of our educational system is whether it has helped children to become fully developed human beings. We are failing in our purpose if children merely go to school to walk the treadmill of vocational preparation. But I would say we are likewise failing if children leave school prematurely with neither purpose in life nor any training to earn a living and be useful to society.

A few years ago, Mr. Speaker, our government, as I have already said, did some soul searching in an attempt to find out what was wrong with our educational system. It was apparent at that time that many pupils who had neither the ambition nor the capacity to proceed to further education lost interest and dropped out of school. A plan was devised to preserve the best features of the existing system and to introduce innovations that would meet the needs of changing conditions in order that all our young people would receive the maximum benefit from our educational facilities. This plan was the Robarts plan. It is now in its second year of operation. What are the results? Is it succeeding? It can be said, Mr. Speaker, that 90 to 95 per cent of the secondary-school boards in Ontario have adopted some features of this plan. They have not been obliged to

adopt all the programme, however. Since all city boards and schools of 15 teachers or more have adopted some facet of this new programme, more than 95 per cent of the pupils of Ontario have come in contact with the plan. Statistically I am told 55 per cent of the pupils in the province in Grade 10 belong to the arts and science branch and 45 per cent of the pupils are enrolled in the business and commerce, and science technology and trades branch. Also, Mr. Speaker, of particular interest are the new special vocational schools which are being established to offer occupational courses of two years' duration. These schools accept pupils whose main forte is not academic work. They offer to these pupils a variety of occupational courses but the programme is also geared to provide 50 per cent of a pupil's time in academic work.

Mr. Speaker, in the old days these students would gain admission to a regular collegiate institute and likely drop out at the end of Grade 10 with a very unsatisfactory educational background. Now they will leave these vocational schools as full-fledged graduates with some basic skills which will help them earn a living. One of these schools opened last September in my riding of Scarborough North. It is called the Bendale Vocational School and cost \$2.5 million. It was financed completely under the federal and provincial vocational-school building programme. Mr. Speaker, this school is now filled to capacity and has proved so successful that the Scarborough board of education is planning to build another school of similar nature as quickly as possible.

Although the Robarts plan has only been, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, in operation for two years, definite trends are beginning to show which indicate it will have a profound effect on the drop-out problem. In the township of Scarborough the average pupil retention factor of all secondary schools was 73.7 per cent in 1959. This has risen to 79.9 per cent for 1963. In 1959, Mr. Speaker, the number of students in secondary schools in the township of Scarborough was 3.5 per cent of the total population of the township. In 1963, the percentage of students had risen to approximately six per cent of the total population. It will take three or four more years before a definite appraisal of the plan can be made, but it appears, Mr. Speaker, that it is meeting the educational challenge of our times. When one reviews it and the results of it, that part about education in our hon. friend's motion, the amendment to the Throne Speech has a very hollow sound.

Our job now, Mr. Speaker, is to sell this new Robarts plan actively—sell it to the institutions of higher learning and the business community, who seem to be lagging behind in their appreciation of what we are trying to do. I hope that by the time the first graduates from the new programme are ready to enter some of our universities, that the universities will have adjusted their entrance requirements to fit in with the courses that are being offered under the new plan in our secondary schools.

Likewise, Mr. Speaker, business and industry must realize that the four-year arts and science course is an excellent course for those who will be employed in retail trades, and financial and service occupations, where the ability to communicate is a prime requisite.

While I am on the subject of education, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the many thousands of members of the teaching profession throughout this province, who are on the front line of our educational system. They do a wonderful job. I would also like to pay tribute to the many hundreds of school trustees across this province who work tirelessly to make our educational system succeed. I know, Mr. Speaker, of their devotion and sacrifice to this cause. I know of their dedication to this work. To serve as a school trustee is to make a substantial social contribution to your community, because on the school board rests the obligation to provide what is necessary in the way of education. I hope that the government will not consider seriously the demands that are being made to bring some of the powers and rights of school boards under the control of municipal councils. This would be a backward step and certainly not in the best interests of education.

Further, Mr. Speaker, while I am talking about these school trustees of this province, I would like to draw to the attention of the House the results of a poll conducted last fall by the Ontario School Trustees Council. Ballots were distributed to all boards of education, all collegiate-institute boards and high-school boards and to most of the elementary-school boards in this province. Each trustee was asked if he thought school trustees should be paid, much in a similar manner as members of municipal councils are? The overall result was in excess of 2.5-to-1 in favour of payment of school trustees—4,225 individual trustees voted in favour and 1,606 voted against. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that at this session of the Legislature the hon. Minister of Education will give serious consideration to introducing permissive legislation to

allow school trustees to be paid in this province. I personally feel that this would be a progressive and forward step.

We have also heard much, Mr. Speaker, about the institutes of technology programme and I hope that the hon. Minister of Education will seriously consider the establishment of another institute of technology similar to Ryerson somewhere in the eastern section of Metropolitan Toronto. I would also like to commend the government for proposing to set up a select committee to study the problems of youth—not only those problems, Mr. Speaker, that have to do with education, but also the social problems concerned with our youth. This, I think, is a forward step and is in line with the already instituted establishment of the youth branch in The Department of Education. This committee, I am sure, when it begins to function, will continue to widen the government's progress in the field of youth. Certainly there are areas which must be looked at. I think, Mr. Speaker, you and many hon. members of the House probably followed with interest the report in the *Toronto Telegram* of a special squad on youth and the law. Certainly the reporters who wrote this pinpointed some of these problems of youth in the sixties.

In the field of commuter service, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have received and read the first report by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation Study Committee. It shows that it is physically feasible to use a number of existing railway rights-of-way in the Metropolitan Toronto area for commuter or rapid-transit rail service. I hope now, as this committee progresses, it will bring in a report to show how adequate commuter service can be provided in this Metropolitan Toronto area. Certainly the residents of my riding are waiting with anticipation for a further report on this very necessary field of modern transportation.

Mr. Speaker, for the next few minutes I would like to deal with the subject of medical insurance—one which was debated at some length last week and during which I believe some erroneous statements and impressions were presented.

First, let me say, I believe that the health of the people of our province is of the utmost importance and that we must have a plan by which all who wish can obtain health insurance. I further believe that at the present time this should be available on a voluntary basis but that it should be available to all residents of Ontario regardless of their existing health condition. The plan should be obtainable from either the present non-profit

medical-insurance agencies operating in the field or the private insurance companies now operating also in this field. I feel, Mr. Speaker, the function of government in the medical-insurance field should be to assist those people who cannot afford to cover themselves, that is those in the indigent, marginal indigent and low-income categories. Secondly, it should be to make sure that coverage is available to all those who are now normally considered poor risks and perhaps cannot obtain insurance. Thirdly, I think it is the government's duty to ensure that medical insurance is non-cancellable, that is, it can only be cancelled by the person buying the insurance.

Mr. Speaker, it is, of course, very obvious to all of us that these are the basic ground rules under which Bill 163 was introduced by our government last year—the bill that is now being reviewed by the Hagey commission. In this House last week the members of the New Democratic Party talked in glowing terms about the compulsory Medicare scheme enacted in the province of Saskatchewan and endeavoured to show us what a glowing success this scheme has been, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) went even further and stated that the plan in Saskatchewan had been an unqualified success. Against this, Mr. Speaker, those who spoke also wrote off the only other medical-insurance plan operating in Canada—the one in the province of Alberta—as a failure. Let us, therefore, take a look at these two plans.

The Saskatchewan plan is, of course, a compulsory one and therefore it naturally follows that nearly all the residents of the province are covered by the plan. However, it is well to remember that after the initial plan was introduced and the ensuing trouble that took place, the plan was amended so that existing medical-insurance plans could continue operating in the province of Saskatchewan. It was also amended to allow doctors either to practise under The Medical Insurance Act, or to practise outside the Act. A person who wishes to join one of the voluntary medical-insurance plans can do so by paying \$5 a year. It is estimated, Mr. Speaker, that there are around 600,000 people insured under these voluntary agencies in the province of Saskatchewan and it is also estimated that more than half the doctors of the province do not practise under the government plan. I find it very difficult to reconcile myself to the point of view that all these people support the Saskatchewan plan, as has been implied by the

statement made last week that all groups in Saskatchewan now endorse this plan. In fact, as a matter of information, I understand that a number of members of the Saskatchewan provincial Cabinet are members of the voluntary agencies.

Dealing with the question of premiums, the stated premium for the plan is now \$12 per family per year, but of course this is only window dressing. A premium can be set at any amount that the government wishes, even lower than this, because a substantial part of the cost of the plan comes from the general revenues of the province of Saskatchewan, a province which has one of the highest tax rates in Canada. Remember, Mr. Speaker, additional financing for the Saskatchewan Medicare scheme comes from a sales tax of one and a half per cent, a one per cent corporation tax, which I assume is probably passed on to the consumer, plus a six per cent surcharge on personal income taxes. Ironically, I think, these taxes have probably raised the cost of necessary goods and it should be remembered that these higher prices also apply to those whom the scheme was originally designed to help the most.

While there has been an increase in the number of doctors coming into Saskatchewan in the last year, I find that this increase has been less than the average yearly increase during the five years immediately preceding the operation of the plan. Most of the doctors who have come into that province have been in the general-practitioner category whereas, Mr. Speaker, a high degree of those who left were specialists. There has been a substantial turnover of doctors since the plan was implemented and, I am told, approximately 400,000 people in Saskatchewan have had to find a new doctor because their own doctor had left the province.

There are many areas, Mr. Speaker, of dispute still festering in that province. We read about them even now in the newspapers and these cannot help but have an effect on the quality of medical care available to the people. To say that the Saskatchewan Medicare plan, Mr. Speaker, has been an unqualified success, I submit at this time is sheer folly. The deep wounds inflicted on that province by a scheme hastily introduced to further one man's ambition of national leadership will leave scars for generations to come, and I think, Mr. Speaker, when the ballots were counted on the night of June 18, 1962, the people of Regina showed how they felt towards this effrontery.

Mr. Speaker, let us look at the Alberta

medical-insurance plan, one which is very similar to what we are proposing here in the province of Ontario. It is a comprehensive type of medical-insurance plan available to everyone in Alberta on a voluntary basis. The government assists those in the low-income bracket to buy the insurance. It is available through the existing non-profit organizations and private insurance companies. Contrary, Mr. Speaker, to what the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), in his very eloquent and fine address last week, said to the effect that the premium was \$162 per year per family, I find that it actually is around \$144 per family per year if bought as an individual contract. If, as many of us buy our insurance, it is bought on a group basis, it is \$125 per year per family. As a matter of fact, under the existing laws in the province of Alberta governing this plan, the maximum premium above which no carrier can charge is \$159 per year per family. For those who pay no income tax, the government pays approximately one half of their premium and for those who pay less than \$500 income tax, the government pays one quarter of their premium.

As I stated earlier, Mr. Speaker, the plan is voluntary. It was advertised through the newspapers and through radio. No one was forced to join. We all know that naturally under this type of circumstance there are people who will not respond but no pressure was applied. If I was to stand here, Mr. Speaker, and give away \$5 bills, and announce this, I would venture to say I would not give away 108 \$5 bills in this Chamber.

An hon. member: Try it!

Mr. Wells: This is precisely how the voluntary aspect of the plan works. But I am told, Mr. Speaker, that probably half the policies sold by the private insurance companies were sold by one insurance company that actually put a force of salesmen in the field, something not done by any of the other companies. Now, however, at the present time—and I am informed that these are up-to-date figures—approximately 700,000 residents have taken out insurance under the Alberta medical plan. Of this group, 167,000 are receiving a government subsidy on their premium. It is estimated that this is 42 per cent of the number who would be eligible to receive the government subsidy.

Mr. Speaker, this 700,000 insured under the plan does not include such groups as

federal civil servants, railway employees, the armed services, Indians and other groups who have special contracts. Therefore it is estimated that all people who have reasonably comprehensive medical-care insurance in the province of Alberta total 1,176,000 people. And yet, Mr. Speaker, just last week the hon. member for Woodbine said, and I quote: "The legislation has failed in Alberta. Practically no one is registered under the plan." Mr. Speaker, I maintain that a plan which, within six months on a voluntary basis, together with existing insurance that was in force, is covering 84 per cent of the people of the province, is anything but a failure. I predict that the Ontario medical-insurance plan when it is presented to this House in its final form will provide for the people of Ontario an adequate, sane and sensible voluntary medical-insurance plan, which will further the health needs of this province in keeping with our traditional way of doing things.

While in the health field I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) for his activities thus far on the subject of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. I hope that he will take all steps possible to assure that the hazards of cigarette smoking are made abundantly clear to the rising generation of young people in this province. This problem, I feel, is of sufficient magnitude, to justify immediate steps being taken to institute an educational programme in conjunction with The Department of Education. Other necessary steps and programmes I am sure will evolve as the hon. Minister of Health meets with his colleagues from the other provinces and the federal Department of Health and Welfare.

In this regard also, Mr. Speaker, I think that we should not forget the growing and ever-present health problem from air pollution in our major cities and that this too requires speedy and concerted study and action.

Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased—as I know all hon. members of this House were—to hear in the Speech from the Throne that the government plans to commemorate in a special way the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald. This event, of course, takes place next January 11. I am sure from the remarks which have gone before, particularly of the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), that we are all happy that this event is to be commemorated in some special way. I am very pleased and proud to tell this House that there will open

in my riding, the riding of Scarborough North, next September, the Sir John A. Macdonald Collegiate Institute. Surprising as this fact may seem, this is the only secondary school in Ontario which will bear the name of this great Canadian. And I think this fact itself, Mr. Speaker, shows how we have neglected the history of our country.

Perhaps as a part of the commemorative project, The Department of Education could adopt an idea presented a few weeks ago by George Hogan in his column in the *Toronto Telegram*. He suggested that pictures of Sir John A. Macdonald should be made available to every school on the 150th anniversary as part of the celebrations. I think this would be a fine project for The Department of Education to carry out in conjunction with this event. They could be made available to every elementary and secondary school in the province of Ontario, and I am sure that the pictures would be hung in a place of honour in each of these schools.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that important writings, documents, and mementoes of Sir John A.'s career will be displayed at all times in the new Sir John A. Macdonald Collegiate in Scarborough.

While on this subject, Mr. Speaker, I would further like to urge that the hon. Prime Minister consider approaching the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada and the other provincial premiers with a suggestion that next January 11, Sir John A. Macdonald's birthday, be a national holiday. All across Canada on this day ceremonies could be held stressing national unity and co-operation in the spirit of this great Canadian who truly understood biculturalism, this great Canadian who said in the House of Commons in 1890, and I quote, "We have a constitution now under which all British subjects are in a position of absolute equality, having equal rights of every kind, of language, of religion, of property and of person. There is no paramount race in this country. There is no conquered race in this country. We are all British subjects." Or, Mr. Speaker, in the language of today, we are all Canadians, no matter where we live in this great country, and this I am sure, we all want to remain, united and free.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I hope I will be forgiven for interrupting this very interesting debate, but on behalf of all our hon. members I would like

to express a word of welcome to a distinguished visitor we have in the gallery, the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons and a former Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. hon. John Diefenbaker.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate again in this traditional debate, I would like first of all to join with others who have preceded me in congratulating you on your election to the high office of Speaker of this assembly. I sincerely believe that the choice was the best one that could possibly have been made and that you will perform the functions of your office with dignity and impartiality. In fact I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I am hopeful that we will now be entering an era, and a new era it would be, when rulings of the Speaker in this House will never be challenged. This will not necessarily mean that all members will agree with all rulings of the Speaker, sir, but it will mean that all members will recognize that someone has to make final rulings as to procedure in the House and that where there is complete confidence that such rulings are made in fairness and in good faith, they should be accepted without question, whether one agrees with them or not.

I would also like, Mr. Speaker, to express my congratulations to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on his victory in the recent election campaign. Some of us may not have been too happy about the results of that election, but only a person who refuses to face facts would deny the fact that the hon. Prime Minister received a significant vote of confidence from the people of the province. We accept the result, as indeed we must, but we are also mindful of the fact that in a democratic society nothing is ever finally settled and ideas which at one time do not commend themselves to the majority have an uncanny habit of becoming the majority view at a later time.

While I am on the subject, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the hon. Prime Minister on the fair attitude he has shown towards the members of the Opposition. Certainly the office facilities that we in this group now enjoy are a vast improvement over those we had in previous years. Moreover, the hon. Prime Minister has shown a willingness to accept reasonable suggestions regarding the debate of private member's bills and resolutions. Sir, I do not think there is anyone who would not concede that government business must take precedence,

but the hon. Prime Minister has illustrated that he is willing to let private members' motions be debated when there is time and I am hopeful that time will be found to debate some more of them, and perhaps even to let some of them come to a vote.

I personally do not envy anybody who carries the heavy responsibilities of Prime Minister. No doubt the office carries substantial prestige with it, but it also involves the greatest assortment of headaches that anybody could possibly seek voluntarily, and in the present case I am sure that the already difficult task has been complicated by the amount of attention the hon. Prime Minister has had to devote to clearing out deadwood in his Cabinet. I think we will all concede, Mr. Speaker, that this is a herculean task and the more so because in Tory Cabinets, paradoxical as it may seem, deadwood seems to have an almost infinite capacity for regeneration.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, and without any implication of association of ideas with what I have just been saying, I would like to extend my congratulations to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). As I understand it, he himself holds the view that he is occupying the position of leader of the Liberal Party on a temporary basis only, but I am confident that as long as he is the leader of the Opposition in this House, he will perform the important functions of that office with distinction, both to himself and to this House.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Bryden: Like the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells), who preceded me in this debate, I used to spend considerable time when I was a student at high school and university—I have no doubt it was a good many years earlier than the hon. gentleman followed the same pursuits—but I often sat in the galleries of this House and listened to the debates. Even in those days, though it was a good many years ago, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) was considered to be one of the leading debaters in the House, and he still is.

I was interested in the declaration he made in the early part of his remarks in this debate to the effect that the Liberal Party of Ontario is now firmly resolved to return to the path of truth, virtue, clarity and, above all, reform. It is my clear recollection, Mr. Speaker, that we used to hear declarations of that kind frequently from gentlemen on the Liberal benches during the last Legislature, and I can only

conclude that the Liberal Party's capacity to declare its intention to return to the path of reform is equalled only by its capacity to stray from that path. No doubt the frequency of the former is determined by the frequency of the latter. Perhaps some day the party may realize that there is a difference between treading a path and criss-crossing it.

We hear a great deal these days about the old cliché that forces of reform must unite, which means, I take it, that we of the New Democratic Party should get together in some sort of an alliance or even merger with the Liberals. When I hear this cliché, Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but think of Saskatchewan where at this very time, the leader of the Liberal Party is stumping the length and breadth of the province, trying to stampede Conservatives and Social Crediters into joining forces with him for the purpose, he says, of defeating the present CCF-New Democratic government. Whatever criticisms one might make of that government, it is surely to be recognized as pioneering great and lasting reforms of benefit not only to Saskatchewan but to the whole of Canada.

So in one province the Liberal Party advocates that the forces of reform should unite behind it; in another province it offers itself as the leader of the forces of reaction. Apparently it is so obsessed with its lust for power that any manoeuvre and any alignment are justified if it can see that it has a hope that it will thereby be able to grab the reins of office.

One of Canada's traditional myths is that the Liberal Party is more radical, more progressive, more reform-minded, more liberal, if you like, than the Conservative Party. Historically there is little evidence to support this proposition, and if one takes the present federal situation in Canada as an example it is clearly wrong.

Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker, who honoured us with his presence in this House a few minutes ago, on his record is considerably more radical and reform-minded than the Pearson administration.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Erratic, the hon. member might say, erratic, but not radical.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The hon. member is all by himself.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): All by himself; he will be all by himself in Ottawa, too!

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: My main criticism of Mr. Diefenbaker is that he has no philosophical base for his radicalism, with the result his conduct often is, or at any rate appears to be, capricious and irresolute almost to the point of irresponsibility. But his instincts are clearly for the little man and for reforms that will benefit the little man. One looks in vain for evidence of such instincts among the cold-blooded organization men who dominate the Pearson administration.

There are obvious dangers in trying to classify political ideas or parties according to a linear scale, but if we should try to reproduce the present spectrum of parties in the Parliament of Canada from left to right, I think we would inevitably arrive at this picture:

On the left is the New Democratic Party. Also on the left, but closer to the centre, are the Diefenbaker Conservatives, but with powerful elements in the Conservative Party that are planted firmly on the right, and sometimes very far to the right. To the right of centre is the Pearson administration, with some elements tending towards the left—just how powerful those elements are it is hard to tell but there are some elements there tending to the left.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Where is the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts)?

Mr. Bryden: Further to the right is Social Credit. The Creditistes are difficult to classify because to an important extent they are the product of a special situation in Quebec, but in the main they, too, appear to be well to the right.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Not many on the left.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Awful mess, isn't it?

Mr. Bryden: It has sometimes been noted as remarkable that in Ontario, and more particularly in Metro Toronto, large numbers of Liberals were returned in the federal election of April, 1963, whereas large numbers of Conservatives were returned in the provincial election less than six months later.

Mr. Sopha: Oh! The Toronto *Star* is a powerful organization.

Mr. Bryden: I see nothing remarkable in this phenomenon. Both the Pearson Liberals and the Robarts Conservatives are the parties

of the organization men. Conservative in outlook, cautious in performance, lacking any deeply held convictions, catering to the latest whims and fads, they are the purveyors of a pabulum that will never irritate the digestive system of the public even though it will never provide the sinews for challenging new effort and achievement.

An hon. member: Do not mix metaphors.

Mr. Bryden: I will send the hon. member a copy, it would be worth his pondering.

The supreme objective of such parties and men is to project what is described as a "favourable image," that is, to create an impression that they are nice guys who are administratively competent even if they have no policies to administer. They spare no effort to let it be known that they will not challenge anyone to anything greater than the contemplation of two-car garages and automatic washers and dryers. At the same time, they will give enough of an appearance of remedying injustice to allay any qualms of conscience that may be stirring among the beneficiaries of our so-called affluent society.

In the present mood, it appears that this is the kind of party that appeals to a substantial segment of the electorate—not to the majority be it noted, but a large enough plurality that, under the vagaries of our antiquated electoral system, the party can win an overwhelming majority of seats in such areas as Metropolitan Toronto.

Such a party is a bonanza for that supreme achievement of the affluent society, the public relations man. Realities are far less important than appearances, and who else should one turn to but the public relations man to clothe a bad or indifferent reality with a beautiful appearance? This phenomenon was well described by Charles W. Tisdall, an expert among public relations men, in a speech that was quoted as follows in the October 19, 1963 issue of the *Toronto Daily Star*:

Huckstering on the hustings is destroying initiative and leadership at Ottawa and the provincial capitals, a leading public relations expert claimed today.

Political parties embarking on a campaign now first find out what the people are for and against, Charles W. Tisdall, president of the Canadian Public Relations Society, told a society luncheon.

Then they modify their campaign strategy to conform with what they consider to be current public mood on current issues, he said.

"It is a marketing operation, not political leadership. It is as divorced from moral issues as the selling of toothpaste or detergents.

"If you look into the nuts and bolts of our present-day campaigns you will find a heavy reliance, actually a staggering investment, by all political parties in attitude studies and opinion research as the beginning and the end of strategy planning."

Mr. Tisdall charged that today's political party will compromise its economic beliefs when public opinion polls indicate that public will react in a negative way.

He said the CCF in the past bucked this trend with its long crusade for social-welfare measures. He noted the CCF never gained national office but other parties—mainly the Liberals—grabbed the CCF social-welfare planks when they felt it safe to do so.

"One party created the demand: other political parties later took it over, and, generally, the great mass of the Canadian population ultimately benefited. It was a demonstration of leadership and political courage by the minor party," he said.

An hon. member: Hear, hear. I must get a copy of this.

Mr. Bryden: The Pearson Liberals and the Robarts Conservatives are the parties of the Establishment, the darlings of Bay Street, the press and all the other champions of the *status quo*. This was well demonstrated by the fact that in Toronto all three dailies lined up behind first the Liberals and then the Conservatives in last year's two elections. In my view, the function of a democratic press in an election campaign is to present facts and issues in an objective manner so as to assist the voters to make rational choices. Apparently this is not the role accepted by the Toronto press. They prefer to try to brainwash enough of the voters that their chosen parties will reign supreme.

I consider this a very dangerous tendency, and I said so during the election campaign when I objected to what I described as the "king-makers of King Street" presuming to usurp the prerogatives of the electorate. This provoked a paranoid editorial by the *Toronto Telegram*, which contrived to find in my remarks an implication that I wanted to impose controls on the press. As we all know, criticism of politicians is a favourite pastime of the press, but apparently criticism of the press by politicians cannot be

undertaken except with sinister motives being imputed to the politicians.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would not like to be too hard on the good old Tory *Tely*. After all, during the campaign it did me the great honour of singling me out for special attention. It carried its campaign right up to and including election day when it published an editorial exhorting the voters of Woodbine to elect my opponent. Then the day after the election it followed up with another editorial, bemoaning the fact that those voters had not seen fit to accept its advice. So I will always have a soft spot in my heart for the *Toronto Telegram* in view of the assistance it gave me in the recent campaign.

Mr. Sopha: Well, he is an author.

Mr. Bryden: He has become an author.

Mr. Sopha: I could not have voted for either of you.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: Some people hand out compliments to both of us without preference between us. The art of applying public relations techniques to politics is a fascinating even if a melancholy study and nowhere will we find a more accomplished practitioner of the art than right here in Ontario in the person of the hon. Prime Minister. You know, Mr. Speaker, I used to think the previous Prime Minister was a great practitioner of that art, but I have found that his apprentice is perhaps if anything superior to the old master. In the period preceding the election, we were flooded with government announcements of policies that appeared good on the surface but represented very little real policy. This was perfect from a public relations point of view. It created the illusion that the government had embarked on a programme of reform without provoking any of the controversy that genuine reform inevitably entails.

We frequently hear about the controversies that arose in Saskatchewan, we heard about them again this afternoon, as the result of the Medicare programme in Saskatchewan. Well, Mr. Speaker, we all realize that in that particular case we had a very special situation of an intransigent but powerfully entrenched minority determined to impose its will on the government, and eventually there had to be a showdown. Nevertheless, I think it is true historically that wherever you have true reform you have controversy. Where the waters are barely rippled by the

introduction of a new measure, it usually means that the new measure has very little in it, it is not disturbing anything; and in other words it is not changing anything because change always disturbs some people.

At any rate, I would like to take just a few of the examples of the use of this Legislature for the purpose of public relation gimmicks prior to the past election campaign.

A 12-point housing programme was announced. So-called Medicare legislation was introduced, and to it was attached the semantically favourable word voluntary. Construction safety legislation was passed—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): We never introduced the term Medicare—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: Sorry!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make it very clear that we never used the term Medicare in dealing with it. In fact we were quite particular in referring to it as a medical insurance scheme. It is not referred to as Medicare.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister is quite correct in relation to the statements he and other government speakers made when the bill was brought in for second reading in the House. I noted the fact at the time and said that he was quite correct, because it had nothing to do with Medicare. But the press picked it up and used the term Medicare consistently in relation to it, and so did the Tory propaganda organization throughout the length and breadth of the province.

I would not like to say that the hon. Prime Minister himself used the word in those records and tapes and everything else we heard where he listed this, that and the other as having been done. Certainly the advertisements which were produced by the Tory party in the newspapers, on radio and on TV regularly said that Ontario now had a Medicare programme. In fact they even went so far as to imply that the legislation, whatever it may be, was already in effect, so that I will agree with the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: How many people does the hon. member think—excuse me, Mr. Speaker—but does the hon. member really think that there was anybody in this province who really believed that this government had introduced a full Medicare programme? It is inconceivable, just inconceivable.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Sure!

Mr. Bryden: I regret to say, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MacDonald: Why did the hon. Prime Minister apologize?

Mr. Bryden: I regret to say, Mr. Speaker, that notwithstanding the caution used by the hon. Prime Minister on the occasion when the bill was brought into this House, the spate of propaganda by the Tory public relations machine, which unfortunately was accepted completely uncritically by the press, created in the minds of a great many people the notion that—

Mr. MacDonald: Sure!

Mr. Bryden: —there was a Medicare programme in this province. Certainly many rank-and-file voters that I talked to had the idea that every party had a Medicare programme, there were only minor differences among them. I submit that the Tory propaganda machine was mainly responsible for having created what is now recognized by the hon. Prime Minister to have been confusion and a deliberate blurring of issues.

To continue with some of the other examples I was citing, construction safety legislation was passed. A new minimum wage policy was introduced which was to apply at first only to those in the horseshoe area, but was to be extended as soon as possible to the rest of the province. Portable pension legislation was passed. A select committee was established to look into the serious abuses in the consumer credit field. A youth branch was established in The Department of Education. A conference was held on automation and social change.

These and other measures constituted the icing on the cake. It is only after the election that the people are getting an opportunity to bite into the cake to find out how much sawdust there is in it. To date the 12-point housing programme has produced little, if any, more than the pitifully inadequate amount of housing we were getting before it was announced. The so-called Medicare legislation has been indefinitely suspended; and in any case, even if it is ultimately passed, it will not provide genuine Medicare or anything like it.

The Construction Safety Act has been almost totally ineffective because of a joker in it providing for municipal enforcement. The election was hardly over when the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) announced

a go-slow policy in regard to the extension of the minimum wage to other areas of the province; and we all know, Mr. Speaker, that in the Tory lexicon go slow is practically indistinguishable from never.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): The hon. member will find out—

Mr. Bryden: Well, the hon. Minister did announce a go-slow policy, did he not?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member will find out just how good a programme—

Mr. Bryden: I have already found out; that is the trouble.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: If we did not have so many of these speeches—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: I will be quite happy to defer my remarks until all the government's bills have gone through second reading. Do not accuse me of holding up any legislation. On Friday the government moved second reading of a bill which we had just barely received on our desks and we still made no objection; we let it go right ahead.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: How long does the hon. member require?

Mr. Bryden: I would suggest as a normal rule, Mr. Speaker, that on important legislation of that kind it is desirable to give members 24 hours, shall we say, to study the text of the bills before them. We had to—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I am quite sure that bill to which we gave second reading on Friday morning had been in the hon. member's book for more than 24 hours—

Mr. Bryden: We got it that morning. I was reading it over before the orders of the day on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I can only say that I would be very happy to recall that order if that is so, because I was under the impression—I took my position from when it was printed—and it is never my intention to call a bill until it is put in the order books. We have discussed this here on many occasions and I can only say that I really thought the bill had been in the books for some considerable time. If it caused the hon. member or any other hon. member of the House any embarrassment, I would be quite prepared to recall second readings—

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps the hon. Prime Minister has misunderstood the purpose of my remarks. I certainly am not criticizing him. I know from previous experience, sir, that if a member asks that a bill that has appeared in the books be deferred for a day or two, he is always ready to accommodate. I was merely indicating to the hon. Minister of Labour that the last idea we have in our minds is to try to hold up any of the legislation he has put before this House, and I used that incident on Friday as an illustration of how we are ready to go along with him in getting his legislation advanced.

Mr. MacDonald: Now we have things straightened out. We have been waiting so long for that, we were ready.

Mr. Bryden: I will now return to some of the government's pre-election announcements. I take it the government is not too happy about these announcements, because they seem determined to prevent me from proceeding to itemize them, but I am going to carry on regardless, Mr. Speaker.

The portable pension legislation, which was also announced with great fanfare, never was anything but a public relations gimmick of little real benefit to the people, and now the major part of it is being abandoned.

Last summer the consumer credit committee held sensational hearings on the second-mortgage racket which enabled various Tory backbenchers to get their names in the papers, but in actual fact those hearings produced no information that the government did not already have in its possession and on which it has refused to act for years.

The youth branch is a nice idea but neither the hon. Minister nor anyone else in the government seems to have any idea of what it is supposed to do.

The conference on automation and social change has so far resulted only in the publication of a book in which little was said that had not already been said, and often said better, in many other places at many other times.

And the real payoff came with the announcement that the people could expect increased taxes in the new budget, made by the hon. Prime Minister a month or two ago. At the time of the announcement, a gentleman connected with the Toronto Stock Exchange—I do not spend very much time down there, but I happened to be down at that particular time looking at the very interest-

ing operations that are performed there—this gentleman remarked to me that the hon. Prime Minister had shown real courage in frankly stating the need for increased taxes. I will give you two guesses as to which party he supported. My only comment was that I could not recall the hon. Prime Minister saying anything about it during the election campaign.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Who cares?

Mr. Troy: Oh, that is not a very nice northern spirit.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister of Mines must have had vinegar in his coffee at lunch.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: Hon. members should hear what they are saying on Bay Street about the hon. Minister of Mines.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would like to ask the members to desist from speaking across the floor to each other while another member is on his feet making a speech. I would like to enforce this admonition if I could and I am going to endeavour to enforce it henceforth.

Mr. Sopha: That hon. Minister of Mines is a bad one.

Mr. Bryden: As with everything else, Mr. Speaker, the prospect of tax increases has been handled in accordance with approved public relations techniques. Almost all media of communication have been softening up the people with the uncritical assertion, no doubt inspired by the government, that increased taxes are inevitable. It is, of course, impossible to comment in detail on the government's plan until it is disclosed to us in detail but the information currently available does not demonstrate any inevitability of tax increases at this time.

The latest abridged report of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) relates to the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963. It indicates that in that year the net debt of the province increased by \$75 million. Before we are carried away by that figure, Mr. Speaker, let us take a look at the whole story. When the hon. Provincial Treasurer presented his Budget for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, he predicted a shortfall of revenues in relation to expenditures of nearly \$125 million. Even a year later,

when he had actual figures for nine months of the year he estimated that the increase in the net debt would be \$107 million. When one considers that the government ended the 1962-63 fiscal year \$50 million better off than it anticipated at the beginning of the year, and \$30 million better off than it expected three-quarters of the way through the year, I do not think an impelling case has been made out for tax increases. Considering the undesirable economic consequences of increased taxes at this time and the undesirable social consequences of the regressive type of taxes the government apparently favours, I would suggest that the government should take another look at its position before announcing tax increases.

We are told, though not officially, that one of the ways the government will increase its revenues will be to increase liquor prices. I would say that, if the government feels that it must increase its levies on the people, this is about as good a device as any because in effect it is a form of luxury tax. It is now becoming clear, however, that the public Treasury is not going to get the full benefit of the price increase.

Last Thursday, Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited announced an increase of five to ten cents per 25-ounce bottle in its wholesale price of whisky. It is inconceivable, sir, that this or any other distillery that looks to Ontario for so large a part of its market, would announce an increase in the wholesale price without firm knowledge of an impending increase in the retail price and of the amount of that increase. The government has vouchsafed to neither the public nor this House any information at all, much less firm information, about either of these matters. It is an incredible state of affairs that distilleries or any other special-interest groups should be privy to the government's intentions before the public and the Legislature.

This, however, is in line with long-established government policy in relation to distilleries, which can be summed up by the phrase, "You scratch our back and we'll scratch yours."

Why should the distilleries get any of the increased retail prices? Their latest financial statements indicate that they are feeling no more pain than those who have imbibed freely of their products. Net profits for Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited are up from \$31,613,490 to \$34,258,788. Figures for other distilleries are also favourable.

The position of domestic distillers in Ontario is made particularly favourable by

the protection given them by the LCBO. Imported whiskies are sold in LCBO stores, as I understand it, at prices that are 60 or 70 cents a bottle higher than domestic brands for which the LCBO pays exactly the same price. It pays the same price to the supplier but in the case of the imported whisky its retail price is 60 or 70 cents higher. I am not necessarily objecting to this protection but surely a condition of it should be that the Canadian distilleries will not use their privileged position to gouge the public or the public Treasury.

If the government is convinced that it is necessary to increase the price paid by the public for liquor, then it should take steps now to ensure that all, not merely part, of the increased revenue accrues to the benefit of the public Treasury. The LCBO, being the sole wholesale purchaser of liquor for packaged resale in Ontario to the public is probably in a position to determine the prices it will pay to distilleries. If it is not, then the government should seek legislative authority to fix those prices at the wholesale level before any retail price increase goes into effect.

Moreover, in view of the cosy arrangement that now appears to be developing, I call upon the hon. Prime Minister—I regret that he is not here at the moment; he is usually in his place but I have no doubt he has other business to attend to at the present time—I would call upon him, sir, in his capacity as the leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party in Ontario, to instruct his party officials to let the public know if any contributions were made by distilleries to Progressive-Conservative campaign funds in the recent election and, if so, the amount of such contributions.

An hon. member: Oh, no!

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): That would not be fair.

Mr. Bryden: You mean you would be somewhat embarrassed.

Mr. Troy: He got a few cases.

Mr. Sopha: That the hon. member nodded should go into *Hansard*.

Mr. Bryden: I will thank the hon. member for Sudbury whose forensic experience no doubt called this point to his attention.

Mr. Sopha: Let the record so declare.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: The sub-amendment that this party proposed to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne calls attention to what we consider to be the two most important facts of modern society, namely, the scientific and technological revolution and the continued existence of widespread poverty.

I will not attempt to deal with the implications of the scientific revolution because my hon. colleague from Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) has studied this subject in much greater detail than I have and, I understand, intends to deal with it at some length later in this debate. I would, however, like to make some reference to the important problem of poverty.

A few years ago Professor J. K. Galbraith published a significant and thought-provoking book entitled *The Affluent Society*. Though the influence of this book on public policy has not been as great as one might have hoped, the title has become a stock phrase used by many to describe the condition in which all people in the United States, Canada and most Western European countries are alleged to live. This half-truth has, unfortunately, concealed from our view the stark reality that large sections of the people of these countries—and I am not now talking about underdeveloped countries where the problem is even worse, I am talking about the most developed countries in the world—large sections of the people of these countries do not enjoy the benefits of the affluent society but instead live under conditions of grinding poverty.

Michael Harrington in his book *The Other America* estimated that between 40 million and 50 million people in the United States are afflicted by poverty. He argues that it is nonsense to talk about "pockets of poverty" as many of us including myself have been inclined to do. Poverty in the United States is so widespread, he says, that it forms a separate culture existing within, but not as a part of, the culture of affluence. It is more concentrated in some geographical areas than in others but there are no areas where it does not exist.

Unfortunately, there is no similar study of Canada and Ontario, but would anyone argue that the situation is any better here in our less affluent society? Those like myself who are in close contact with people in an area of below-average income, know from personal observation that it is not, and conditions in my constituency are not nearly as bad as in some other parts of Toronto.

Mr. Harrington distinguishes numerous

groups or classes who are the victims of poverty. I would like to make reference to a few of these groups and make some observations about how they fare in Canada, according to my observation and such information as I have been able to glean.

One group consists of the farmers in several areas of the United States. It is not likely that many farmers in Ontario exist under the same conditions of poverty that characterize those sections of the United States where the soil has been depleted of most of its goodness by generations of over-cultivation and erosion. But even so, the losing battle that the independent farmer is now carrying on against the corporate farm and more particularly against vertical integration is producing an ever-widening circle of rural poverty in this province. Unless something is done about it we may someday find conditions as bad as they are in some of the worst areas in the States.

Mr. Harrington also refers to the plight of the negro. Negroes in Canada are not as numerous as in the United States and they are not subjected to the same blatant indignities and injustices as those in the southern states and South Africa. Nevertheless, they continue to suffer gross discrimination in employment right here in Ontario and in Toronto. The avenues to better-paying jobs are so narrow that most of them have been deprived of any incentive they might have had to try to acquire the necessary qualifications to qualify for those jobs. A few break through the barrier, I admit, but that is evidence only of their superior intelligence and strength of character and not of anything we have done for equality of opportunity.

And then there are the original Canadians, the Indians. Recently, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests quite properly called attention to the indescribable conditions under which many Indians live in Northern Ontario. I am going to suggest to him that he might also look into the conditions under which Indians live in his own constituency right here in the centre of Toronto; people who have come to this city looking for opportunities only to find themselves rejected and exploited in a strange and hostile environment.

The aged are another group referred to by Mr. Harrington. Not all old people, of course, are reduced to poverty, but far too many of them are. Since 1957 the old-age pension has been increased in various stages from \$40 to \$75 a month, demonstrating that frequent elections have some value, but what is \$75 a

month? It is a nice supplement for those who have other resources, but for those who have to depend on it, it is sheer misery.

It is tragic to see an old couple striving desperately to hang on to their one security, the modest home in which their life's savings are invested. If they are entirely dependent on the pension, their total income under the new upgraded scale will be \$150 a month. That is assuming they both get it, and often you have a couple where only one gets it. In the city of Toronto, property taxes alone will take about one and a half month's income.

The pensioner who has no home is even worse off. Unless he is lucky enough to get into one of the few public housing projects available—and pay more rent than he can afford in most cases—he will be consigned to a cheerless existence in slum rooming houses.

The federal government, as we all know, is now working on a plan that will improve somewhat the position of those who will reach pensionable age in the future. I regret to say that the hon. Prime Minister of this province used his very considerable influence to force a reduction in the scale of benefits contemplated in the original federal plan, and heaven knows the original scale of benefits was by no means generous. The hon. Prime Minister claimed that the plan should be funded, at least in part, so that investment funds will be available for the provincial governments, including Ontario. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know when that revelation suddenly struck him. There was nothing in the now-defunct scheme he piloted through this House last year that would have guaranteed that even five cents of investment funds would be available to the provincial government. That was one of the criticisms this group made of his legislation at that time and he considered it of no significance at the time.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I dislike interrupting any hon. member speaking in this House. On the other hand, I cannot permit these misconceptions to be tossed around. It is not a defunct scheme in any sense of the word and I am quite sure the hon. member for Woodbine knows this. However, he chooses to refer to it that way, probably hoping that I will not mention the point. The scheme is by no means defunct. One portion of it, I have said, will be postponed in order that we may see what the federal government is going to do. I think this is necessary in order that we not cause an enormous amount of dislocation, but to refer to it as a now-defunct scheme is simply untrue.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, it is not untrue and the expression I used was well chosen. The legislation that the hon. Prime Minister piloted through this House in the last session provided for two somewhat related programmes. One purported to provide that certain employees in the province would receive certain very small pensions; the other purported to provide that up to certain very inadequate limits any pension plans in the province, whether they were required by the legislation or not, would be portable.

Now, those are two distinct things. I was talking only about the first, the scheme of the government to provide in its very inadequate way for limited pensions for certain people in the province, and I say that that scheme is now defunct.

The hon. Prime Minister says it is in cold storage. I will not quibble with him, but certainly anything we have seen of the federal plan, with whatever criticisms we may want to make of it, indicates that that plan is so far superior to what the hon. Prime Minister proposed to this Legislature last year that I am certain that his government will accept it and that therefore the scheme that I was talking about, introduced last year, is now defunct.

I quite concede, however, that the other portion of it, which would provide for a certain minimum degree of portability with regard to plans voluntarily introduced, will be retained. I hope perhaps the government may see fit to even improve its provisions. However, if the hon. Prime Minister now considers funding of the proposed federal plan to be important, he should be advocating an increase in premiums and not a reduction in benefits.

So I have now mentioned several groups referred to in Mr. Harrington's book, Mr. Speaker, and tried to indicate, at least in a general way, how some of them are getting along in this country and in this province. I suggest that if we add to these groups the sick, the disabled, the alcoholics and others and their families, we arrive at a formidable array of people. Yet by far the largest group of the poor are the unskilled and semi-skilled workers who, when they are not unemployed, populate our sweatshops and other establishments of substandard working conditions, not the least of which, I regret to say, are many of our public hospitals and other so-called charitable institutions.

These people are out of work more often than any others, and paradoxically our limited social insurance plans are of least benefit to them. A worker who has irregular employment at low wages collects very little in

unemployment insurance benefits. So he is often reduced to welfare. I believe the welfare officers of Ontario and Toronto are doing as good a job as they possibly can, but they are limited by the laws under which they operate.

Let us face it, Mr. Speaker, the allowances permitted under those laws are little if anything above the starvation level. In and out of work, receiving only \$1 or \$1.25—

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if I may interrupt the member to ascertain if he is completing his remarks; and if not I would suggest that he adjourn the debate.

Mr. Bryden: I am afraid it will take me some little time to complete my remarks, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Bryden moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will proceed with second readings. I will check with the Clerk of the House to make sure we call only those bills hon. members have had an opportunity to examine. We will proceed with second readings tomorrow and if there is time we will resume this debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, January 28, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the west gallery students from Forest Hill Junior High School, Toronto and the Nativity of Our Lord Separate School, Toronto, and in the east gallery, students from Georgetown and Acton High Schools.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation: sections 1 and 6—the amendments to bring the provisions into line with present practices; section 2—the amendment will enable roads that are partly in territory without municipal organization as well as roads that are wholly within territory without municipal organization, to be designated as tertiary roads; sections 3 and 4—these amendments will permit cities, towns, villages and townships to receive provincial subsidy on roads where a contribution toward their cost has been received from another source. A similar provision was passed last year in respect to counties; section 5—this new section provides for provincial-municipal agreements for expressways and freeways in urban areas.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I have a question to ask of the hon. Minister of Highways, notice of which I have al-

ready given. The question is as follows, Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister inform us when tenders will be called for the remaining interchanges and fly-overs that are not completed along the route of 401 between Tempo and Tilbury in Elgin and Kent counties and when these contracts will be completed?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for having provided me with notice. I would say that the following structures are contemplated at present for inclusion in the 1964-65 construction programme: Scanes Road underpass, 2.2 miles west of Highway 21; Highway 21 interchange; Interchange at Highgate Side-road, 4.9 miles east of the junction with Highway 21; Underpass at Muirkirk Road, 7.5 miles east of the junction with Highway 21; Furnival Road interchange, 5 miles west of Highway 76; Highway 76 interchange.

I would say further that it is difficult, if not virtually impossible, to forecast the relative priority of structures to be built in succeeding construction years, for a variety of reasons which I am sure the hon. member will understand. To indicate exactly the date of tender calls, awards and completions involves such matters as traffic patterns and demands, safety standards, areas to be serviced, etc.

However, a list of the structures to be built after the 1964-65 construction season, and which when completed will fully control the access of Highway 401 between Tempo and Tilbury, is as follows: Kent County Road No. 19, 2.3 miles west of the junction with Highway 21; County Road to Shedden interchange, 7.7 miles west of Highway 4; Blacks Lane underpass, 7.2 miles west of Highway 76; Coyne Road underpass, 4.7 miles east of Highway 76; Elgin County Road, No. 5 underpass, 2.5 miles east of Highway 76; County Road to Iona interchange, 12 miles west of Highway 4; Willis Side Road underpass, 9.2 miles east of Highway 76; County Road to Lawrence Station underpass, 10.2 miles west of Highway 4; Drake Sideroad underpass, 6.4 miles east of east junction Highway 2 interchange;

Centreline Road underpass, 9.1 miles west of the junction with Highway 21; Dillon Sideroad underpass, 9.3 miles east of Tilbury east limits.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass) as follows: will the hon. Attorney-General permit a public inquiry into the operation of Ontario's coroners' system as asked for by the chief coroner of Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge notice of this question, as provided by the rules of the House. I would like to say that I have read with interest the question of the hon. member for Parkdale, Mr. Speaker, and the material recently in the press in connection with the office and duties of supervising coroner for Ontario and chief coroner for Metropolitan Toronto. It would appear to me that such matters as are envisaged by the question of the hon. member should be dealt with first within the department concerned. I am not a little surprised that the chief coroner for Toronto should have spoken first to the press in connection with matters which are primarily administered within my department, of which he is an official.

I would remind the hon. members that quite recently the office of supervising coroner in Ontario was created with the appointment of Dr. H. B. Cotnam to this office. Over the past two years, Dr. Cotnam has been engaging in a programme of modernization of the system and re-education of coroners in order that the duties of coroners throughout Ontario might be properly understood and properly carried out. Very considerable progress has been made and it is inevitable that there should be a difference of opinion in many matters of procedure between the supervising coroner and other coroners, including the chief coroner for Metropolitan Toronto. These are matters, however, which, in my opinion, must be first dealt with by the responsible officials of the government.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General will permit a supplementary question; in fact, he really has not answered the question I asked. Will there be a public inquiry or has he given any thought—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I have answered the question of the hon. member so far as I am able to at this time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I had put in essentially the same question so perhaps I might be permitted to ask a supplementary question. Is it not accurate—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the hon. member confine himself first to the question which he has submitted to me.

Mr. MacDonald: The question as submitted is—I did not want to repeat it—is it the hon. Minister's intention to abolish the post of chief coroner in metro areas? If so, would the hon. Minister indicate why, and will the hon. Minister assure the House that an appropriate occasion will be provided for the Metro chief coroner to present his allegations in connection with the operation of the coroners' jury system?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Well, Mr. Speaker, having now heard this question, I am sure the hon. members will agree with me that the two questions are not essentially the same. I would say this, that if there should be any consideration of the abolition of the office of chief coroner for Metropolitan Toronto, it will, of course, come before this House as legislation will be necessary.

The office of the supervising coroner for Ontario, as I have recently said, is a comparatively recent one and there are, quite understandably, areas of jurisdiction which are not settled and which could, if misunderstood, appear to conflict with the jurisdiction of other officials.

The question of the hon. member can be divided into two parts, Mr. Speaker. I have referred now to the first part. The second part could quite easily be answered by the word yes, but I would elaborate upon it by saying that the chief coroner will, of course, be afforded every opportunity to present his allegations respecting the operations of the coroners' jury system.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister cares to answer.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it not accurate that the first discussion of this was initiated by members of the hon. Minister's department and not by Dr. Shulman?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, the answer is no.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough, West): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon.

Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile). What steps does the hon. Minister plan to take to prevent municipalities from cutting off supplementary allowances to recipients now that the old age pension has been increased?

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for having submitted his question to me beforehand. In response to the question concerning supplementary allowances, I should inform the House that the administration of general welfare assistance—of which this special aid is a part—is the responsibility of local municipalities. The province gives ample authority and support to the municipalities to make these additional funds available; but the determination of need and the circumstances under which the grant is made must be left with the municipalities.

I would quote from the regulation which provides for the granting of supplementary aid, as follows:

Where a municipal welfare administrator grants and the municipality pays supplementary aid to a recipient of a governmental benefit for the purpose of assisting the recipient to meet the cost of his shelter, or such other extraordinary costs as approved by the director, Ontario shall pay to the municipality 80 per cent of the amount that is granted, or \$16 a month, whichever is the lesser.

I should add, Mr. Speaker, that there has been no change in policy on the part of the department in this matter, even though \$75 monthly is now made available to recipients of governmental benefits in place of the previous \$65.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADESMEN'S QUALIFICATION ACT, 1964

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves second reading of Bill No. 4, The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, this is one of the items of legislation which has been advanced by the government following the committee on manpower which was headed by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett). Now, on the occasion of the introduction of the bill, I outlined generally what it was intended to accomplish. It follows the recommendations

of that committee. The bill is printed and is well annotated and there is not too much to add to what has already been tabled before the House. However, I would like to point out that one of the major changes in handling the system of apprenticeship is contained in this bill, and one of the important features of it is that it places the administration of the scheme and of this branch of the department, in the hands of a director who is responsible to the Minister. At present, it is the task of the industry and labour board, but this has become a mere formality in recent years and the change will bring the Act into line with current administrative practices. The Act also provides for the appointment of local apprenticeship committees which will function in an advisory capacity and will be appointed by the director rather than by the provincial advisory committee as heretofore. We also, of course, require authority to negotiate such agreements as may be possible and desirable with the Minister of Labour for Canada. That is covered in section 6.

In a transition of any scheme from one system to another, there are certain principles that must be maintained, and provision is made for exempting persons from the requirements of the section and an appropriate "grandfather" clause has been inserted. I draw the attention of the House in particular to that provision of the bill, No. 12, which provides that a contract of apprenticeship is not considered to have been violated because the apprentice is engaging in a lawful strike. The rest of the bill follows the lines which have been discussed before.

The part I would like to bring to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, is that a programme of apprenticeship is really the important feature of this entire subject. It may be said that The Apprenticeship Act itself provides the machinery and the *modus operandi*, if I may use that expression. Since I believe that attention must be given to the programme that the government is advancing under the subject of apprenticeship, it seems appropriate on this occasion, the moving of second reading of this bill, to announce a major extension in The Department of Labour's apprenticeship programme.

Following extensive study, the department is undertaking a major streamlining of its apprenticeship programme and this follows the first of what has to do with the introduction of the present bill. This is being done in recognition of the fact that in many fields, skilled workers are already in short supply and the demand for them can be expected to grow considerably as Ontario's industrial

economy continues to advance at an increasingly accelerated pace. While we have had an active apprenticeship programme for many years, we recognize that our economic future depends more than ever before on the skills of our work force and that it is essential to streamline and update some aspects of the programme to meet today's technological changes and challenges more adequately.

In discussions with all interested groups representing employers and employees, educators and others, it has become apparent that we need to place increasing emphasis on at least two major considerations: One is the need to train more people in the increasing range of trade skills required in industry today. The other is the need to provide qualified apprentices and tradesmen with some tangible evidence to verify this skill and training in order to give them their rightful status in their field and in the eyes of the public they serve. Recognizing the vital importance of this second consideration, we have decided to establish compulsory certification in a number of key trades under the apprenticeship programme and to extend voluntary certification to a number of other trades in which no certificates of qualification have previously been available. I would like to emphasize that the introduction of compulsory certification is a step designed not to restrict our tradesmen but to enhance their standing by enabling them to provide themselves, their employer or prospective employers, and the general public with positive proof of their qualifications. The value and effectiveness of such compulsory certification has already proved itself in three trades in the province, motor vehicle repair, hairdressing and barbering. The improved standing which these trades have experienced since gaining compulsory certification, has made it obvious that extending this feature to other trades will benefit all concerned.

There are an additional ten designated trades for which there are specific regulations and over 100 trades into which an apprentice can enter on a voluntary basis. For the tradesmen, certification confirms his status and safeguards his trade against unfair competition from unqualified persons. For the employer, it provides firm evidence that the tradesmen he hires are competent to perform the work for which he hires them. For the public, there is the same assurance of competence and the increased confidence which comes from knowing that a tradesman knows his job.

In addition to the updating of the Act, we are extending compulsory certification to the

following additional trades: refrigeration and air conditioning; electrical, including domestic, commercial and industrial; plumbing; steam fitting; sheet metal and watch repair. Apprenticeship training programmes have been in existence for a number of years in the case of all these trades except watch repair which is covered under the new programme.

Persons already engaged in these trades will not be subjected to any hardship as a result of the change and in fact, special attention has been given to enabling them to obtain the required certification. Anyone practising any one of these trades at the time the new system goes into operation, will have two years to obtain his certificate of qualification. Certificates will be granted automatically to those who are able to show proof of experience in the trade for a period equaling or exceeding the apprenticeship period prescribed for that particular trade. Anyone unable to present such proof will be required to undertake an examination to establish his proficiency in the trade and qualify for certification. In this way, with experience and knowledge verified either by proof of time or by testing, everyone already engaged in the trades concerned, will be able to obtain his certificate of qualification. In the case of newcomers to these trades, all will be required to go through the established apprenticeship training programme for their trade, attending a provincial institute of trades for the prescribed courses, which include classroom instruction and provide subsistence allowance throughout the training period.

Through these approaches, Mr. Speaker, we are convinced we can greatly improve the status of all those presently engaged in these trades; and equally important, that the incentives which effective training and certification will provide will greatly increase the interest of our young people in entering and qualifying themselves in these trades and thereby increase their numbers. Experience with the motor vehicle repair, hairdressing and barbering trades already bears this out.

Now at the same time, Mr. Speaker, we are establishing new apprenticeship training programmes for 10 trades in which such training has not previously been offered. These are cooking; iron working in structural steel; tool and die making; cement finishing; machinists; molders; welders; millwrights; radio and television repair; and heavy duty equipment repair. These trades will be on a voluntary certification basis.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that I can

overemphasize the urgent need for these measures which we are undertaking in close co-operation with The Ontario Department of Education and the federal Department of Labour. The incentives and protections provided by effective training and certification will enhance the value and the effectiveness of the new screening programmes provided in our secondary schools.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the House would give second reading to this bill and it may be desirable to send it to the committee if that is the House's wish that will be agreeable to the government, but I think probably the bill itself speaks for itself.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say at the outset that I appreciate very much the details of this bill outlined by the hon. Minister of Labour and I feel sure from our side that we welcome this bill, The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act of 1964. I know, Mr. Speaker, that there must be some in this House who can personally recall the Ontario scene in 1928. I am sure those people can see the great differences that have taken place in industry, and the skill needed in industry, between 1928 and 1964. As we look at the explanatory notes in this bill, we see that at the top it says that this is the first major revision of The Apprenticeship Act since 1928, so I would just say simply that naturally we all welcome these major revisions since 1928.

The hon. Minister pointed out the purposes of this bill. He suggested that it was to get more young people with skills and to give public recognition to these skills. This means, in my opinion, that in establishing the apprenticeship courses—and the hon. Minister outlined 10 courses that were going to get compulsory certification and a number of other courses that were going to be started under the apprenticeship scheme—I would suggest that in establishing these courses there surely must be some approach to understand, and indeed to foretell, the changing industrial aspects of Ontario. It is not just enough to give official recognition and supervision to the technical avenues which may perhaps end up as culs-de-sac, these technical avenues, but indeed we should ensure that these apprenticeship courses are the avenues for productive jobs.

In other words, what is training for? I am sure that the government and the hon. Minister of Labour are aware that this bill, the training of apprentices, is a part of a much larger study. I say this because I notice the former Minister of Energy Re-

sources (Mr. Macaulay) was in the House and I appreciated reading the publication on the conference on automation and social change, which indicated the government is certainly looking at the challenges and the complexity of the new approaches in industry, which obviously means that there are going to have to be new approaches and revisions, constantly, to the type of training that young people get.

I was going to quote some of the words of the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) when he opened that conference, but in brief, what he was saying was that all levels of government, not just The Department of Labour, but The Department of Education, research, and so on, have to keep a constant look at the changing situation on the demand of the labour force. It is because of this, because of the fact that we know that the demand for labour is going to change with the changing aspects of industry, that I would have hoped, sir, that the bill would have had a little more emphasis on tying together the need for research and for forecasting employment changes. I would have hoped that, for example, an additional clause would read something like this, sir: that the Minister of Labour, in conjunction with the provincial advisory committee for any trade or group of trades, will provide such available information as the employment history of finished apprentices.

I am thinking, for example, that when we sat on the committee studying the whole retraining programme, I do not think that we really had any information about the young people who had taken the apprenticeship courses in carpentry, what they were doing, whether this had been of benefit to them. We do know that there were something like over 40,000 people who were practising carpentry who had not gone through a carpentry apprenticeship course. This raised the question that surely before we got into a situation like that we should have been looking at the content of the apprenticeship course in carpentry to see if it was up to date with the need in the employment field.

I would hope that then there would be a constant review of the training content for apprentices. I think of another example where members of the printing trade—I am specifically thinking now of the printing industry representatives—had come to the committee and had told us that in the two technical schools which had printing presses that these presses were obsolete for the industry today. Yet we had young people,

still at the time of our committee meeting, who were taking the training from these printing presses; but the presses were obsolete, so the training was obsolete and was being of no benefit. This underlines the need to be constantly watching the content and keeping it up to date.

I would hope that we would have some knowledge—and I appreciate the difficulties in this—but we would have some knowledge of the number of young people who might be going into apprenticeship courses. I would hope that we would know the geographical areas from which apprentices are recruited so then we could see from a broad picture; whether we should build in trade schools or technical schools to include the classroom facilities which enhance and complement the apprenticeship courses.

I suggest we do not have this picture. I think that we should try to have some knowledge of new industries which might be moving into an area then we will know that there will be certain kinds of trade skills needed by the local people there. I suggest again that we do not have this knowledge.

Now the hon. Minister may say there is no need for me to make such a clause because the provincial, or indeed the local, committees will have available information and advice. But I would suggest that the local committees and the provincial committees are being asked to give advice, in fact it is emphasized in the explanatory notes that these two committees would be advisory, but I would feel the advice is not much good if they do not have facts to substantiate it. And I still feel today that we do not have the facts.

I noticed when the committee was meeting—this is the select committee on training and manpower—that we were informed in the federal government, in The Department of Labour, there was one economist who was forecasting trends in industry. And we were also informed that in Sweden there were more than 30 or 40 such economists forecasting the trends that were taking place in industry. It is true that, for example, in Sweden it may be easier to do because it is a much more planned economy, but surely that raises all the more reason for us, with an unplanned economy or a more free economy, to be looking at and trying to get facts on the trends of industry. Then we will have facts with which we will know what kind of training will be most suitable for young people in five or 10 years.

I would suggest we really do not know our manpower resources, Mr. Speaker. I feel that

we do not know, for example, with this bill, how many welders will be affected by it, how many carpenters will be affected. We have not really kept up to date with the whole manpower study in our province in relation to our resources. In fact, I would suggest in this province we do not know the facts that are gleaned in the national employment service. When I say "we" I mean The Ontario Department of Labour. Too, I think that the national employment service, from what I can gather—and I stand to be corrected on this—does not have the facts of the number of men that are referred to various industries throughout this province and the types of training they have. I think they do not have this because in many cases men can get employed without going through the national employment service.

I am not for compulsion that an industry has to tell some department of the state when it is employing men. On the other hand I am sure by co-operation there could be some way where we would have many more facts about the kind of manpower resources that we have and the kind of people who are needed in industry. And I suggest that unless we do get those facts, that really our provincial advisory council and indeed, sir, I would say, our vocational counsellors in schools, for example, really cannot do an adequate job in advising young people what apprenticeship course to take.

The hon. Minister, I think, cleared up the point—and I am sure he has the sensitivity to realize in mentioning this—that the purpose of certifying is not to restrict but is to enhance. And it is important that the public should give the proper recognition to young people who have taken training.

One of the aspects of getting proper recognition is that The Department of Labour should have an adequate number of people to be examiners over the training that the young people have taken. And I would like to point out that in the past this was not done.

In one case we had an examiner of barbering for The Department of Labour. He explained to us, when asked about his qualifications, that his only experience in barbering had been gained when his children were very young and he had put some kind of a bowl over their heads and clipped around the edges. Surely if we are going to enhance the feeling of young people that they have achieved something through training, they have to realize that the examination means something. I feel assured that the hon.

Minister will see that the people giving the examination will themselves have full understanding and qualifications in the particular course.

The last point that I would like to mention is that in the explanatory notes of this bill it says that this bill implements the general recommendations of the select committee on manpower training such as the following—and then I notice that the hon. Minister refers to the fact of this apprenticeship bill being under The Department of Labour. I, for one, have some reservations—as indeed we had in our report to the hon. Minister, whether apprenticeship training should be under The Department of Labour. It may be argued that The Department of Labour has a tradition of looking after apprentices, and therefore this responsibility should not be taken over by The Department of Education, which was the alternative department.

But may I say, what a tradition The Department of Labour has displayed over the past years in connection with apprenticeship! I think the hon. Minister himself, with all honesty, had said it was not exactly the most inspiring tradition of looking after apprentices. I am putting my own words into what he did say but if he did not say that—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I found it rather exciting to be associated with The Department of Labour and particularly this apprenticeship programme which is being of such assistance to many, not just the young people, but the men and women of this province.

Mr. Thompson: I am glad that the hon. Minister can be inspired with the background of such apprenticeship training because certainly the report of the committee, in referring to the background of his department in connection with apprenticeship, has this to say: It said it has been a record to date which has been anything but impressive. And I would hope that the hon. Minister would be more excited with impressive action rather than non-impressive action in the future.

The next argument is that The Department of Labour is the most logical place for apprenticeship training, because it is the department, we are told, which has the closest relationship with industry and management. I ask this question: Why is it only The Department of Labour that has this very close relationship with industry and with management? Surely The Department of Education should also have a close relationship with management and labour. Surely,

Mr. Speaker, if there is a gap between the educator and the real world of business life, this should be changed. This can be done, in my opinion, if there is such a gap—and I question this—but if there is, it can be done by infusing The Department of Education with a new responsibility which is apprenticeship training.

I might say there are other reasons, in my opinion, why apprenticeship should be assumed by The Department of Education. First, the whole training programme, vocational and academic, should be on an equal footing. I think that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), when he was previously the Minister of Education, sir, made a point of trying to enhance the technical and vocational training in the eyes of the public so that no one would feel that in his son going into vocational or technical training he was going into a lesser training than an academic training. We have to do this because, for too long, vocational training has been ignored by educators and, in my opinion, has consequently been downgraded by the public. Because it is essential that apprenticeship should not be a confining training in the changing economy, but it should have a broad base to permit flexibility for the finished apprentice to change his skills to changing needs. I would suggest that this requires that the apprentice in his training should have some academic training also. I have noted in the bill and in the hon. Minister's explanation of it that there will be some classroom study.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if, in the interests of getting the facts on the records, surely the hon. member understands and is aware that The Department of Education operates this branch of The Department of Labour's programme, and that the schools where these apprenticeship people attend are run under the control of The Department of Education. It will follow from that that The Department of Education is closely aware of what is going on, and indeed this entire programme is worked out between The Department of Education and The Department of Labour. The official responsibility for apprenticeship, and apprenticeship *per se*, rests with The Department of Labour, but the actual schoolroom training is carried out by The Department of Education.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate, Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the hon. Minister. I am really going on the basis of the manpower study which suggested that previously when the government had The Department of Education looking after the classroom work and The

Department of Labour looking after the actual in-the-shop-training, that unfortunately there had been friction between these two departments. I am suggesting that if in training, when giving training to young people, it is decided that the in-the-shop training should be just in the hands of one department—should be isolated and away out on a limb in the hands of one department—but all other vocational training, technical training, is all under the umbrella of The Department of Education, that this would make a very lonely spot for the apprentice training. Why, sir, can we not bring the whole thing under one department rather than give the hon. Minister of Labour's department this particular area of training and responsibility?

I am saying that in looking at the prognosis of future jobs we realize that if skills are narrowed down and if young people go out today with just one skill—and for example the study on manpower by the Senate shows that no man in another 10 or 20 years will be able to go through his life with just one skill—then, because of the change in technological aspects of industry the apprentice is going to have to learn another skill in his lifetime. Consequently, as indeed the manufacturers' association and others have said, do not let us get these young people going out with just one narrow skill and without the academic background so that they have a flexibility to learn another skill later on, because they are going to have to. If we need that kind of flexibility I am suggesting the emphasis should therefore be placed on academic training; and if it is placed on academic training then I think that apprenticeship training should be within The Department of Education's jurisdiction.

I am really saying that to me having apprenticeship under The Department of Labour, sir, is to make apprenticeship an orphan child in the whole scheme of training. Frankly, we in the committee were concerned about this because one of the aspects in our whole technical and vocational training in this province is that there are not culs-de-sac. For example, a young fellow takes his training to become an apprentice and then if he is bright discovers he cannot move on up the ladder to finally become, if he wants to, a graduate engineer or the president of the company.

I am speaking of training related to our educational institutions and the way it is now that there are traditional barriers in connection with acceptance of one qualification from one area.

For example, take Ryerson. You can gra-

duate from Ryerson and there are some universities in this province which will not give recognition in engineering and other courses to this training. Yet look at other countries! There is a steady flow, that is accepted, where a young man could start as a ditch digger, then take apprenticeship training, then go on to technical education and gradually move up to be a graduate engineer. I am suggesting if we move apprenticeship off into a narrow area under The Department of Labour when all other forms of education, technical, academic and so on, are under the umbrella of The Department of Education, we may be creating a cul-de-sac and a place where the apprentice does not get his full recognition.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, in dealing with the principles of this bill I can only reiterate the words of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) when he spoke on second reading of Bill No. 3, The Industrial Safety Act. A bill of this type has so much reference to what is going to be in the regulations, the fact that most of it is subject to the approval of the Minister. Mr. Speaker, it says, in spots, the Minister may appoint a provincial advisory committee, it says the director may do this and the director may direct someone in authority to do something. So what we have to say is that the effect of the principle of this bill will depend entirely upon the will and the desire of the Minister, and the director of the Act, in wanting to provide the type of skilled tradesmen detailed in the regulations.

I am not going to say very much about the entailment of the bill, but there is something that disturbs me very much and that is that the explanatory notes start off saying this bill implements the principal recommendations of the select committee on manpower training such as the following.

Now, the committee was established to study this problem in April, 1962, and we sat for that whole year and brought down a report in February, 1963. Being one of the committee, I assured the House when I spoke on the introduction of the report to the House that I had enjoyed my work, that the committee had applied themselves to it with sincerity and that we attempted to put in the report some of the things we felt were necessary to bring about good skilled tradesmen in the province of Ontario.

Of course we had to deal with many facets of educational, occupational, academic and mechanical training. We listened to some 50 briefs and by the fall of 1962 we felt there

was such importance attached to this report that we worked under pressure to have the report presented before the session ended in the spring of 1963.

Now the lack of any reference to this report in the past year, the brevity of the remarks of the hon. Minister of Labour indicates to me, if not an insult to the committee, an affront to it. The work done by Dr. Crispo and Tom Eberlee of the department deserves much commendation. They put in a lot of work and research in compiling the data that we received during our sittings. Certainly I am convinced that if the other facets of this report are not dealt with without delay, The Apprenticeship Act is bound to fail. If this is all we wanted, an Act to provide for orderly procedure in bringing about skilled tradesmen in this province, that could have been done very early in the sittings of the committee. We could have had the manufacturers in the building trades together with some of the trade unions and they could have pointed out the loopholes and the failure of the old Apprenticeship Act.

What has to be dealt with to make the Act work properly is other parts of the report. Part 4 spells it out pretty clearly: related comments and recommendations, research—a neglected but vital need—forecasting changes in the nature and composition and nature of the labour force, developing and improving our educational and training methods, assessing records, responsibility for research, vocational guidance and on down the piece—many of the important considerations necessary in this whole problem of lack of skilled tradesmen in the field. I would like the hon. Minister to explain the principle he adopted in rejecting some of the main recommendations in the report.

Certainly in dealing with all the facets of the report, the committee recommended quite an administrative set-up under the Minister of Education, as was set out by a chart in the report: chief director of education, deputy Minister of both secondary schools and adult education, superintendent of both secondary schools and adult education. Then director of evening classes, at secondary school level; director of trade schools and technical institutes, director of apprenticeship, as part of the overall picture; director of general training in industry; and director of training of the unemployed; director of research counselling, curriculum development.

These are the things I felt the hon. Minister should have referred to. He should have told us what was going to take place

in the future as regards the report and not to tell us that this bill carries the major recommendations of the report. Certainly I think the bill only covers one significant part of the report. The hon. member for Dovercourt remarked on the establishment of the directorship in The Department of Labour rather than what the committee recommended as the logical department, The Department of Education. But, of course, it explains that if it was thought better to have it in The Department of Labour then both sides would have to have a great deal more co-ordination and co-operation.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that we should hear, if not from the hon. Minister of Labour, then the hon. Prime Minister of the province, just what he intends to do about the rest of this report. Certainly if he intends to establish select committees, take the time of the members during the year and spend the money, the taxpayers' money, to do the research and listen to briefs and presentations from the various organizations across the province, then it certainly deserves more attention than this report has received up to now.

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, may I direct the attention of the hon. Minister to section 2 of this bill and ask who has the authority to appoint the director of apprenticeship?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It will be done in The Department of Labour and on the best advice that we can get. That would obviously involve consultation with The Department of Education.

Mr. Gould: Mr. Speaker, that is not the answer. The hon. Minister is attempting to introduce, and have this House enact, legislation—and I read section 2, "There shall be appointed a director—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

I would like to inform the member that at this stage of second reading of the bill the member should speak on the principle of the bill only and therefore should confine his remarks to the principle of the bill, either being for or against. There is an opportunity to ask questions on any particular clause or details of the bill during the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Gould: Mr. Speaker, I say that the appointment of a director of apprenticeship who is a motivating force is something that concerns the bill in its entirety: how the

director of apprenticeship is to be appointed. The bill deals with who can control and supervise the director, and what some of the duties of the director are, but there is an absence of mention of who shall have the power to appoint that director. I think it is pertinent to this bill and vitally important to this House to know who shall have that authority. The answer to my question will determine what questions we may or may not ask at a later date.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, if I may ask of the hon. Minister a very simple question: My past experience with apprenticeship—and I have had quite a few of my former pupils approach me in trying to see whether they could get into a certain type of trade—has been that if a boy wanted to get into, let us say, the plumbing trade, he would have to find a plumber who would take him in, whether he was 16 or 17 or 18. After that he made application to the local board. If the local board decided, we will say, that they wanted to take him in, fine; and if this plumber had enough connections with the local board to see that this apprentice was accepted, then it was okay.

But the boards, as I have found out in the past, were trying to safeguard the number of apprentices, or journeymen—call it that if you want. Therefore, I wanted to find out whether we are going to have this same affair or whether the people who want to take a trade in a particular field will have a chance. Is this going to be another affair of whom you know or who you are, in order to be accepted?

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, in speaking on this bill, I would say that our hope is that it does mark a real step forward in some aspects of apprenticeship training. The hon. member for Dovercourt and the hon. member for Wentworth East have both made some rather pertinent comments on the different phases of the bill.

There is one aspect of it upon which I would like to comment. The hon. Minister mentioned the need for urgency in the matter of apprenticeship training and the need to hurry up the whole business of training and get more apprentices in the field. I would call to the attention of the House one of the reservoirs of apprenticeship which up to this point seems to have been ignored. I refer to those unfortunate people who had the experience of being sent to our reform institutions for some period of time. I would hope that

consideration of this bill will lead to relating its provisions to the training going on in our reform institutions. In the annual report of The Department of Reform Institutions for 1962, Mr. Graham, the deputy Minister, says this. He is speaking here of Guelph.

Trade training is particularly stressed among the younger inmates. The man who attains proficiency in a trade has gained two assets. He will have something tangible to offer a prospective employer and he has a solid basis upon which to develop self-respect. Trade training is one of the potentially valuable tools in the work of rehabilitation with the younger age groups. Working under the guidance of skilled instructors, trade classes are established in bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheet metal, and upholstery.

He goes on to say this:

Of major significance is the fact that a man is trained and acclimatized to a modern workshop where he learns to use modern machines under commercial conditions. The time spent in the institution, instead of retarding a man's experience and estranging him to normal working conditions, can be used creatively to teach him to fit into industrial practices and methods.

It has been my privilege to visit some of our reform institutions since my election last fall, and I want to commend to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) the courtesy with which I was received by the officials of those institutions. It seemed to me in visiting some of the shops that good courses were being offered by competent instructors. In many cases the young people, who are receiving that instruction, are acquiring real skill and, I think, getting themselves equipped to do exactly what has been said in this report.

One of the problems is that, except for stationary engineers, none of the young people who are taking the courses can get any credit for the apprenticeship training which they are in effect taking in those institutions. I think we should give very serious consideration to this.

One of the problems here is that since the young person may take a year or two years of such training, and since he gets no credits outside against his apprenticeship training, he has to repeat that time as an apprentice after he leaves the institution. So he regards this as more or less a waste of time and he does not have the interest in the work that he should have. So we have the problem here

of how to stimulate interest and to build up that interest in these young people. In the report which I mentioned, we find that of the young people who are in the Ontario reformatories, industrial farms and training centres, more than a third are listed as having high school standing. In other words, they qualify for the Grade 10 entrance for apprenticeship training. There is here a large body of young people who should be considered seriously.

I suppose The Department of Reform Institutions has the accurate figures as to how many of these young people, who have the educational qualifications, are actually taking the training which might qualify them for apprenticeship. It was my experience in one of these institutions, along with one of the officials, to stop and chat with some of these boys. I want to tell you about one of them.

This young fellow was working, and I said to him, as we stopped and discussed his job, "You'll have a trade when you get out of here, that will be something for you." He said, "No, I won't have a trade." I asked him how long he had been in, and he told me just three or four weeks, but he said, "This is the second time. I went through my first sentence and I fiddled away my time here. I was out for seven days with nothing to do and no place to go." This was his story, although I understand that the supervision is fairly good now for these young fellows. But in any case, he was back again. I said, "This time I hope you're going to settle down to work and get a trade so you can offer your services to an employer when you get out." He said, "No, I can't get a trade here, this is kid stuff. I get no credits. But I have my plans all made. I'm going to get a trade and I know how I am going to get it." And I looked at him and said, "What do you mean?" He said, "When I get out this time, I'm going to see to it that I get into Kingston for long enough to get a trade, and I'll get it at public expense."

I looked at him, and the official looked at him, with some wonderment in our eyes and voices, and we said, "Is that not a strange kind of attitude to take?" "No," he said, "that's the only way I see to get a trade." And he went on to say, "My father did it that way and I am going to."

I think here is an illustration of one of the problems faced by these young people. I had the feeling—and discussed this with him a bit and he admitted I was right—that if he could get credit for the training he was then taking and if then somehow he could be apprenticed to an outside employer and have

that credit taken with him on his apprenticeship with the new employer, then he would take a real interest in what he was doing inside the walls of the institution. It seems to me that we have to work out the techniques by which young people like this can get their training without the stigma of the penitentiary attached to them afterwards.

I quite realize that there will have to be safeguards. I quite realize that we have to have standards against which the achievement of these young people must be measured. We must be certain that the instructors are good instructors who know their job, and I think we have them now in large measure within the walls of these institutions.

We do want, most of all, to see to it that these young people who are now in these institutions come out as self-respecting members of society, able to take their places in the world which they face at that point, with skills so that they can carry on and become members, and active producing members, of that society. I would hope that in discussion and in consideration of this bill, this can happen, so that we can help in this transition and we can give to these young people a further measure of self-respect and a further inducement to take an active interest in the work that they are engaged in today. If this programme is implemented and if we can find the ways and means of working out the difficulties that may present themselves in this kind of new concept, then I am dead certain that we will find this a real reservoir of new skills and new apprentices out of which will come many of the journeymen of the future.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I wanted to address a couple of general inquiries to the hon. Minister in regard to some of the discussion that has taken place and his remarks.

I notice that when he introduced the bill he talked about inaugurating new courses in cookery and in ironworking. Harkening to the line of my hon. colleague from Dovercourt, I wonder what study has been done to indicate that we need more cooks or more ironworkers. I think we are all familiar with the great effort to produce welders. We ran all sorts of courses and produced hundreds of welders across the province. The only thing was that we found we had so many welders that there were not enough people around to employ them. So what we were able to produce was a whole group of trained unemployed people who were trained for more or less permanent unemployment. I suppose if

you have to be unemployed, it is better to be a trained unemployed person than to be an untrained unemployed person.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Then you have some prestige.

Mr. Singer: Yes, as my hon. colleague says, then you have some prestige. But one would think that the real essence of this effort on the part of the government would be to study what it is doing, to have some knowledge that we need cooks, that we need more ironworkers.

Is the hon. Minister able to tell us—I would hope he is—that there is a demand for cooks and it is greater in eastern Ontario than it is in western Ontario or in northern Ontario, or something? But I just wonder if he has pulled these two trades out of the air or whether there is some logic and there is some sense in talking about cookery and ironworking.

And then if he is going to inaugurate an apprenticeship course in cookery, is this going to mean that when a small restaurant is opened in connection with a tourist resort and, for instance, old Mrs. Jones who lives down the road is called in to make some pies and cakes, is she going to have to enroll in an apprenticeship course? Does the hon. Minister intend to interfere with this type of endeavour that we have through Ontario? These are things that come to mind almost immediately when the hon. Minister starts to talk about apprenticeship courses in cookery.

Then there is another problem, Mr. Speaker, that concerns me, and it revolves around a discussion that I had with a former Minister of Labour, Mr. Daley. A few years ago, sir, we exchanged a considerable amount of correspondence concerning the age limit. I notice that this Act has been very carefully drafted and it does not mention a top age limit insofar as apprenticeship is concerned. But the regulations have also been very carefully drafted and they leave the door open to the Minister to do almost anything he might want to do at a later date. He can determine that the age limit for apprentices shall be 21, or he can determine that it can be older.

The reason that Mr. Daley and I were exchanging correspondence at that time was as a result of an inquiry I had from a young immigrant chap who had come to this country a few years ago and who had worked as a labourer for some few years. He came to the realization that as a labourer he really did not have much future, and at the age of 23

he decided it was high time that he learned a trade. He decided that work in the automobile repair field was the trade he would like to learn. But he got caught up, Mr. Speaker, in our apprenticeship regulations because he was 23, and since he was over 21 nobody was able to do anything to help him.

I think it is important that there should be a declaration of policy at this stage as to whether or not the government intends to have flexible top age limits or whether it intends by its vagueness not to delineate this at all and to continue the hardships that have existed. I think it is most important that there be a greater spelling out in this Act, or in the pronouncements of the hon. Minister that go with it, than now appears before us.

Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka): That was all done last year.

Mr. Singer: It was all done last year, the hon. member says. I would hope it would be but it is not here in the Act, and if it is all done why is it necessary—

Mr. Boyer: Done!

Mr. Singer: Done, yes, done, that is right. I do not know if I have the ad here, yes, we did not have a "done" on this one. We did not have one on apprenticeship or labour legislation or safety legislation, 19 of the many reasons why. But this one was not done.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): There were a lot in there that were not done either.

Mr. Singer: Yes, well, that can be another speech.

So, I say, Mr. Speaker, just to conclude these remarks, that I think we should have some real indication from the hon. Minister before this bill moves beyond this stage that there is some study or available source for study, some research, that indicates, for instance, that we need more ironworkers and that we are not going to have a glut of ironworkers the same as we had a glut of welders. I would like to hear some authoritative pronouncement on the government's attitude to apprentices who might be over the age of 21. This is a very important thing in our system of training and these are obvious gaps that the hon. Minister perhaps has left deliberately unanswered.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Wait a minute!

Mr. Speaker: I might inform the House that on second reading the Minister has made his remarks on the principle of the bill as he introduced it, and he is really not in order to come back and speak again on the bill.

Mr. Bryden: May he not close the debate, Mr. Speaker, on the motion and cover some of the points that the hon. gentlemen raised, if he sees fit?

Mr. Speaker: Not according to the rules. If it is in the form of a question it may be allowed, but according to the rules of the House he is not to speak twice on the motion presently before the House.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Would you give me permission then to answer briefly one or two of the questions raised?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, permission granted.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Firstly, Mr. Speaker, those hon. members of the House who were members of the House a year ago, will remember that I was the Minister and that the present hon. Prime Minister was the leader of the government, when we took out the limiting age of 21 under The Apprenticeship Act. That was done immediately it became apparent what the present condition with respect to the age limit was, and what the need for apprenticeship training was, particularly in the light of the sittings of the committee on manpower training.

Mr. Singer: Yes, but you can put it back by regulation now.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, I am going to answer these questions. I believe I am a responsible person. I think that what I did a year ago was a good indication of the policy I intended to follow. In moving the second reading of this bill today I deliberately presented the present expanded and extended programme of apprenticeship which The Department of Labour and I were advancing as an indication of the policy, and the views, and the feeling with respect to the subject matter, which the government endorses. Surely I was trying to get a message over to the hon. members of the Opposition, but they did not get it very well.

The point is this, that in the operation of a programme such as apprenticeship a very wide latitude is required for those running it if there should be any degree of elasticity in the handling of the programme, and accordingly it is with this in mind that the bill has been drafted in general terms.

With respect to the appointment of the director, this will be done in accordance with the provisions of The Public Service Act.

With reference to another dissertation at length on The Department of Reform Institutions, we in The Department of Labour are aware of the need for therapeutic treatment which may be available under an apprenticeship system and while second reading is not the time to go into detail, for the benefit of the new hon. members of the House, it is our intention that part of this latitude and elasticity provided in this bill, will enable the director of the programme in certain circumstances to issue the necessary certificate of apprenticeship to which reference is made.

The final question to which I will make reference has to do with what consultation and study have been made with respect to the selection of these courses. The selection of the courses into the compulsory certification category has only been done and determined on after the closest investigation of all of the circumstances applicable. Similarly, with respect to the named certification, the named apprenticeship group dealing with cooking has been done, of my own knowledge, with all facets of the industry—employers, labour representatives, associations, those in the business—to determine the actual need of this type of facility being offered on a voluntary basis and that is why it has been done.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed I rise on a point of order. In the questions that were asked earlier in this House of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Cass), I have now ascertained that he gave false information and misinformed the House in the course of doing so. Mr. Speaker, this is an important matter and I want to draw it to the attention of the House because it seriously affects the privileges of this House.

In the course of his reply to the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) the hon. Attorney-General stated—and I have a direct quotation:

I am not a little surprised the chief coroner for Toronto should have spoken first to the press in connection with matters which ; primarily administered within my department and of which he is an official.

At that time I did not think that was correct so I asked the hon. Attorney-General a specific question.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Snooping again, eh!

Mr. MacDonald: My question was to the effect that were the press stories not initiated by a statement of departmental officials. The hon. Attorney-General replied no. The hon. Attorney-General was in error, whether unwittingly or not, I do not know. The facts of the case are these and I have ascertained them from the city desk of the *Toronto Telegram* which I believe was the first paper to carry this. It carried a story first based on the comments of Deputy Attorney-General Common to the effect that he was recommending, or he was planning to recommend, the abolition of the post. After it had received that story, it—in turn—got in touch with Dr. Shulman and Dr. Shulman made his comments.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, deliberately or otherwise, the hon. Attorney-General has slurred Dr. Shulman with regard to his supposedly initiating this, when in fact it was initiated by the top departmental officials. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether this was an unwitting error. I find it a little difficult to believe in the light of what happened yesterday, that it was unwitting, but I am now certain from having checked the facts that the hon. Attorney-General has misinformed the House.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Waste of time listening to the hon. member.

An hon. member: Furthermore, he has nothing to say.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I think that The Industrial Standards Act is potentially one of the most important pieces of labour legislation in the province. I say potentially, because I do not think it has ever realized its potential. Perhaps we could hope that in the future it will be used more widely than it has in the past. We commonly hear these days about the desirability—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, might I say this at this time, that having in mind the detailed provisions of this bill, it is our

intention that it be referred for detailed study and discussion to the labour committee?

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I think that is an appropriate procedure. I do not happen to be a member of the committee myself, but I am sure that there will be interested parties who wish to make representations and that members of the House who are members of that committee will wish to inquire in detail into some of the provisions of the Act. It is not the easiest thing in the world to understand the full import of all these amendments and I am sure that discussion in the committee will be useful.

I am, however, interested at this time, Mr. Speaker, in simply dealing with some of the principles of the bill and of the legislation which it purports to amend. I was saying that this legislation is potentially among the most important legislation of the province, because in this day and age I think everyone recognizes that everything possible should be done to encourage labour-management co-operation. Now that is a very broad term and sometimes it is used as a form of platitude, but I think it can be a meaningful term if we delineate areas of co-operation and do everything possible to encourage co-operation in those areas. There is no doubt that the whole area of the regulation of wages, hours of work and other related working conditions, is an important area for co-operation. I think it is a more mature achievement for management and labour in industry to be able to regulate their own working conditions without government intervention, than for the government simply to step in, as it does, for example, in minimum wage legislation, and simply decree that at least the minimum wage shall be so and so. It is much more difficult to work out procedures whereby labour and management can find a basis for co-operation along this line in an entire industry. If that result can be achieved I think we have a much better form of regulation than simply by government decree.

The Industrial Standards Act, when it was first passed, in the thirties I believe, was intended to provide the means whereby labour and management could co-operate in self-regulation of working conditions within their industries and the removal of competition based on exploitation of labour. The Act, when it was first passed, was very useful in the garment industry in Toronto in cleaning up undesirable conditions that then existed in that industry. I think it provided a base on which some of the most mature labour-management relations in any industry in Ontario now exist. Unfortunately, it did not

have very much further application. As far as I know it has been used since then only in some phases of the construction industry, in only a minority of the construction industry, and also to a certain degree in the barbering trade, although I believe that most of the schedules in the barbering trade, certainly the one for Toronto, are hopelessly out of date and, for all practical purposes, meaningless.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, about 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the work force in Ontario have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act, this legislation—something over 200,000 people.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I will take the hon. Minister's word for it—that certainly is more than what my impression had been. I have not gone through all the details, but, for example, in the construction industry, the Laskin report shows that 70,000 employees are covered by schedules out of 168,000 in the industry. This is one of the industries in which it is more widely used. There are many industries in which it has not been used at all. I was suggesting that in the barbering industry, which is one where it is quite widely used, it has, so far as I can determine, been largely ineffective for either or both of two reasons: one, that the schedules have been allowed to fall way out of date; and the other, that enforcement has been almost impossible in that particular industry. I think Laskin makes some reference to the problems of enforcement and I will make one or two references to them myself in a moment or two—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But this is a voluntary step!

Mr. Bryden: I quite agree. I think I made that clear. It is more difficult than simply issuing decrees. It is more productive in the long run to provide the means whereby labour and management can get together and regulate conditions, but I agree that they have to do it voluntarily for it to be meaningful and therefore that makes it more difficult. I believe that The Industrial Standards Act has not been as effective as we might have hoped and has not been as widely used. The government in recognition, perhaps, of that fact and of other facts, appointed Professor Bora Laskin as a commissioner to inquire into the Act, and he has made a number of recommendations and the government has now seen fit to accept some of them. The purposes of the recommendations are, of course, to make the Act more effective

in achieving its original purpose, which was to encourage self-regulation of wages and working conditions in industry.

I might mention that in Canada we have legislation which approaches the same problem in a somewhat different way. Several provinces have Acts which are similar in principle to our Industrial Standards Act. The province of Quebec differs from the other provinces—and, I think, any other jurisdictions in North America—in giving much greater recognition to collective agreements in this problem of the self-regulation of industry. In fact, its legislation is entitled The Collective Agreement Act. It used to be called The Collective Agreement Extension Act. This, I think, was a more accurate description of its purpose, which was to provide a procedure whereby certain clauses of a collective agreement could be extended to the whole of an industry in a specific area where—I am not quite sure of the exact words, but it was some such words as the following—where it was considered that they had achieved preponderant significance in determining wages and hours in the industry. This Quebec statute was copied from, or modelled on, legislation in Europe where I think there has been greater experience in such matters and greater maturity in collective bargaining relationships than we have so far achieved on this continent.

I am not sure myself that the Quebec legislation with its European model is not superior to our industrial standards legislation with its American models. Professor Laskin, I think, has made recommendations whereby he hopes that perhaps the best of both worlds can be achieved. It remains to be seen if that is possible. At any rate he does not recommend a full-scale adoption of the principle of the Quebec legislation as compared to our own. He does, however, recommend the incorporation of certain basic principles in that legislation into our Industrial Standards Act, which as far as I can see, the government has not seen fit to accept.

Professor Laskin's report contains a total of 58 recommendations. As far as I have been able to make out from studying the recommendations and comparing them with the amending bill and comparing that with the original Act—which admittedly is a rather difficult process—it seems that the government has accepted about 20 of the recommendations and has accepted another one in part. As I will try to show in a minute, the part that it has not accepted is the key to the recommendation, but it has accepted 20 recommendations and one additional one in part. It has not accepted, for the present at any

rate, 20 other recommendations. The remainder are not really applicable to the bill since they deal in the main with administrative practices which would naturally not be covered by the legislation. Of the 20 recommendations that the government has not seen fit to accept, some, of course, are fairly minor and perhaps the government's omission is not too serious, but there are some that I consider important and three or four in particular that I would like to refer to specifically.

The first is recommendation No. 3, which deals with—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, in the spirit in which the debate has been carried on, I think I should confirm what the hon. member has said, that of a large number of some 56 recommendations in the report, some 20 of them are adopted in the legislation in their entirety and there are some 23 others which we believe can be dealt with by administrative procedure within the department. I mention that to give you the picture as the bill stands in relation to the Laskin report.

Mr. Bryden: I thank the hon. Minister for giving me that information. There was some difficulty from where I sit in determining which ones could be handled administratively and which ones could not, so it may be that some of the recommendations that appear to me not to have been adopted will, in fact, be adopted by administrative procedure.

I do not think, however, that that affects the ones on which I particularly want to comment. The first of those is recommendation No. 3, which relates back to my previous comments about the desirability of formally involving collective agreements in the principle of self-regulation and of providing a means whereby the principle of the Quebec legislation could be made applicable in Ontario, even if it is not the exclusive principle as it is in Quebec. Recommendation No. 3 says:

Employer associations and trade unions should be recognized as representatives of employers and employees for the purposes of the Act.

Unless I am wrong, and the hon. Minister no doubt will correct me if I am wrong, that recommendation has not been accepted and I think it should be. I would like to read one comment from the main body of the report which says:

The virtue of the Act will lie in its invitation to employers and employees in a particular competitive area of their industry or trade to join in eliminating unfair

competition in labour costs through agreements on wage and hour rules for all. Although the theory is that workers will thus be protected against exploitation, and responsible employers against unfair undercutting, the fact is that the Act has not worked and indeed cannot work, except in the barbering industry where prices as well as wage rates may be fixed, unless there are employer and employee collectivities to provide the substratum of support needed for a schedule.

In other words, as I read Professor Laskin's words, most of the success that the Act has had to date has been due to the existence of employer and employee collectivities or organizations. I think this fact should be frankly recognized in the Act. I believe Professor Laskin says a little later that such a change would be formal rather than novel. I am not sure I agree with him on that. I think frank recognition of the importance of employer associations and trade unions might be an encouragement to more of them to avail themselves of the advantages of the Act, which I think are substantial. In fact, I would like to see the day arrive when some of the major industrial unions, and associations or collectivities, to use Laskin's words, of employers, would regulate conditions in such industries as primary steel throughout the province through one joint negotiating process. That may be some time in the future. But I think our legislation should be—we should have those possibilities in mind in drafting the legislation now.

Related to recommendation No. 3 are recommendations No. 57 and No. 58, which also appear not to have been adopted. No. 57 says:

The Industrial Standards Act should expressly provide that nothing therein affects the operation of The Labour Relations Act.

And No. 58, which is related, says:

It should also provide that where employees covered by a schedule are subject to a collective agreement, the latter shall govern unless the terms of the schedule are more advantageous in which case they shall prevail.

I think those two recommendations are important, Mr. Speaker. I think they might help to remove any vestige of suspicion which I believe still exists in some quarters that The Industrial Standards Act is a disguised means of approving company unions. If it is clearly stated in the Act that trade unions and employer associations have a positive role, indeed the most important role to play in the operation of this Act, and that the Act itself

will not interfere with anything that is provided for in The Labour Relations Act, then I think there might be a fuller acceptance of the genuine advantages it has to offer in the trade union movement as well as among the employers of the province.

The other class of recommendations to which I would like to refer, Mr. Speaker, are those relating to enforcement. The government has adopted a great many of Laskin's recommendations on enforcement and I think has improved the Act substantially by doing so.

There are, however, one or two of them—I have noted three—that they have not adopted or appear not to have adopted at any rate—which I consider rather important. First is recommendation No. 26, which proposes that the severability principle should be applied to schedules. Maybe the government has received legal advice that it is not necessary to have such a provision in the Act. On the other hand, Professor Laskin is a pretty distinguished legal authority himself and he apparently thinks that it is necessary to have this spelled out in the Act. Unless I misread the bill, there is no such provision in it. I think it would be desirable that it be there just so that there will be no doubt on the matter.

The next recommendation that I would like to refer to is No. 38 which provides that the chairman of an advisory committee should be vested with the powers of an inspector. That apparently has not been adopted and I think it is important that it should be. I can remember off and on for quite some time representatives of the barbering industry in Ottawa complaining bitterly about the fact that they never seemed to be able to get their schedules enforced. It did not matter who they went to, they always got the brush-off. It was usually left to the employee representatives on the advisory committee and they had no resources at all at their disposal.

To an important degree the government has met this point but not as fully as it should, in my opinion. To demonstrate what I say, or in support of the point I am trying to make, I would like to read a paragraph of Professor Laskin's main report as follows:

Inspectors should not be limited or limit themselves to investigations only on individual complaints but should be responsive to advisory committees.

It may be that the hon. Minister has that in mind; so that particular point may be covered. Maybe that is what he is envisaging. In fact, I have no doubt that is what he does have in

mind, so that particular point may be covered. Professor Laskin goes on to say:

A working partnership will be thus encouraged which should dissipate the disillusionment about enforcement and the helplessness of advisory committees expressed to me at the inquiry. This liaison and responsibility of inspectors to advisory committees should alleviate the want of power in the committees themselves to ask for information or seek access to premises. I recommend a further alleviation by the reposing of authority in the chairman of an advisory committee to exercise the powers of an inspector. To effect a balance in this respect I also recommend that the chairmanship of an advisory committee should alternate annually between an employer-nominated member and an employee- or union-nominated member.

I may say that in that last sentence I have read another recommendation which I do not think the government has adopted. But I do think it should complete the enforcement structure which it has built very substantially in its proposed amendments by accepting Laskin's recommendation of giving the chairman of an advisory committee the powers of an inspector under the Act, in addition to providing for close liaison between inspectors and advisory committees. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to Laskin's recommendation No. 46 as follows:

It should be made an offence to discharge or discriminate against any employee who lodges a complaint under the Act or a schedule or who gives evidence in any proceeding connected with the administration of the Act or a schedule.

Now, this much, I think the government has accepted. Well, I know the government has adopted it because it is in the bill. But the next part of the same recommendation is as follows:

And this should be fortified by permitting an inquiry into any such discharge or discrimination with power to order affirmative relief.

And unless there has been something written along the edges of the bill that I have missed, the second part of that recommendation has not been adopted. In my submission, Mr. Speaker, the recommendation is meaningless without the second part. Surely we found that out by experience over 20 or 25 years with regard to charges of discrimination against employees or dismissal of employees on account of trade union activities.

The bill here provides, as far as I can see, that an employee, who complains of discrimination, has only one remedy: to go to police court. Now, that procedure did not work with regard to labour-relations legislation and it did not work with regard to human rights legislation. I do not know why the hon. Minister thinks it will work with regard to this kind of legislation.

I would suggest to him that he should consider incorporating into the bill procedure similar to the procedure set forth in The Labour Relations Act or in the human rights code, whereby a complaint regarding discrimination can be investigated in a less formal method than is required in a criminal prosecution in police court and with powers of affirmative relief, whereby orders can be issued requiring certain remedial action if the complaints are found to be justified.

This is the procedure that has been worked out with regard to labour relations legislation and human rights legislation. It has been worked out by long experience, because it has been found that the police court procedure simply does not meet the bill in this sort of situation. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that there is no point in him cluttering up his bill with, I think it is, the proposed new section 16 of the Act unless he is prepared to provide procedures whereby inquiries can be conducted informally and affirmative relief provided.

Apart from those criticisms, some of which I consider very important, Mr. Speaker, I think the bill is an important step forward. I hope it will achieve its purpose; I hope that the amended Act will be used even more widely than The Industrial Standards Act has been used in the past. Certainly that Act has proved to be of real value in some industries and I am hopeful that the principle contained in it can be extended ultimately to almost all industry in Ontario. I think that that objective would be more readily achieved if the hon. Minister would accept, in addition to the recommendations he has already accepted, those additional recommendations of the Laskin commission to which I have made reference.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PLANT DISEASES ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE JUNIOR FARMER ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Junior Farmer Establishment Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, it appears that this is Bryden day in the Legislature—at any rate, the latter part of it is. At the time of adjournment yesterday I had been dealing with the subject of poverty and after enumerating groups of people to whom I considered the concept particularly applied, I mentioned that by far the largest group of the poor are the unskilled and semi-skilled workers who are consigned to sweatshops and other establishments of inferior working conditions such as many public hospitals and a great many other establishments that it is not necessary to enumerate here. At the time the adjournment hour arrived I was at the point of calling attention to the fact that these people are in and out of work. They receive only \$1 or \$1.25 an hour when they are working and much less than that if they live outside the “golden horseshoe.” In view of this vicious circle to which they are inevitably confined and from which they cannot escape, or have not been able to as yet, they and their children may never escape the grip of poverty. If they are to do that, there must be government policies which guarantee (a) full employment and (b) decent minimum wages.

What is even worse, Mr. Speaker, is that technological change is steadily adding to the numbers of this group. It is a traumatic experience for a man who has been receiving \$1.90 or \$2 an hour with the full protection of a union contract, to find himself at middle age or later suddenly hurled out on a labour market where he cannot earn more than

\$1.05 or \$1.10 an hour with no union protection. Yet nobody with any power to do anything about it seems to care a hoot about him. Poverty is a problem with many facets that has to be attacked from many angles. Full employment policies will help; so will adequate minimum wages, adequate training and retraining programmes, proper pensions and other social security measures.

But Michael Harrington, whose book I referred to yesterday, the man who probably knows more about the subject than anyone else, has suggested that the strongest single weapon with which to fight poverty is a full-scale public housing programme. Such a programme will not only provide important new job opportunities for unemployed and exploited workers, but it will remove the slums that are the product of past poverty and the breeding places of future poverty. And, Mr. Speaker, just as an illustration of that point I would like to read a portion of an item that appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* of November 7, 1963, summarizing a report of the Canadian Education Association, under the headline,

POVERTY BLIGHTS CITY CORE,
RUINS YOUTH—REPORT

Downtown areas of Toronto and other big Canadian cities spawn crime, alcoholism, drug addiction and disease, the Canadian Education Association reported today.

It also blamed downtown conditions for broken homes and conditions that seriously impair children's learning ability.

The report draws a composite picture of the central cores of Canadian cities being deserted by all but low-income families and immigrants and of such overcrowding that many children are forced to do their homework in restaurants.

Nearly 50 per cent of the cases of failures, dropouts, truancy and delinquency in the large Canadian cities come from the downtown schools, the CEA said.

There is a direct correlation between the learning capacity and achievement of children and the economic level of the district in which they live, said the report.

Unfortunately, the government has never shown any disposition to face up to this challenge. Year after year it has announced what it has described as bold new programmes or bold new developments on existing programmes in the housing field. These announcements have usually produced headlines but little else, and headlines are a poor substitute for houses. Year after year

we have found by experience that the bold new housing programmes did not produce any more housing than the inadequate old programmes. Rarely has the government's capital spending on housing exceeded \$5 million a year and in most years it has not even been that much. In a budget of more than \$1 billion, that is peanuts, Mr. Speaker.

I think one of our difficulties has been that responsibility for housing has always been entrusted to a Minister who has been overburdened with other responsibilities. I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) that the time has come to set up a separate department of housing, with a full-time Minister in charge. In that way we may have a chance of getting real action on the critical housing problem.

One phase of the problem to which increased attention might well be given has already been mentioned in this debate by the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard). That is the conservation and rehabilitation of existing stocks of housing. Some areas have deteriorated so completely that nothing short of total redevelopment will now suffice. But we will save tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars in the long run if we take adequate steps now to prevent other areas from suffering a similar fate.

In this connection I would like to put before the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), publicly, a proposal that I have already discussed with him privately. Unfortunately the hon. Minister is not here at the present time, but I have no doubt that he will see this statement in *Hansard*—in any case I will take steps to call it to his attention. I have in any case discussed the problem with him. I have not as yet received any indication from him as to what his views are, but actually I do not expect that I will receive any such indication until he has had an opportunity to consider it.

As most of us know, termite infestation has become the most important single threat to existing stocks of housing in Metropolitan Toronto. It is extremely heavy in large sections of the city proper all the way from Yonge Street to the eastern city limits. It has extended into Scarborough and East York townships, and occurrences have been reported in the western and northern parts of the city and even in Don Mills.

There are no known methods of eradicating termites, but quite effective methods have been developed of protecting individual buildings against them. The difficulty is that

these methods are too expensive for the small homeowner of limited means. As a result, such a homeowner, when faced with termite infestation, will all too often react in one or other of the following ways: either he will try to unload the house on someone who has not yet heard of termites—and I may say, in Toronto that is getting more and more difficult and, in any case, it is no solution to the problem as far as the community is concerned—or alternatively he will slowly give up the struggle, and it can be a very discouraging struggle—and let his house gradually deteriorate in value. If this process continues unchecked, Toronto will ultimately be faced with enormous problems of slum clearance, and the senior governments will have to make huge outlays to help solve them.

The Householders' Association for Termite Control, an organization of residents of the eastern part of the city, has been making representations on this matter to city authorities for the past two years. To encourage the owners of homes suffering termite infestation to termite-proof and repair their properties, the association has proposed that grants of up to half the cost with an upper limit of \$250 should be given for owner-occupied dwellings in which not more than two families are living, plus loans at the city's current borrowing rate plus administration to cover all or part of the balance. This proposal has been approved in principle by the appropriate committees of city council. In fact it has been before two committees of the city council, and both of them have approved it in principle. Indeed, a by-law has been drafted that would implement it if the by-law were adopted.

The hold-up now is the reluctance of the board of control to recommend any expenditures that are not absolutely unavoidable. This is not unnatural in view of the fact that the city has lost substantial assessment to expressways and other road improvements and has not yet got the compensating increases in assessment that the east-west subway will undoubtedly bring. Therefore, Toronto is in a particularly difficult financial situation at the present time, and naturally the board of control is very hesitant about committing itself to any new expenditures. I am certain, however, from talking to the board of control and individual members thereof on numerous occasions, that the board's reluctance would be overcome entirely if the province would undertake to share the cost of grants and loans made under this policy.

A total expenditure on grants of about \$300,000 a year over the next three or four years, with a somewhat larger figure for loans, would break the back of the termite problem. Further expenditures would probably be needed in subsequent years but they would be on a much reduced scale. If this expenditure were shared on a 50-50 basis by the provincial and municipal governments, it would not impose an intolerable burden on either of them and it would save both of them large sums of money in the long run.

Since the province has already recognized a financial responsibility for housing, I do not think it is too much to ask it to make grants of \$150,000 a year for the next few years and loans in a somewhat larger aggregate, to help implement a major programme for conservation of housing.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, in pursuit of long-standing government policy of trying to pre-empt publicity when Opposition members are scheduled to speak, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) made a major announcement regarding education grants policy for the coming years.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Did the hon. member not like it?

Mr. Bryden: I will make comments on it in a minute. The programme was announced by the hon. Minister as a foundation tax plan, but it appears to provide about as solid a foundation as a sand dune.

Actually, the programme is a composite of five separate grants programmes. The bewildering variety of percentages, and percentages of percentages, within these individual programmes will no doubt leave many school boards with the impression that they are climbing a ladder on which the rungs have been sawed three-quarters of the way through. One of the many advantages of a foundation programme is that it should provide for greater simplicity in the application of grants policy. I do not think anyone would accuse the hon. Minister of simplicity in his presentation yesterday. Indeed, his new programme appears, at first sight at any rate, to be considerably more complicated than the hodge-podge programmes of the past and most of us had thought that the ultimate in complexity had been achieved in those programmes.

The objection to this degree of complexity is not only that it makes it difficult for school boards to know exactly what grants they are entitled to, but it leaves undesirable scope

for administrative discretion. This can all too often be exercised with less regard to educational requirements than to the political exigencies of the party in power.

We recognize that the present hon. Minister has inherited a difficult situation for which he cannot be held responsible in that there continues to be an inordinately large number of school units in this province. As he himself said, a foundation programme cannot work properly when there is a wide discrepancy in the size and financial capacity of school units.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it was back in Mr. Drew's day that the government first announced its intention to consolidate school units in this province. The vigour with which that policy has been pursued in the ensuing 20 years can be gauged by the fact disclosed in the hon. Minister's statement yesterday that we still have approximately 3,200 elementary school boards varying in equalized assessment per class room unit from \$10,000 to over \$1,000,000.

I would urge the hon. Minister to permit at least some of his officials to put away their slide rules and get on with the job of rationalizing school units so that we can guarantee, in reasonable measure, equality of educational opportunity to all students everywhere in the province.

An ominous note was struck by the hon. Minister yesterday in his reference to the need, and I am now quoting: "to spread over a number of years unusually large increases or decreases"—and I emphasize the word decreases—"in grant." Elsewhere he said that the government has for this first year of operation of the new plan deliberately set the levels in terms of the average.

Mr. Speaker, it is not good enough to aim at the average and it will be most unfortunate if the new programme will to any degree have the effect of dragging down present above-average standards towards the average. I would say that educational standards in the city of Toronto are among the highest in the province, and yet I would say that they are no more than a desirable minimum, that we should aim to achieve throughout the province. I certainly do not think they are in any sense what one could consider above the desirable minimum.

One might quibble about a few of the expenditures of the Toronto board of education but in the main its expenditures have been to improve educational standards. They have done a good job, but I do not think

there is anything in Toronto that should not be regarded as the birthright of any pupil anywhere in the province of Ontario.

In view of the tremendous importance of education, which I think all hon. members of this House acknowledge, I would suggest that the overall objective of any grants programme should be to bring the standards of all school boards not up to the average, but up to the level of the highest 10 or 15 per cent, and to permit those already at that level to pioneer new developments if they see fit.

The hon. Minister is, of course, concerned about costs, and that is a legitimate concern. He said that school grants for the coming fiscal year will increase by \$52 million over the current year. But a large part of that increase, we should note, does not result from the operation of the equalization factor but merely reflects continued growth in our educational system and would have had to be undertaken whether or not this new grants policy had been announced by the hon. Minister.

In the three most recent fiscal years the increases in education grants over the preceding years were \$32 million in 1963-64, \$27 million in 1962-63 and \$30 million in 1961-62. So that shows, Mr. Speaker, that around \$27 million to \$32 million has been needed for normal annual increases in the last three years. From that it would appear that only about \$20 million or \$25 million of the projected increase for the coming fiscal year is for the new equalization factor.

That will mean that about two per cent of the total provincial budget which will probably be presented here in the near future, will be for this equalization factor. And I have no doubt that a substantial part of that \$20 million or \$25 million increase will be used for providing much needed relief for separate school boards. In fact, I would think that all of it could very appropriately be used for that purpose.

However, it remains to be seen how much will be left to move other below-average boards in the direction of the average and also—and this is a point about which I am concerned as I mentioned a minute ago—how much will be transferred from above-average boards to the others under this new policy and under the ominous statement of the hon. Minister that he is trying to prevent decreases from being too big in any one year.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, it appears that once again we have an example of the government using a first-class title or

description to describe an indifferent programme. This is good public relations, but we will have to wait and see how good it will be for education; so the hon. Minister of Agriculture can draw his own conclusions as to what I think of the announcement made yesterday.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some reference to the current controversy between the independent taxicab owners in Toronto and the Metropolitan Toronto licensing commission. This commission, which is accountable to nobody, arbitrarily decreed that the ratio of taxicabs to population will be reduced from one per 1,000 to one per 900, increasing the number of cabs on the street by about 400, I understand; that the annual fee for the renewal of taxi licences will be doubled from \$50 to \$100 and that the age of a cab will be limited to four years, regardless of its condition.

The independent owners believe that these policies will bring disaster upon them, and time after time they have appealed to the commission to reconsider them. To date nothing that either they or anyone else has said or done has had any effect on the commission except to provoke some snide remarks by commission members about the exercise by the owners of their democratic right to call public attention to their grievances through peaceful demonstrations.

We hear a great deal of talk these days about the desirability of encouraging small business. Well, Mr. Speaker, the independent cab owners are small businessmen. They have investments of \$5,000 or \$6,000 in their businesses, not very large but large to them. These investments, plus long hours of work, produce little more than a living wage for most of them and their families, indeed for all of them, I would say. The commission's new policies will reduce their revenues and increase their operating costs. I do not think it takes any genius to figure out what is going to happen as a result of that, Mr. Speaker, since almost all of these men are operating right at the line already. What is going to happen is that the overwhelming majority of them are going to be driven out of business and the whole industry is going to be handed on a platter to the large fleet owners by action of the Metro licensing commission. I think that is a disgraceful policy, Mr. Speaker. I think we have reached a real emergency and I think something should be done to bring this irresponsible body into line some way or other and into a position where it can be held accountable for its actions.

In normal circumstances this is a matter that should more properly be brought to the attention of the municipal rather than the provincial authorities. But the circumstances here could hardly be regarded as normal, since the essential problem stems from legislation that was passed by this Legislature and can be changed only by it. By part 12 of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, the Metropolitan licensing commission has absolute power over licensing in this area. Its powers are partly legislative, partly administrative and partly judicial. The original legislation decreed that the commission would consist of the chairman of the Metropolitan council or his delegate, plus two magistrates. Last year, as some of us will recall, an amendment to the Act authorized the Metropolitan council to appoint the two additional members, subject to the limitation that they may not be members of any of the area municipal councils. The Metropolitan council, unwisely, in my opinion, continued the old policy of appointing two magistrates.

Now, let us consider for a moment what this can mean for a licence holder, Mr. Speaker. The commission, in pursuit of its legislative function, may enact by-laws prescribing the condition under which licences will be granted and retained, and the fees to be charged for them, and the number of licences to be issued in any of a wide range of businesses and trades over which the commission has authority. It does that in exercise of its legislative function. Then let us say a licence holder is charged with a violation of the commission's by-laws. He will be hauled up in court and he may very well appear before one of the magistrates who participated in the enactment of the by-law. Then, if he is convicted he can be haled before the Metro licensing commission to show cause why his licence should not be revoked, and he will there have to justify himself before the magistrate who has already convicted him.

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), in answer to a question I asked earlier in the session, explained that the Metropolitan Toronto licensing commission has no powers that are not exercised by police commissions in other municipalities. This is hardly a justification for the present situation in Metropolitan Toronto. It may be that the system works well enough in smaller municipalities, I do not know, but I do know that it is clearly not satisfactory in this huge Metropolitan area with all its complicated licensing problems. I do not think it is usually desirable for the same

body to exercise legislative, administrative and judicial powers, but that is not the point with which I am primarily concerned at the moment. My main concern is with the arbitrary legislative powers assigned to the Metropolitan Toronto licensing commission.

I think it is a fundamental rule of democratic government that law-making should be the responsibility of the elected representatives of the people. It is often necessary for the elected law-makers to delegate some of their powers to appointed bodies, but where this is so I think it is most important for the regulations or by-laws made by the appointed bodies to be subject to approval by elected representatives—in the case of provincial regulations by the Cabinet, and in the case of municipal regulations by the appropriate municipal council. Otherwise, the elected representatives cannot be held accountable for the laws that are made by appointed bodies, and when that happens democratic control goes out the window, and we have the situation which now exists in Toronto of a body making laws of considerable importance, in fact of importance almost approaching the importance of life or death for certain people, that is accountable to nobody at all. It does not have to justify its conduct in the exercise of its law-making authority to anybody at all.

The by-laws of the Metro Toronto licensing commission, sir, are not subject to review by any elected body. None of the members of the commission is directly elected by the people. The Metro chairman is indirectly elected under this ridiculous set-up we now have in the Metro area, and the other two members of the commission are appointed. The Metro council can exercise no control over the commission's legislative actions except by the extraordinary and indirect method of revoking their appointments.

The hon. Minister stated in his answer to my questions that the present powers of the Metro Toronto licensing commission should be reconsidered only after the Goldenberg commission had presented its recommendations. As I suggested to him in a supplementary question following that statement of his, I hope that the Goldenberg commission will not now become a sort of a carpet under which all the unfinished business, no matter how urgent, can be swept for a couple of years. I trust that we will proceed with necessary reforms when the necessity is demonstrated. I think that, in answer to my supplementary question, the hon. Minister conceded that possibility. I am now going to suggest

to him—even though he too is not in his seat at the present time—that we have reached a situation in the licensing field in Toronto where action is urgently required, and we cannot wait for the Goldenberg commission to report.

I am going to suggest to him that two things should be done as soon as possible. First, the hon. Minister should present to this session of the Legislature legislation to make the by-laws of the Metro Toronto licensing commission subject to approval by the Metro council so that, in future, elected representatives of the people will be in a position to take responsibility for what that commission does in the legislative field and to be held accountable for what the commission does, and that the commission in turn can be held accountable to them.

That is my first suggestion. My second suggestion is that the hon. Minister or the government, whoever may be appropriate, should appoint a commission to inquire into the taxi industry in Metro Toronto, and in the meantime suspend the operation of the licensing commission's new by-laws for that industry. Now, I realize that the government is always concerned not to encroach upon local autonomy. I think that is an important principle, but sometimes the government just uses it as an excuse for inaction. In any case, my suggestion that a commission of inquiry should be appointed to look into the taxi industry and that the new regulations or new by-laws of the licensing commission should be suspended, is not in any sense an interference with local autonomy because the elected local authorities have not got any control over this commission anyway. They have no say in the by-laws that it enacts and no one knows whether they favour those by-laws or not, repressive as they are for the independent operators in the taxi industry. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that nothing less than what I have suggested will prevent an already serious situation in this industry from becoming even worse.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your courtesy and the courtesy of the hon. members of the House in the attention that they have given me most of the time in my rather extended remarks. I hope that some of the suggestions of policy which I have made to the government will be considered, and that those relating to termites and the Metro licensing commission, which appear to me to be quite urgent, will be given early consideration.

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, in rising for the first time to take part in this

debate I naturally do so with considerably mixed feelings. There is, of course, a feeling of pride at the honour which has been bestowed upon me and also a very deep feeling of humility and responsibility. I am sure that all hon. members of this Legislature feel this weight of responsibility and I have appreciated the encouragement and the advice and assistance which has been afforded to me by various hon. members of this House as I endeavour to prove myself worthy of the trust of the people whom I represent.

I would, Mr. Speaker, add my sincere congratulations to you on your appointment as Speaker of this legislative assembly. I am aware of the great traditions represented in your person and in your office as well as in the time-honoured customs of this House. I would also extend sincere congratulations to the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) for their very fine speeches in moving and seconding the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Also a word of congratulation to the newly appointed members of the Cabinet and I would wish for them every success in their new portfolios.

I would, Mr. Speaker, like to say a few words of appreciation to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) for the outstanding leadership he has given to this province since taking over the reins of government. Last September 25 the people of this province displayed their feeling for his outstanding leadership and many of us were assisted to victory by his image in the background. I am sure he is also to be congratulated on his statesmanlike performance at the Dominion-provincial conference last fall. His attitude at the conference must have made it abundantly clear to Canadians everywhere that we here in Ontario are interested in the welfare of Canada as a whole. There were many expressions of appreciation of his actions voiced to me by citizens in my riding. There are, of course, many problems to be ironed out before we can arrive at a solution which will be in the best interests of all Canadians.

One item which is of considerable urgency for a solution in my area is the matter of the somewhat muddled, at the moment, pension situation. I have been approached by a number of people on this matter. 1964 is contract year for some of the larger industries in Oshawa riding and it is expected that the pension question will be one of the more important issues to be debated. A definite decision on the government position on pen-

sions would be helpful on both sides of the bargaining table.

Mr. Speaker, I deem it an honour and a privilege to represent Oshawa riding. This riding is in the main a highly industrialized area and is included in what is referred to as the "golden horseshoe" stretching from the city of Oshawa on the east to Hamilton on the west.

In the city of Oshawa, General Motors is our principal employer and as a result, Oshawa is known as the motor city of Canada. It may be of interest to the hon. members that General Motors' employment in Oshawa at the end of 1963 totalled 16,700—an all-time record. This company is No. 1 among manufacturing industries in Ontario if concentration of employees in one location is accepted as a criterion. General Motors' total payroll in Oshawa for 1963 totalled more than \$90 million. I would point out that this payroll is circulated over a wide area with workers travelling to Oshawa each day from anywhere within a distance of 60 miles. During 1963 this company manufactured 299,407 cars and trucks—again the highest in history.

Possibly of greater importance to our economy is the fact that, although final figures are not available, it is estimated by company officials that more than \$600 million was spent in Canada by this company in 1963, with about 95 per cent of this money being spent in Ontario.

In a year-end forecast, Mr. E. H. Walker, president of General Motors, stated: "The flow of parts and supplies from Canadian companies to the industry increased during 1963 on several grounds and certainly will rise again in 1964." I am sure that all hon. members of this Legislature will be glad to learn of the increase in the manufacture of automobile parts and accessories which Canadian companies are experiencing.

The city of Oshawa also boasts of many other industries old and new which contribute to the economic prosperity of that great city of some 67,000 Canadians.

The port of Whitby boasts several new industries, some of which are allied with the automobile industry, such as the Dunlop Tire Company. Ajax, with many new industries, is a booming community which has become a major asset to our riding.

The southern part of Pickering township is experiencing a tremendous home-building boom and virtually new communities have sprung up in the past few years.

Unemployment has not been a major problem, except that Canadians realizing the prosperity of this great riding are arriving every day in the hope of participating in this prosperity.

My occupation is that of an industrial worker at General Motors and I am a member of Local 222, United Automobile Workers, whose membership is in the thousands.

Mr. Speaker, Oshawa riding has enjoyed a tremendous growth during the past few years, but with the growth come the inevitable problems of increasing financial need at the municipal level. This problem of provincial aid to municipalities is one with which I have been familiar as a member of the Oshawa city council for the past eight years. It is obvious there are limits as to how far the government can go in regard to municipal aid, but it is a problem, not only to the government, but also to the average homeowner who is called upon to pay the ever-increasing costs.

I am sure we are all well aware of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that the prosperity of this province depends in a large measure on the success of its municipalities. The situation which faces the government of Ontario today is that while this is a province of tremendous wealth, we are constantly confronted with the problem of financial need. We are rich, yet we find ourselves as a government faced with the necessity of spending more and more to satisfy the needs of our people, and the scale on which we are spending today would have been considered an impossibility a few years ago.

In education alone, we are spending more than the entire provincial budget of some 30 years ago. The policy of providing free textbooks for Grades 9 and 10 beginning in September of this year will be a welcome financial relief to many hard-pressed family heads. The introduction of the Ontario Tax Foundation Plan will provide some measure of financial relief and more equality for all school boards, both public and separate. There will be an increasing emphasis during the next few years on university education as the tremendous numbers of post-war children reach the university level. Every encouragement must be afforded our young people to continue their education and so take their rightful place in our society. The university development programme, as outlined in the Throne Speech, is a clear indication of the forward thinking of the government in its efforts to provide equal educational opportunities for all.

Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal these

days that taxes are to be increased. With the increasing growth of our province and the need for increased services, especially in the field of education, it would appear that tax boosts are inevitable. I would, this afternoon, like to make a very earnest plea to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), and indeed to the entire Cabinet, that when tax increases are being considered, that every consideration be given to the financial plight of the many thousands of persons in our province who are on fixed incomes, old age pensions, disability pensions and blind pensions. These citizens are hard pressed to combat the ever-increasing cost of living—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Walker: —and if there is any way in which their tax burden can be eased, I would urge that every effort be made on their behalf.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Speak to Mr. Starr about it.

Mr. Walker: I am indeed gratified that a select committee is to be established to examine the economic, social and medical needs of our elderly citizens. These people have played their part through the years in the development of our great province and it is the responsibility of every one of us to see to it that in their declining years they are provided with a measure of dignity and well-being.

As an industrial worker I am naturally interested in our labour legislation and how it affects the welfare of the labour force in this province. My experience during the past 25 years as a rank-and-file member in the trade union movement has been that 99.9 per cent of union leaders are very solid citizens who are interested solely in the welfare of their fellow union members and the securing of better working conditions for these members. It has also been my experience that unions are operated in a very democratic manner with rank-and-file members having a perfect right to express their opinions on various issues—sometimes, I might add, much to the chagrin of the union leaders and executive. The labour-management picture of today is a far cry from those early days of 1937 when a certain Liberal premier called out the Ontario Provincial Police to drive those terrible union men out of Ontario—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): What about Kapuskasing?

Mr. Walker: Labour legislation in this province—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): What else is new?

Mr. Walker: Labour legislation in this province is moving forward and it must continue to do so. The minimum wage law which was introduced last spring was a step in the right direction. I was happy to note in the Throne Speech that consideration is being given—

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Are you happy with it?

Mr. Walker: —to the expansion of this programme.

Mr. Gisborn: Are you happy with the minimum wage law?

Mr. Walker: I would urge the hon. Minister of Labour to expand this programme at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Whicher: Hear, hear!

Mr. Walker: I sincerely submit that any worker who is employed to do a job is worth at least \$1 an hour regardless of in what part of the province he may reside.

I would like to congratulate the government departments that sponsored the conference of last September dealing with the subject of automation and change, and I appreciated very much the publication I received and the articles contained therein. To the worker, the subject of automation represents a threat to his livelihood and to management it represents a more efficient way of production. Automation with its increased production means a steady rate of economic growth which is a very desirable result but we must also be sure that our people are going to benefit from that growth. Automation need not be a menace to society. It could, with proper planning, prove to be one of mankind's greatest boons. But it will be much more than a menace if we fail to deal with the problems arising out of automation in our industrial society. I feel the solution can be found through mature co-operation, and unlike one of the previous speakers, I believe that a great deal of that co-operation will come in the fields of labour and management.

The Ontario foundation on automation and employment, which is now in the process of being formed, will have an important part to play in the future welfare of this

province as the inroads of automation become more apparent.

Matters pertaining to the health of our people are always of great interest and concern to everyone. That the governments of Ontario over the past 20 years have also been concerned with these matters is very evident from a look at government spending through The Department of Health. From a budget of some \$12 million less than 20 years ago to more than \$150 million in this present fiscal year, the involvement of the government in various health activities has continued to increase rapidly.

The government's proposal for medical health insurance has already been discussed at length in this House during the past few days. I would say that I support the basic mechanics, if I may use that term, of the government's plan and I am opposed to the principle of compulsion. I feel the people of this province want the right to choose for themselves. Many thousands of our citizens already have completely paid or partially paid medical health programmes and are not anxious for change. I suggest, however, that every consideration should be given to expanding the scope of the present government plan, dental care for children, drugs for elderly citizens, optometrical services, psychiatric care, these can all be costly and are all part of the health care programme. I would strongly urge that the final Medicare plan for Ontario be made as comprehensive as possible.

An hon. member: He is in the wrong party.

Mr. Walker: I want to touch upon two other health matters which I think are pressing needs today.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): This is where we get our advice.

Mr. Walker: One is nursing homes—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): The hon. Prime Minister wants to change his committee then—

Mr. Walker: —and the other is ambulance service. Many people, particularly the elderly, have to be discharged from hospital, rightly perhaps, since they no longer need medical care, but many of them are practically helpless and need a great deal of nursing care, possibly not by skilled or highly trained nurses. Some of these patients can be admitted to homes for the aged, but this really is not where they should be. They

could be well cared for in good nursing homes, but these homes should be good.

Mr. Troy: They would not let the hon. member have them up our way.

Mr. Walker: They should be approved, licensed and inspected by The Department of Health and they should be required to maintain a high standard of care. Under municipal control as they now are, there is no uniformity of standards and some of them may be of less than minimum quality. If we are to believe the many reports in the press, we must conclude that in some sections of Ontario, ambulance service is in a very deplorable state. There would appear to be no quick or ready solution to this problem. Communities have dealt and are dealing with this matter in different ways, some very successfully, I might add, and others leave much to be desired. But here again there are no uniformly recognized standards of equipment, training, staff or inspection. This I believe should again be a responsibility of The Department of Health so that standards would at least be uniform all over the province. I commend these matters—nursing homes and ambulance services—to the attention of the government as being in need of action. The picture in the province of Ontario is changing very rapidly. One might give this as cause for the population and industrial splurges which are occurring across the whole southern part of this great province: This is where the greater number of our industries are located and people have a tendency to establish their homes as close to their work as is humanly possible.

As our population increases, the greater will be the demands for new homes, for land, industry and for recreation. It is like a snowball gathering momentum as it rolls. We may expect a vast working force in this southern portion of our province as time goes on, and we might predict that, as this time comes about, we will find our work-week becoming shorter. Our labour forces are going to have considerably more leisure time at their disposal and will, in turn, require more recreational facilities. If the foregoing is true, and according to economic statistics presented to us periodically it is, then it presents the problem which in itself will be a challenge that we must be prepared to meet.

On examining the situation closely, it would seem that good planning is the only solution to this problem. I can readily realize, having had some experience in municipal life in Oshawa, that it is perfectly obvious one has

to plan and plan well for the future. Today in most communities there are local planning boards which are serving their municipalities well, but we are sadly lacking an overall planning board which we might term an area planning board or, if hon. members prefer, a regional planning board, set up under The Planning Act. One must not overlook the fact that regional planning in the true sense would thus be allowed further scope. In our case, we could connect with the easterly boundary of the Metropolitan Toronto planning board which now comes as far east as the eastern boundary of Pickering township. This would allow a number of municipalities, made up of a city, a town and townships, to set up planning machinery to the extent that a pattern of roads could be developed extending easterly from the Metropolitan Toronto planning board boundary.

The requirements of this service for any given area would present the major reasons for regional planning, and by such services I mean the locations of filtration plants, sewage disposals plants, and so forth. An entire area could be served by this type of board. Experience has shown that there may be a very large community in one township, and in order to furnish it with sanitary sewers one would have to pass through one or more townships or municipalities to procure a proper location for out-fall purposes because of the topography of the land being what it is.

I believe the time is opportune for the government to give a quality of leadership to this idea of regional planning. At the present time the local planner can plan, but the Ontario Municipal Board decides whether or not the municipality has the financial ability to carry its plans through. Planning and financial responsibility really go hand in hand. The Ontario Municipal Board protects the people from unwise and hasty borrowing, and this is a sound policy. By having the government take active initiative in planning, the government can make certain that good overall provincial planning and sound economic policies will be encouraged and developed at the same time.

I suggest the government should proceed progressively with regional planning areas throughout the entire province. The end result for which we should be striving is a total official plan for the province of Ontario, one which designates broad land uses such as wilderness areas, reforestation areas, conservation areas, areas reserved for agriculture, provincial parks and a provincial major road system. The official plan should be predicated on the anticipated needs for residents

of this province within the next 20- to 30-year period.

We hear and have read a lot the last few months about improvements that might be made to govern our municipalities more economically and more efficiently. If we review the situation in some of the smaller townships, we find that in some cases one councillor represents 120 ratepayers. This seems to be a very small number to have such representation. Let us take a good hard look at the situation. If a regional planning board were adopted, is it not reasonable that some form of regional government should follow immediately? One has only to look at the duplication of administration and maintenance equipment, to realize that more efficiency could be given to the ratepayers under a system whereby this equipment, which costs millions of dollars, could be used to better advantage if it were under one type of administration. I suggest we are rapidly reaching the stage where, in our own best interests, bigger municipal units of government must be adopted.

When the metropolitan form of government was set up some years ago in this area under former Premier Leslie Frost, there was some doubt in the minds of a good many as to the feasibility of the plan, but it has been proved that it is a decided improvement over the time when these 13 municipalities operated individually. The report of the Golden-

berg commission, which was set up by our hon. Prime Minister some months ago, will be looked upon with keen interest by all concerned when the report is made available to the public. One thing is certain. There is room for improvement, which could mean a saving of many dollars and which would give a more efficient type of government in our municipal set-up.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would say that Ontario during the past 20 years has enjoyed the greatest economic and industrial expansion in the history of this great province, and we will not lose sight of the fact that the challenges of today are totally different from the challenges of yesterday. We, in this government, in fact realize that we are living in a changing world and we will, with confidence, set our sails to the winds of change.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with the order paper and with this debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, January 29, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the west gallery students from the Toronto District Christian School, Rexdale, and in the east gallery students from Our Lady of Fatima, St. Bernard's and St. Peter's Separate Schools, Brantford.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make some comment on a subject that is of considerable importance to the farm people of Ontario.

All of us are fully aware of the contribution that has been made to the economy of the province by the farm people of Ontario. It has been a contribution not completely in the financial sense but one that has also materially increased the stature of the agricultural industry. I refer to the leadership that has been developed through various farm organizations of the province. It is with this leadership in mind and the benefits that have resulted from it that I would draw the attention of the hon. members of the House to the important role that is being played by the farm forums of the province.

Hon. members of the House, I am sure, will have considerable interest in the fact that the eighth annual leadership forum will be held at Orillia on February 9 to 15, under the sponsorship of the Ontario Rural Leadership Forum Committee. Topics of major interest to rural people, with special emphasis being placed on rural leadership, will have a prominent place on the agenda of the conference. The complexity of social and economic conditions affecting our rural people today has made the need for sound local

leadership more evident than in the past. Leadership forums in the past have done a great deal toward creating an awareness of the various factors affecting rural life and I am confident that this gathering of dedicated farm people will do much to help farmers improve their social and economic life.

Farm organizations, as is the case in industry, are in constant need of leaders coming up through the ranks. It was with this particular thought in mind that the rural leadership forum was established in Ontario a few years ago. The forum began with a committee of interested people from six farm organizations and two government departments. These people began by establishing one-day and two-day leadership forums for farm people. This grew to the present full week of training, which includes lecture and discussion groups. Divided into five categories, the conference will discuss community and human resources as well as the physical and natural resources so necessary to our rural development.

It may interest the hon. members of this House to know that the delegates to the forum will be selected by a county selection committee, made up of representatives of the women's institutes, the junior farmer associations, the co-operatives in the province, the farm forums, the folk schools, the extension branch of The Department of Agriculture, and the community programmes branch of The Ontario Department of Education.

I am sure that all hon. members of the House will be interested in this worthwhile undertaking, for the development of competent leaders in any section of our provincial activity cannot help but be reflected in all walks of our society.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis). I have sent a copy of this question to him:

Does the department intend to have French-speaking instructors at the new trade school soon to be opened in Ottawa?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for notice of this question.

The teaching positions at the Ottawa vocational centre will be advertised this spring and will be open to competition. Successful applicants will be chosen on the basis of training, qualifications and experience, and bilingual applicants will be considered, of course, on the same basis as the others.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett).

Does the hon. Minister intend to act on reports concerning neighbourhood distress caused by ash residue from an Ontario Hydro generating plant in Scarborough?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for Scarborough West for giving notice of this question.

I wish to acknowledge the interest taken in the subject of this question by the hon. member for Scarborough East (Mr. L. M. Hodgson) in whose riding the property affected is located. The hon. member for Scarborough East interviewed the property owners chiefly concerned and also interviewed representatives of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Ontario Hydro has been disposing of fly-ash from its thermal electric stations in Toronto for more than ten years. Removal of the fly-ash is undertaken by private firms under contract to Hydro. Dumping sites are inspected on a regular basis by Hydro personnel and clauses in the haulage contract to protect the public from any nuisance are strictly enforced. This fly-ash is useful in filling large excavated areas such as gravel pits, which then can be turned to more productive uses.

The protest of residents in the Conlins Road area of Scarborough, Sunday, January 26, is the first serious complaint to be received by the commission in connection with its disposal practices. The contractor hauling fly-ash to the gravel pit adjacent to Conlins Road did not properly cover it as specified in his contract with Hydro. Unfortunately, a heavy snowfall covered the fly-ash placed in the gravel pit before Hydro determined whether it had been properly covered by the contractor. There it remained until the snow cover melted during the recent mild weather, exposing the fly-ash to the wind. As soon as the complaint was received, Hydro took

immediate steps to remedy the situation and the fly-ash was properly covered the following morning.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a personal explanation. In the light of some discussion which has taken place recently, I feel constrained to affirm to this House some principles that must be of as much concern to it as they have been to me.

In my years as a servant of the people of this province and as the member for the historic riding of Grenville-Dundas, I have never misled those whom I have the honour to represent or the hon. members of this House. It has been my privilege over the years, to have served this government as a Minister of the Crown in three portfolios, each of which has demanded the utmost of the modest abilities with which I have been endowed. The ramifications of the operations of these departments have been such that it has required constant effort to ensure the accuracy of information, which the people of this province and the hon. members of this House are entitled to demand of their servants. In putting forth my efforts to ensure that accuracy may I be forgiven if I state that, to my knowledge, I have never failed in this endeavour.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE SLOT MACHINES ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act to repeal The Slot Machines Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General consider sending this bill to the committee on legal bills?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): All these bills, Mr. Speaker, will go to the combined committee on legal bills and municipal law.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MAGISTRATES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion I would like again to draw to the attention of the hon. members of the House one of the principles behind this new legislation. As I called to the attention of the hon. members when this bill was introduced, it makes provision for a chief magistrate for Ontario. We have had in Ontario over the years, from time to time, in various courts, a great deal of work which has not been dealt with as expeditiously as perhaps the public and the litigants and those accused of criminal activities might deserve and expect. For many years now in the Supreme Court of Ontario, the chief justice of the high court has been the administrative officer who has made the necessary administrative arrangements to ensure that cases in that court before the trial court division were expedited and heard at the earliest possible moment by a justice of the trial court division.

Some three years ago, there was legislation before this House to appoint a chief judge of the county and district court. The reason for this, of course, was to endeavour to have the same amount of efficiency and good operation of our courts introduced at the county court and district court level, as we had experienced in the bench of the Supreme Court, the High Court of Justice. As we all know, the legislation passed and an appointment was duly made of His Honour Judge Wilmott. In the almost two years that he has occupied this position he has proved himself to be a sound member of the judiciary in his handling of cases which he himself hears regularly on

the bench, and also in performing those administrative functions which are necessary if matters in the county court are to run smoothly.

One of the great areas of delay and of, shall I say, overwork, has been in the magistrates court. After considering the success which there has been in the high court and in the county and district courts, it is the feeling of my advisors as well as myself, Mr. Speaker, and adopted by the government, that there should be created the office of chief magistrate for the province of Ontario so that this chief magistrate could be a sitting magistrate and exercise judicial functions and also perform those administrative duties which are necessary if our magistrates courts are to function as they should.

This bill, sir, is to authorize the creation of the post of chief magistrate. I would say, Mr. Speaker, if we have the same success in the operation of this particular office and the same felicity in the choice of a chief magistrate as we have had, and other governments have had, in the choice of the other chief judges, that within the not too distant future there can be expected to be an appreciable improvement in the administration of our magistrates courts and in the cutting down of many of the delays and difficulties which presently plague us on that level of the judiciary.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE JURORS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DOWER ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Dower Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MENTAL INCOMPETENCY ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 25, An Act to amend The Mental Incompetency Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: First order: resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to

the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, if my voice today sounds as if I was talking down a rain barrel, I have a bit of a cold.

I align myself, Mr. Speaker, with those who have preceded me in this debate in paying my respects to you. I offer my congratulations to you on your appointment to this historic office which you grace in this assembly. Having followed your career in this House since I was a member, I have noted your flexibility of mind and your independence of spirit and I am sure you will fill this office ably and well.

I subscribe also to the commendations already expressed in this House to the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Reuter). He was most gracious in his reference to my former leader and we, sir, in our party thank him for his courtesy to that Christian gentleman. I know that the hon. member for Waterloo South, with the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. A. Johnston), and myself were members of a unit with a very fine motto. The motto of our unit is of Indian origin, NeKah NeTah, which freely translated is not only do we command but we also obey.

To the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard), who already is a fresh breeze in this House, I couple my congratulations. I see for certain she has brought colour to our assembly. She has a charming taste in hats and I notice in her attire she favours "Le Rouge". She probably would sit well in these red seats. Unfortunately, she does not.

However, I thought that in the debate on the resolution by the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), that with her experience and her concern for the social welfare of our people she might have used her woman's prerogative and voted yes, with the resolution.

I must also refer, I did not know it until I came back to the House this January, that the former member for Middlesex South—the late Harry Allen—had died. I always found him a very perfect gentleman and I am sure I speak the mind of all here when I express sympathy.

Now I want to touch just briefly on the election campaign as it had some effect on my riding. We had a rash of members of the

Cabinet up there, I think in all during the campaign it was 13, including—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): There goes a thousand votes for the hon. member.

Mr. Troy: Yes, including the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) himself. One little quotation—

An hon. member: Probably helped the hon. member out.

Mr. Troy: —quotation from the North Bay Nugget. It says:

Earlier Premier Robarts had officially opened the committee rooms of the PC candidate. As he cut the ribbons to open the premises, Mr. Robarts said, "From these headquarters victory will be won on September 25."

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I did my best.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Prime Minister's best was not good enough and cannot fool those people up in Nipissing. Then we had another Minister, my hon. friend—I thought he was a friend of mine—he is the hon. member for Cochrane South and the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner). He was speaking during the campaign in that lovely old town of Mattawa which nestles in the Laurentian hills. He said you can rest assured the government has not forgotten the district of Nipissing, but we are getting tired of having the representative of Nipissing who does nothing but complain in the Legislature. He referred to the four lost years of Liberal rule in Nipissing. Now the only thing you can conclude from that then—here is a Minister of the Crown telling the voters in an election campaign that the only way they are going to get anything is that they must vote on the government side. I will have some more to say about Mattawa in a moment.

Then we had the former Minister, that vibrant young hon. gentleman from Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay), he was then the Minister of Economics and Development, he came to our area, Mr. Speaker, and he also spoke. It was, I think, on the last day for radio and TV. He told us then that in two weeks at least two industries, and probably three, would be coming to our area and maybe to the city of North Bay, but to me it did not make any difference where they came to as long as they came to Nipissing. He is no longer the Minister of Economics and

Development, I hope that the new hon. Minister (Mr. Randall), if he has not read that speech—I do not suppose he has time to read the northern papers—but I will send it to him, and let him know just what the Minister said, and also what the hon. Prime Minister said when he was in North Bay as a guest at a dinner there. Perhaps he remembers the night he was up to open officially Cassell Holme—the home for the aged in North Bay.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This is the kind of thing we do in that riding.

Mr. Troy: Yes, that is right.

But in any event at that time—no, it was not that time, it was on the northern tour—does the hon. Prime Minister recall speaking to a meeting there, when we were guests of the city of North Bay, and he said then he could not say definitely, he would give no names, but there was an industry coming and it was going to employ almost 500 people? I do not know if he referred to the federal industry of the RCAF, but I have not seen that industry either.

He also said—at least the paper gives him a very fine headline—it says that industry will follow people to the north. I must confess that that is one of our great weaknesses in northern Ontario, we need people. I do not know how we are going to get them, because immigration has been reduced, but we certainly need them, that is one of our great weaknesses in northern Ontario.

Also practically every hon. Minister, and certainly the hon. Prime Minister, I understand he was down to Mattawa, and he stood on the banks of the mighty Ottawa and looked across the river to the Laurentian hills and told us what a wonderful place it was and said: "Every consideration will be given to the town of Mattawa, every consideration for the building of this nuclear energy plant."

Sir, so also said the then Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay). The same time as he was making that announcement, in the city of Toronto I believe officials of his department knew that very likely it was most probable that the plant would be built either on Lake Ontario or Lake Huron. While all through the campaign in Mattawa it was: "If you want the nuclear plant vote Tory; if you do not want it, change the R around and vote Troy."

But there was a tragic aftermath for the people of Mattawa and I think it is a very callous situation. Later on we came down to Toronto, I came down with a delegation from that town including the

present mayor and the industrial commission. We could not see the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett) because at that time he was away, he had to attend a funeral. We saw his Deputy Minister. We could not see the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, he was away somewhere else, Mr. Speaker. We saw another person in his department. Then eventually we saw the chairman of Ontario Hydro, and he said: "Gentlemen, it is very improbable but not impossible, of course. It is within the realm of possibility, but very improbable that they will ever build a nuclear plant at Mattawa."

Later on it was announced that the plant—I do not know—at least in a dispatch from Mattawa that I noticed it is to be built at Fairport. At that time, too, the chairman told us if the atomic energy control board gives the okay, it will be built either somewhere in the vicinity of Frenchman's Bay or out near Clarkson.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): It is coming up before that.

Mr. Troy: Well, after all, being from northern Ontario I am not jealous of Port Arthur. If the hon. Minister gets it there, well and good, so much the better. But if it is improbable in Mattawa, it is impossible, I think, in Port Arthur.

But seriously, the chairman told us then that it is improbable. They wanted to get it near water as they needed millions and millions of gallons of water daily, and once the plant is in operation it continues. It is not like one of these other thermal plants using coal. A plant like this one will go on and on. So the tragic aftermath was that the chairman of the industrial commission said: "We returned from Toronto sadder but wiser," and "Do not trust necessarily the politicians and Cabinet Ministers during an election campaign." I say—

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): How was the hon. member's election?

Mr. Troy: My election unfortunately cost me more money than I intended to spend because hon. members opposite were spending it up there as though it were going out of style.

An hon. member: They were doing that everywhere.

Mr. Troy: Were they doing it everywhere? Well, I suppose in some way they were helping employment and keeping the printing presses going.

On Monday we had the announcement from the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) regarding grants. I certainly, even reading it again, cannot understand it. I will have to wait until I get back home to find out what the administrators of our schools think about it.

But if the separate schools in the riding of Nipissing are going to get some help through corporation taxes, certainly that would be wonderful. Take the town of Sturgeon Falls, for example, with the big Abitibi Company; 75 per cent of the assessment and 75 per cent of the population are supporters of the separate schools. The hon. Minister tells me it will help out schools and certainly I hope it will also help out not only the separate schools, but the public schools in areas all over this province as well. However, the proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating, so we will have to wait for it.

A couple of other things just briefly. I will have more to say on education during the debate on the estimates of that department.

In the Toronto *Daily Star* of August 22, 1963, in a dispatch from Hamilton, it says: "Because Ontario's archaic laws prohibit them from teaching after retirement, this province is losing highly qualified teachers to other provinces."

I know quite a number of them have gone out to British Columbia, I know a former principal of a school in northern Ontario who went over to Quebec after his retirement and was still teaching. The author of this quotation is Mr. George Pugh, Oakville High School principal, and he said: "They may teach full time and still draw their pensions from Ontario". Another principal, Lieut.-Col. C. G. King—I do not just know what school he is from—said the teacher shortage was in no way being solved. A total of 866 students entered the Ontario College of Education last year to train as high school teachers. Ontario's annual requirements are three times that amount.

In the Speech from the Throne we find this government is filled with pride with its accomplishments. Surely the hon. Minister of Education or the former Minister (Mr. Robarts) is proud of that record.

We also find—it quotes the chairman of the Ontario Federation of Teachers—the heading is: "Ontario lagging in elementary teacher training". Again, there is a young man from my home city now teaching in Sturgeon Falls. He is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and he is teaching modern

language there, including French, but is just on a letter of permission. His degree from the University of St. Joseph's—I said the University of New Brunswick, I think it is the University of St. Joseph's in Moncton. I think it used to be at Memramcook but I think it is at Moncton—his degree is not recognized. So I certainly think that when the Premiers get together that they have some liaison and some co-ordination.

Again you read that school boards are going across to the British Isles to bring teachers. Surely a young gentleman from a Canadian university should be also permitted to go to summer school and continue on in his teaching career.

I want to touch also on a very interesting subject. During the meeting here, before the Cabinet, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) was there, the hon. Prime Minister could not be there, all the Cabinet were there, or the bulk of them, when the northeastern chambers of commerce came down here on May 14 last year and they presented their brief and afterwards each hon. Minister answered the recommendations, including the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton). The Ontario Chambers of Commerce had stressed that they needed north-south roads between Highways 17 and 11. Also Mr. J. R. Meakes, the publisher of the *Sudbury Star*; he criticized the department for not going ahead with the Sudbury-Timmins road.

So later on the hon. Minister got up and he answered. During the brief there was some mention of the little village of Moosonee. So the hon. Minister says: Well I will let you know about Moosonee. At a certain time in June, I just forget the date, I am going up to Moosonee and I am going to set up a statute labour board there. Now just imagine. A Minister of the Crown going all the way up to Moosonee to set up a statute labour board for a little village that has about a mile and a half of roads. So the hon. Minister went up—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: How about sanitation?

Mr. Troy: He went up—well I am just going to touch on that, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Minister went up there. He was accompanied, I understand, by the deputy Minister of Highways, the municipal engineer—because he has to do with development roads—and the executive assistant. I believe, too, that there were a number of the members of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission there. I understand also there were

private cars, I do not know how many, but they went on the way to Moosonee and had the meeting. Two were there, not three?

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Five.

Mr. Troy: Five, were they? I did not think they had that many. I will have to check when I go back to the Bay. They must be hidden somewhere. But in any event, the hon. Minister had a meeting with the committee of the little village. They told him, "We do not want a statute labour board, what services does it give? We need water, we need sewage facilities." The hon. Minister had a cheque for \$15,000. He brought the cheque back with him. It reminds me of the story of Jack and Jill going up the hill.

An hon. member: They would not take it.

Mr. Troy: They would not take it. "We want service. We do not want a statute labour board," they said. I do not know what the trip cost, it must have cost plenty, but at least they still brought the \$15,000 back.

An hon. member: Were they trying to bribe the voting?

Mr. Troy: Oh, I would not think so. I could not imagine they would do such a thing as that.

An hon. member: Not so openly.

Another hon. member: I can imagine it.

Mr. Troy: Almost simultaneously with the publication of the gracious Speech from the Throne, which said on page 68, "It is with a sense of pride in our accomplishments that we turn to a review of the performance of the economy in 1963," in the columns of our newspapers were stories that certainly should not fill us with pride at all.

In one, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario warned of the increase of crime in Ontario, particularly among young people, and vicious violent crime. In another, social service worker deplored the increasing number of pregnancies among teenage girls, yes and even among children of elementary schools. We point with pride, as the Speech points out to our burgeoning economy, the increase of our gross national product, but all the while there is a cancerous growth spreading through our society. It has

been called a sick society. If we think of the plays—I saw one the other night on Playdate, it was called, I think, *The Lover*, and then I had seen so-called plays on Quest—and if those plays mirror our society, then all I can say is, heaven help us.

Is it any wonder then that there is a deterioration of family life? In this House, while I have been here, hon. members on the other side have smiled rather cynically while we on this side of the House spoke on the subject of pornographic literature, of salacious films that evil people supply to our children. It has been said that the climate produced by salacious material is a seed-bed of delinquency and depravity among our youth. It is the cause of disruption in the home, the family and the entire society. I am not the author of that statement, but Representative Granaham in the United States who is on a special committee. You also can find out other quotations from Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

You say it cannot happen here, but it is happening here. I just noticed something in last night's paper, the *Toronto Daily Star* of Tuesday, January 28. The heading is:

CENSOR SAYS PERIODICALS
ON METRO STANDS OBSCENE

David Coon, the chairman of the Attorney General's committee on obscene literature, speaking to the Don Mills lodge of B'nai B'rith, said that *Fanny Hill* is like a school book compared to the mass of masochistic and sadistic books and magazines pouring on to the Toronto book-stands.

I guess also some of them are in North Bay. And lastly, the police seized 2,000 copies of *Fanny Hill* and at the same time he said there are all kinds of others on our stands which are far worse than that supposedly titillating volume.

We glory in our boom towns, our high-rise apartments, our expanding subdivisions, our provincial parks, our recreation areas, but we turn deaf ears to the cries of the poor. We speak in platitudes on unemployment but we forget that in those long columns of unemployed are—

An hon. member —will look after it.

Mr. Troy: Well, I hope he will—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: The former Prime Minister never did.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: —are the fathers of families whose needs are desperate. We give grants —and I suppose it is necessary—to improve the breed of our livestock and our thoroughbred horses, so that the fellow at the race-track will get a better run for his money, I suppose. We spend much on the protection of wildlife but we make halting steps towards the protection of human life.

May I read you a column here from the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, from Scott Young? The heading is "Carnage and Queen's Park." I think it would be all right to read Mr. Young's column. I know he is *persona non grata* at the Maple Leaf Gardens, but he is still employed by the *Globe and Mail*. He begins it:

In the *Windsor Star* of a week ago Monday—

this was written on May 21, 1963:

—under the byline Cec Scaglione, a story begins:

"Seven persons died needlessly during the weekend.

"They died because officials in Queen's Park sat on their hands whenever the question arose dealing with the completion of 401."

I understand that this has been done but this article was written in May.

"The families that were shattered and the lives that were torn from existence by Highway No. 2, about 30 miles east of Chatham, were the results of inefficiency and oversight by the administrators of this province."

And Mr. Young goes on to say:

Ever since the election of 1943 the Conservatives have been so strong in Ontario that no little thing like 112 corpses strewn along the out-of-date highway can even make them sit down and reflect that maybe with a little bit of pluck most of these deaths could have been prevented.

The government's programme indicates that a select committee will be set up to study the problems of youth in today's society. In my view, Mr. Speaker, I think the scope of that committee should be broadened to include a whole study of family life in our society. All you have to do is take a cursory glance at the papers on Monday night. I read where three youngsters had died because they were battered to death. Then the coroner, Dr. Cotnam, speaking later on TV, said there was a syndrome in our society

and that these things were increasing. Then all the newspapers, as I say, carry statements like this so that there is a deterioration of family life.

During the land rush in the closing years of the nineteenth century, immigrants were brought to this country from the British Isles to be placed on land in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts. They came with high hopes, but eventually the hard, rocky soil in certain areas where they were settled broke them spiritually and physically. Today, as you tour the countryside, you see abandoned farms, idle fields, harsh rocky ridges running through idle pasture lands; and here and there a tumbled-down shack which is mute evidence of a shattered dream of a pioneer.

Today this unused land is a liability to any township. This land yields nothing in taxes—or very little—to municipal councils, already burdened to provide essential services for their people. Similar conditions prevail in other parts of northern Ontario and no doubt in sections of southern Ontario, too. I notice in reading a column by J. Bascom St. John that Major General Kennedy some years ago had studied this subject and there were hundreds of thousands of acres of land that should not be used as agricultural land in Southern Ontario, too.

I remember also quite well, when I was a stringer for certain papers in northern Ontario and in metropolitan areas, an address by the dean of forestry of the college of forestry, sir, who spoke to a conference of Department of Lands and Forests officials in the city of North Bay. At that time he painted a picture to us of the forest management in Scandinavian countries and in France. I can remember in World War I on the way from Valenciennes to Mons—I was a scout on that particular march—we passed through the great forests of Raimes in northern France. It was laid out just like a regular park, with the lodge house in the centre with roads radiating in every direction through the park. Then when you think that they have been cutting trees in France and in Germany for hundreds and hundreds of years, nevertheless, I understand the yield per acre is fantastic compared to what our yield is here.

I remember then that he pointed out that there were all kinds of land that was settled in northern Ontario particularly, that should not be used for that purpose at all and he urged then that these idle lands should be made productive. They were entirely unsuitable for agriculture, but they could be

planted with trees, then the land could be made productive, and not only would the township benefit, so would our provincial economy.

Surely here is a job for this new Department of Resources Management, which I see is to be set up. I notice it says natural resources, it does not take that non-renewable resource of mining so I expect that the mines department still remains. I say again that this is a job for the new department, in co-operation with ARDA and agricultural representatives. Then liabilities would be turned into assets.

The present hon. Prime Minister seems to have disowned his Tory predecessors who have been in power off and on, it is sad to relate, for more years than I care to remember. But I still believe that it may be a new government, but the same old party is behind it. Here is an opportunity for him to exhibit those bold and dynamic qualities about which his speech writers boasted. At the same time he could do something about those large areas of good standing timber held by lumber barons. Many of these trees are overmature; release parcels of this timber to small northern firms, whose roots are deep in northern Ontario, so that they may be able to keep alive their small industries or to set up new ones fabricating the products and using the resources that we have at hand so our township councils will be able to replenish their diminishing coffers.

But geography and population are against this in the north, just as geography is against some of these fellows in the line, I guess, forming on the right for these new Cabinet posts. Geography is against some of the bright young men over there, so it is also against us in northern Ontario.

Not in my time can we hope for the industrial development, that the hon. Prime Minister spoke about, as hon. members have down here; but we have the forests and we have thousands of acres of land to introduce forests. We need encouragement and support. Above all we need a minister of northern affairs, a department of northern affairs staffed by northern people and with a minister from the north, who knows its potentialities and its hard-working, independent people.

When I first came to Ontario many years ago there was a department of northern development. I would like to see again a department of northern affairs.

And I must remember, too, as industry, just like a relentless flood, sweeps further and

further out from the golden horseshoe here, miles and miles of recreational land will be overrun by our factories and urban subdivisions. Even today, the city-dweller has to go far afield to find a wooded lane or a quiet lake beside which he can recline and listen to the soft sweet sounds of nature, or up to Nipissing and look at the sunsets over Lake Nipissing—no artist can paint the beauty; or see a trout leaping from a stream in the sunlight. These things you have to go far afield to see. Come up to northern Ontario, hon. members will find them there. We have thousands of acres of ideal tourist country waiting to be opened by access roads. The Lord in his kindness gave us this opportunity, let us seize it here.

Here again would be another area of concern for the minister of northern affairs. But this above all. We have in the far reaches of northern Ontario and northwestern Quebec, we have the most precious resource of all, a resource that some day, as the late well-beloved Maurice Tremblay, who was executive assistant in The Department of Lands and Forests, used to say, could be our greatest asset. I am sure all the hon. members can surmise to what element I refer. It is that element that all nature requires for life—it is water.

I spoke last year, and so did the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) previously, about Mr. Thomas Kieran's scheme for diverting the Harricanaw. Also the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) made a motion here some sessions ago in regard to a water grid. He also spoke on it and then we saw the conditions in southern Ontario last year. So certainly something has got to be done about the conservation of water. I shall speak of that later in another debate.

Finally, there is another agency which could come under the purview of a minister of northern affairs. It is the Ontario-owned Ontario Northland Railway which bears on its rolling stock the slogan "Ontario's Development Road". I think it is a slogan more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The former Minister of Economics and Development, under whose jurisdiction this railway was placed, assured us dynamic developments would occur under his direction. With great fanfare he announced that he was conducting a three-pronged survey and out of that survey would come developments which would revolutionize the operation of the railway.

There have been developments, it is true. One of them, sad to relate, is a somewhat uneasy and dissatisfied work force. I had a

letter the other day from one of the work force and he says:

Our department has no less than four engineers, two of which were hired in the last year. To make up their salaries the working forces are laid off from the B. and B. department. There were one carpenter and four labourers laid off November 15, last year there was a reduction of four in September, despite the fact that four men were retired. Also the ONR says they have done quite a bit of contract work last year. If the facts were proven we could have done the work for less and all the men would be working.

That is only typical of other statements I have heard from employees of the ONR. I was told there was a possibility that there may be a reduction of almost 200 the next year, and I sincerely hope not.

Mr. Speaker, prompted by a question of mine, the hon. Minister of Energy Resources made a statement to this House on Monday of this week about the operation of the railway and referred to an expenditure of \$3 million in the year 1962. I do not doubt, Mr. Speaker, that you and many others in this House got the impression that all this money was spent on the operation and expansion of the railway.

However, it is my understanding that at least half of that money, or almost half, or certainly more than \$1 million, was spent not in providing better service to northern Ontario, better service to our municipalities there, but rather it had reference to a private contract which the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, in union with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, had carried out in the construction of the communication system for the federal government.

In bidding on this contract, the Ontario-owned railway competed with private enterprise, including a northern-based company. It is my understanding further that on the terms of that contract the ONR will be reimbursed for the expenditures made on the job in 10 years, for the full amount of the expenditure for that communication system. Also, thousands of dollars were spent on the building of the line up to Adams Mine and certainly it is producing revenue now, I understand, and will certainly in the future produce revenue for this—

An hon. member: Development roads.

Mr. Troy: That is right, Mr. Speaker. Of course, we would not have the road unless we

had the American firms over here to build the mines.

On a visit to North Bay, again in the year 1962, the hon. Prime Minister, like a fairy godfather, told us how good his government was to northern Ontario. That was the time that he spoke about the \$7 million, but that referred to the federal project about which I spoke and had little to do with expansion of this railway service to our people.

There are many other matters that I could concern myself with at this time, but I will defer any strong views I have until the budget is presented and the estimates of the various departments are presented in this House.

However, before I finish I just want to refer to a matter that occurred yesterday in the House. The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) asked a question of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) also asked a supplementary question. It had to do with charges made by the chief coroner of Metro Toronto. In my view the answers were not quite satisfactory, and it certainly did not satisfy my hon. colleague from Parkdale nor certainly the hon. member for York South and other hon. members over here.

In the Toronto *Daily Star* of January 28, there is an editorial under the heading, *The Embarrassing Coroner*, and it says:

There has rarely been a franker effort to "get" a public official than the move now under way to remove Dr. Morton Shulman from his post as chief coroner of Metro Toronto by abolishing the post itself.

It goes on to say:

Dr. Shulman has been in trouble with his superiors in The Attorney General's Department for some time.

I must say that I carry no brief for Dr. Shulman, I do not know the man at all, but there were very serious charges made. Also, he says—I think it was reported he said he was called a liar by the Deputy Minister. The editorial indicated that he intends to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister against the proposed change.

This may well be a decisive test for Mr. Roberts. It may show how far he is really trying to set up a new and improved administration of justice, and how far he is prepared to go along with the slackness and concealment of the former regime.

The *Star* finishes:

We believe Dr. Shulman is the kind of coroner the public needs, even if he is not the kind The Attorney General's Department wants.

Then in the *Toronto Telegram* of today, Wednesday, January 29—and this certainly is a metropolitan newspaper that supports wholeheartedly in every way, I think, the administration of the Conservative Party—there appears under the heading:

TELL THE FACTS

The public welfare is paramount in the conflict between Deputy Attorney General Common and Supervising Coroner Dr. Cotnam, on the one side, and Metro Chief Coroner Dr. Shulman on the other.

The dispute, with charges and counter-charges, detrimental to the public service, warrants Premier Robarts' attention, and a decision by him to appoint a judicial inquiry.

Mr. Common recommends the abolition of the office of chief coroner of Metro Toronto. This appears to be an oblique way of dismissing Dr. Shulman. If this action is taken before an objective inquiry is carried out, before all the facts are disclosed, the public will conclude that The Attorney General's Department is concealing the truth.

Dr. Shulman's allegations are too serious to be judged by the two men he attacks. He accuses Mr. Common and Dr. Cotnam of interfering—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Troy: I am reading from an editorial from the paper that supports quite strongly, and always can see no fault in your party, at least in Ontario—

Dr. Shulman's allegations are too serious to be judged by the two men he attacks. He accuses Mr. Common and Dr. Cotnam of interfering with an inquest; he asserts that attempts were made to suppress evidence, or to prevent inquests into several hospital deaths.

A most serious charge.

Mr. Common declares he is lying and Dr. Cotnam states that he is distorting the truth.

He might as well call him a liar, too.

Who is right?

One section of The Coroners Act requires that a coroner must be called when

death occurs as the result of "unfair means . . . negligence or misconduct or malpractice . . . or from any cause other than disease or under such circumstances as may require investigation . . ."

The intention is plain—to uncover the facts of mortal offences, mistakes and accidents and to recommend measures to safeguard the public against their repetition.

Dr. Shulman, it is apparent, has antagonized some circles. Dr. Cotnam's statement that he is trying to clean up all the corruption at once implies that Dr. Shulman has been excessively zealous, which is not a bad quality in any person. The questions are whether or not his zeal has properly served the intention of The Coroners Act and whether or not he has been hampered.

The final paragraph:

As the matter is of vital importance, a judicial inquiry is essential to obtain the answers.

And certainly, with that view, I agree. I am supported by my own hon. colleagues, and certainly I think by the hon. members who sit to my left.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: No, no. Pardon me. There is a barrier there that I forgot all about, a little ravine that—

An hon. member: There is an overflow there.

Mr. Troy: Just before I close, I noticed an editorial recently about the hon. Prime Minister and his burden. It referred to his courage in telling the people of this province that we were going to be faced with an increase in taxes. He did not have the courage though, the hon. Prime Minister, to make that statement before September 25.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): —did not know about it then.

Mr. Troy: You mean to tell me he did not know on September 20—August 1—that you are going to have to raise taxes? It is funny how you find out a few weeks later.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Troy: I remember the distinguished visitor we had here the other day in the gallery and who was recognized, and

properly so, by the hon. Prime Minister of this province. He also made that statement—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gomme: Who was it?

Mr. Troy: I heard his name—

Mr. Letherby: Is the hon. member talking about Liz Taylor?

Mr. Troy: No, I am not—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

I would like to inform the members that I do not like questions going back and forth across the floor. I do not mind the cut and thrust of debate, but I do think speaking directly back and forth to each other lessens the dignity of the House.

I would ask the member speaking to address all his remarks to the chair. The other members, if they have a question, should rise in their place and ask the member if he will permit a question. Otherwise the member has the floor and I would ask you to desist from talking back and forth to him.

Mr. Troy: Your point is very well taken, Mr. Speaker, and my apologies in not directing my attention to you.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Troy: Possibly later.

The hon. member for Simcoe, I just forget which Simcoe it is, Simcoe East, the hon. member referred to a certain person just a moment ago, Mr. Speaker. I believe she is coming to the great city of Toronto and I understand also she is going to come to the hostelry at which I stay—not to see me, of course—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: I suppose there will be a body-guard around.

As I close, my friends, hon. members, I again repeat that remark in regard to the increase we find of taxes in cigarettes, it is said; liquor, too, and sales tax and all. Unfortunately for the people of this province, they might have had a second look at this so-called good government if it had been made before September 25. As I close, I urge the new hon. members, and I know it is probably like beating against a whirlwind to appeal to some of them, to read and re-read the address of my leader, the hon. leader of the Opposition. It gives very much food for thought and particularly do I ask

them, the new hon. members. They seem to be a fine body of intelligent young men.

By the way, before I sit down, I must commend the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop). His speech to us the other day was certainly an inspiration. It has been commented on by others, and I heartily agree with those words of commendation.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): I cannot hear the hon. member.

Mr. Troy: Speaking on, I regret that the hon. Minister does not hear me, but I was just saying that I must commend the hon. member for Forest Hill, who bears with him, and will to the end of his days, the results of his service to his country. He made what to me was a very inspiring address, and I sat there and listened to him. And I agree also with the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) when he said that he had made a very thought-provoking speech.

I might also say too that I intended to mention that one of the former members of the commission of the Ontario Northland Railway, who had given many years of service to the commission and to the railway, died recently. I refer to Mr. Reginald Aubert of Englehart. I extend, and I am sure I speak the mind of everybody here, particularly those that know the north, condolences to his family.

My final word to the hon. Prime Minister in regard to the Ontario Northland Railway Commission. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Parry Sound has been the vice-chairman of that commission since the mid-summer of 1962 and surely by now he has proved his worth and I think it is high time he should be named chairman of the commission.

Also, I see no reason to have the former member for Algoma-Manitoulin on that commission. I do not know that he did very much when he was a member, and I think he will do less when he is a non-member. Replace him with somebody from the riding of Timiskaming, and particularly one who speaks for labour. The late Mr. Aubert, when he was appointed a member of that commission, he was supposed to speak for labour, so I think the hon. Prime Minister would do well to reorganize the commission as I have said and also to have somebody from the district of Timiskaming.

There is a representative from Cochrane North, from Cochrane South, from the district of Nipissing, and also Parry Sound. So I think the government should then bring in somebody from Timiskaming, because then

all the districts through which the railway traverses will be represented—and also give labour a voice on the commission. I urge the hon. Prime Minister to do this as quickly as possible. I have already asked the chairman of the committee on commissions that the commission of the Ontario Northland be brought before the committee as soon as possible.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your courtesy, not only to me today, but also when you were chairman of the committee of the whole and as chairman of the committee on private bills. Thank you very much.

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege at this time for me to stand before this House of assembly as the first member to represent the new riding of Lakeshore.

My riding is the most southwesternly corner of Metropolitan Toronto and consists of the southern portion of the township of Etobicoke, part of the town of Mimico, all of the town of New Toronto and the village of Long Branch.

Previous speakers have congratulated the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on his great victory last September and have congratulated you, Mr. Speaker, on your election in our last session. To avoid redundancy I will simply say that I concur in all those remarks.

It would be remiss of me however, Mr. Speaker, if at this time I failed to congratulate all the hon. members of this House on their election last September. Having been, I believe, the only member of this House to take part in two elections in 1963, I know doubly well the time and effort that one must direct to the task of being elected. Having been unsuccessful in April and successful in September, I can only say that in spite of what others have said to me about a loss being good for one's system, it compares in no way whatsoever with the joy of a victory.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Lakeshore have very strong views on the question of amalgamation and metropolitan government. I have received reports from several elected municipal representatives during the past few months on this problem and the majority of them feel that amalgamation at this time for the municipalities in my riding, would not be in their best interests but would in fact cause an increase in taxes and a decrease in services. I have indicated to these representatives that the matters of amalgamation and the metropolitan system of government are at present before the Goldenberg commission

and I have instructed them to refer their briefs to this commission. I have also advised them that I will be pleased, when this report is before the House, to speak on their behalf in this regard.

One of the largest mental institutions in the province of Ontario is within the boundaries of Lakeshore riding. The Department of Health is to be commended for the manner in which these hospitals work. One unit in this mental hospital in Lakeshore riding is run in such a way that it appears to all intents and purposes as the outpatient wing of a general hospital. This, I understand, is the ultimate aim and desire of psychiatrists in our province and the steps that The Department of Health has taken in the mental hospitals to this degree are steps in the right direction. The public must be taught, Mr. Speaker, that mental illness must be taken and viewed in the same light as physical illness. A directive from The Department of Health, and instructions from that department to the public, would make the public more aware of this situation and remove, perhaps, the unfortunate stigma that is now associated with mental illness.

Lakeshore riding is also the home of the Mimico Reformatory. Within the reformatory itself there are two rehabilitation clinics. The first is the Alex Brown Memorial Clinic having to do with alcoholism, and the second, a newer centre, is that on drug addiction. Having been involved for the past five years to some degree in the practice of criminal law, I have run across several instances, Mr. Speaker, where individuals suffering from this illness, as it should be described, have had the opportunity to get treatment in these centres and have subsequently come back into society completely rehabilitated.

(Mr. W. G. Noden takes the chair.)

However, I would point out that at present in Metropolitan Toronto, three magistrates courts operate almost exclusively for cases involving alcohol and liquor offences. For this reason, if for no other reason, Mr. Speaker, more such rehabilitation centres and clinics should be set up. A great number of the lesser crimes in our province can be directly attributed to the immoderate use of alcohol.

Previous speakers have made mention of the recent report from the United States Surgeon General, Luther Terry, dealing with the link between lung cancer and cigarette smoking. We have heard from previous hon. members and from the department itself,

indicating that our government is going to take steps, in conjunction with the federal government, to make the public aware of the inherent dangers in cigarette smoking. I do not mean at this time to be promoting or be inclined towards complete abstinence but I do say this: that if the dangers are there, as they have been indicated by obvious facts, these facts should be brought to the public attention and, if necessary, the public should be protected by legislation against themselves.

Mr. Speaker, another matter of controversy in Lakeshore riding is the matter of air pollution and air pollution control. At the present time, the matter of policing air pollution is to a great degree in the hands of the local municipalities. This is in many instances a good thing, but I would suggest that ultimately some governmental agency should work hand-in-glove with these municipalities to ensure some degree of consistency in inspections.

In Lakeshore riding, for example, we have a highly industrialized area in the southern part. The people in that area have grown up with the matter of air pollution and accept the smoke as part of their way of life. They realize that if it was not for these same industries, perhaps the employment that we enjoy in Lakeshore would not flourish.

I was pleased to report to the residents of my riding that the Throne Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor indicated that our government was going to bring forward steps—further studies of air pollution and air pollution control.

I sympathize, Mr. Speaker, with the problems of the Ontario Water Resources Commission. I have heard in this House previous speakers indicate that their particular ridings suffer from drought and other such ancillary problems. I would point out, however, that in Lakeshore riding—and I am sure this applies in other urban areas—there is a great danger and a great amount of water pollution. I know in my own riding that the Etobicoke Creek and the Mimico Creek, and even parts of Lake Ontario, often carry "swimming prohibited" signs during the summer. As such, areas of recreation for the use of Lakeshore riding are completely without use because of this problem.

It is my suggestion that the Ontario Water Resources Commission should immediately take steps to ensure that all the industries upstream on these different rivers and tributaries should be obliged to use whatever scientific purification systems are available to

them, without, of course, prohibiting their production because of the prohibitive costs of such systems. I would say that this, I am sure, is not restricted to Lakeshore riding and if something is not done immediately we are going to be faced with the problem of having this throughout Ontario. We must act now and we must act immediately with legislation with teeth in it.

Mr. Speaker, I am a member of six standing committees in this House; I am very happy because of that. I would point out that I am a member of the agricultural committee. A member of the press gallery asked why I had chosen to act on the agricultural committee; he asked was it not true that I was a lawyer by profession, and had I in fact ever grown up on a farm? I had to say honestly that, yes, I was a lawyer by profession and proud of it, I might add; secondly, that I had not been brought up on a farm and my days of farm life were almost nil. Much as I would have liked to have said to him that I had an innate desire for the ultimate benefits of agriculture within our province, I had to admit that I was the chosen, not the chooser.

However, there are other committees that I am a member of and I trust that I will learn with the other hon. members of the Legislature as we go along. Some of those committees include education, health and welfare and that of legal bills. As such, I wish to enter a discussion on some matters that will pertain to this ultimate committee work.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) has recently launched an investigation into the present status of the used car business. Something that borders very closely on this investigation is the present system in our province of chattel mortgages and conditional sales registrations. As the legislation stands, Mr. Speaker, the lawyer, or whomever is acting for a person to search a chattel mortgage, is required to attend at the local county-court clerk's office and make a diligent search through several hundred names. To protect the purchaser of a vehicle, or alternately, to protect the lender of the money on the strength of the mortgage, it is necessary to go through the whole history of the used car or other chattel. If one of the previous owners of this vehicle or chattel should be named Brown or Smith—and I say this with all respect to certain hon. members of the Legislature who are named such—the cause is hopeless.

It is almost impossible to protect a purchaser or a mortgagee under the present

system. As the legislation now stands, not only is one obliged to search in the local county-court clerk's office, but also he must attend at all the counties in the province of Ontario to ascertain whether in any of those counties a chattel mortgage or lien against the chattel has been registered. Needless to say, the cost of such searches for a solicitor is prohibitive and for that reason many solicitors today will not undertake to guarantee title to a chattel.

Now, it is very easy to say, Mr. Speaker, that this is wrong and that is wrong. It is a different thing to say this is wrong and perhaps we should change it in another manner. I would suggest at this time that there are two ways in which this problem could be solved.

The first would be, perhaps, to have at least a centralized system of registration. In that way a lawyer could make his trip to the registry office, make his search and at least have something to offer the client. And this also is not to protect the solicitors, this is ultimately to protect the purchasers and to have them pay less legal fees.

The other alternative, and one that I am perhaps more inclined to personally, is to have a certificate of title attached to the ownership permit of a vehicle so that when a person wishes to put a lien on his vehicle, a stamp or a certification is made on the document, and in this way whenever a person presents the certificate to another person it is known immediately whether, in fact, there will be good title in the mortgage or to the ownership of the car.

This legislation would avoid the present problem wherein persons buy vehicles, take them home and drive them for some months. Suddenly one morning they awake to find their garage empty and immediately call the police. The first question the police officer directs to them is whether or not there is a chattel mortgage against the vehicle. In most cases, it is ascertained that a bailiff has seized the vehicle by instructions from the chattel mortgagee. This legislation, and I suggest it, would be for public protection and for the ultimate benefit of the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, having been associated with several youth programmes in several capacities over the past years, I am quite enthused with the introduction of a youth branch to The Department of Education. In conjunction with this is the proposal that a select committee be formed to study youth affairs in the community. I am sure that the needs and problems of the youth of Ontario will be made obvious to the hon. members of this

House. I am quite certain that the work of the House upon the knowledge it receives at that time will be substantial.

The important consideration at the present time along these lines is the fact that The Department of Education has now made an effort, and is making a further effort, to increase technical studies at the secondary school level. I believe, Mr. Speaker, we are all aware that ultimately there are going to be more and more requirements for technically trained people, what with automation rearing its head. With our present system under The Department of Education we are now allowing non-academic students to continue at school and to ultimately enter the employment field with some diploma, making them perhaps semi-skilled or skilled workers. This, then, will lessen the possibilities of unemployment for these people and ultimately lessen the possibilities of delinquency of these people.

Reference has been made, Mr. Speaker, by many previous speakers, to the medical services insurance legislation and the Hagey commission. I received correspondence from, and had discussions with, several representatives of non-medical bodies within the province of Ontario. The most notable of these were the representations by chiropractic and optometric groups. Dependent as I am upon optometry, and since I have received a great deal of relief physically from chiropractic treatment, I am inclined towards their cause and in sympathy with it. I would say, Mr. Speaker, however, that I have indicated to these groups that their representations should be made—and I understand they have been made—to the commission. I have assured them that when this report of the commission is tabled in this House that I will be pleased to speak on their behalf at that time.

In a recent case before the Ontario courts, a district court judge decided that it was in the best interests of an illegitimate child that he be allowed to be adopted by Protestant parents, even though his mother was a Roman Catholic. This case has evoked a great deal of comment for and against the learned judge's decision. Several people have argued that this decision was wrong since the judge chose to ignore the long-established principle that a child is to be raised in the religion of his natural parents. On the other hand, we have those who agree, who state that the Legislature has intended inter-faith adoption because there is nothing in the Act which indicates otherwise.

Perhaps there is a great deal to be said for both of these views. My personal view, Mr.

Speaker, is that inter-faith adoption should be allowed. I think that we have lost sight of the major issue, and those of us who are blessed with children will understand whereof I speak.

A child is not a chattel that can be stored until a certain day. A child is a living thing, a joy, a sorrow, a smile, a frown. It would appear at the present time that there are more adopting parents of the Protestant faith than there are children available. Conversely it appears there are more children of Roman Catholic faith available than there are adopting parents. Do we simply say, well, that is the end of the question; or do we take a few steps forward? Will we say that these children are to be forever denied a home and denied parents; or shall we ultimately decide that these same children will be given the same opportunities that we have been given?

It is not a question of maladministration, Mr. Speaker, because the children's aid society is well staffed with efficient personnel and they are in an excellent position to judge whether the child should be allowed to enter the home. I would suggest that we implement the court decision with legislation that will permit inter-faith adoptions, not to cause any religious controversies, but simply to make happy homes where presently we have lonesome adults and lonely children.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the people of Lakeshore for entrusting this position to me. I will work diligently at the tasks ahead to perhaps better represent them. I am one of several young members in this House and it is certain that our enthusiasm will be a boon to this Legislature. We were elected to do a job for our constituents and our province, and we are prepared to work to that end.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I am going to have a privilege that many other hon. members who have risen have not had. Instead of having the opportunity of congratulating the Speaker, I am going to be congratulating you on being elected to the office of Deputy Speaker. I, of course, have known you for many years in this assembly and have always regarded you most highly and have no doubt in the world but that you will conduct yourself as deputy Speakers should, and certainly up to the present time you have caused us no difficulty on this side whatsoever.

While I am in a congratulatory mood, I should also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on winning the election last September 25. We have to, in this democ-

racy of ours, accept facts as they are and there is no doubt in the world that he was the victor and beat the pants off the rest of us in most of the ridings in the province of Ontario. I think that as we watch him, there are many of us who are somewhat sympathetic of the many arduous duties that he has. I do not know whether we should be jealous of the high position that he has or not, because certainly he has not got the leisure time he used to have in the years gone by.

I well remember as a private member that fellows like himself and myself used to get together on some occasions and have social times of various natures that were most pleasing. And I often think that perhaps he would like to be able to have a night off, during the various sessions he has been the Prime Minister, to enjoy some relaxation that unfortunately he cannot have in his present job.

I must say, however, though, Mr. Speaker, that I was somewhat slightly annoyed with the hon. Prime Minister during the last election campaign because, probably unwittingly, he ignored me to some extent. When he came to the little town of Wiarton, where I happen to live, to electioneer against me, you should have seen the show that took place, Mr. Speaker. The cars came in through the gates of the town—it was about a mile to the place where he was going, the hotel—and they had the Scottish pipers out in front and several people wanted to know what was going on, if the circus was coming to town or not. I happened to be standing on the lawn just as he went by and waved and called to him most vigorously, but he completely ignored me and carried right on down the straight and narrow path to the hotel where he was going.

Unfortunately, there were not too many people there when he got there, and I am informed from the best authority the telephones were ringing violently to try to get some of the people out to sample the coffee and sandwiches that were being given by the local Conservative association on that particular day. However, I have no doubt that he did not see me and for that reason I was ignored—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I just say, sir, that I looked very closely for my hon. friend that afternoon and I was very sorry I could not see him. His residence was pointed out to me by someone with whom I was driving and I really felt I would have liked to wave to the hon. member. And while I have this small opportunity, I would congratulate the hon.

member on the fact that his was the only name I saw displayed any place in his riding the whole time I was in it.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I accept what the hon. Prime Minister has said, of course.

I also would like to congratulate the many new hon. members that are here in the House. I was most impressed with the last speaker who emphasized the fact that he was a young man sent here to do a job. I remember very well nine years ago, almost nine years ago now, when I gave my first speech in this assembly. As has been said by many senior members of the Legislature in years gone by, this is a most exclusive club, the most exclusive club in the province of Ontario now composed of 108 members instead of 98 as in the last session. As hon. members get to know everybody, this has been my experience anyway, they will find that there are many good people on all sides of the House. All of the Liberals, for example, are not of the bad sort. I have found from experience that the NDP's are very fine people; and, of course, some of my best friends are on the government side. Thank heaven that they are, because whenever I want something, why I can at least ask them. Quite often my request is not granted, but I know where to go when I require anything for my riding.

Now, Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks there has been much speculation in the press, both in Metropolitan Toronto and all over Ontario, of the possibility of tax increases in the province of Ontario. Indeed, the hon. Prime Minister is on record, at least in the press, in saying that there will be tax increases, and indeed, substantial tax increases, when the budget is brought forth in the next two weeks or three weeks, whenever it may be.

It is the most amazing thing for me, as the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy) pointed out so capably a few minutes ago, that we should be talking about tax increases now in this the month of January, 1964, when only in September, 1963, there was going to be no necessity for tax increases whatsoever. Indeed, the economy of the province was flourishing so much that there would be no need for tax increases now, or for some years to come. I might add, Mr. Speaker, I might ask the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), whom I see has come into his seat, why we need tax increases in this province anyway, because there has not been a deficit in the province for the last 20 years, according to them.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Let me make the budget speech.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, the budget has always been balanced—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Education, the finest in the world.

Mr. Whicher: I heard the hon. Minister describe the inmates of the penitentiary as the finest of the fine only a few years ago, so I would keep quiet if I were he.

Well, anyway, Mr. Speaker, the point is, the people of Ontario were told most definitely that our economy was flourishing and that there would be no necessity for tax increases for this year or for several years to come—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is what Mr. Pearson—

Mr. Whicher: Now, of course, according to the paper, this is incorrect. I have a great suspicion that according to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's budget of the next few days that the people of Ontario are going to be disappointed once more and tax increases are going to creep into the economy of this whole province of Ontario.

Yes, indeed, Mr. Speaker, I might say that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario reminds me, just in this one particular instance, because he does not remind me of the chap I am going to quote too often, but do you remember what happened after a federal election a time or two ago when all was fine with the economy in the Dominion of Canada and then the most pathetic figure, the former Prime Minister of Canada, went before the television screens of this nation of ours and said, two days or three days after the election, they made a mistake and the economy, our financial dealings with—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: —the United States were not as they were during the election campaign, we have to pull up our socks and if we do not do it we are going to be in dire financial circumstances. Mr. Speaker, now we have the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, who only three months ago said to the people of Ontario, that financially we were on top of the heap—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: So we are.

Mr. Whicher: Next month we are going to read in the provincial budget that taxes are

going to have to be increased substantially, I would suggest, and the old tax payer of Ontario has been fooled once more as he has been fooled for many years by the government sitting on the opposite benches.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that it will not be the first time that this government has increased taxes in the last few years after saying that the budget had been balanced, that financially we were in fine shape. Almost every year since the war—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Taxes have not been increased at all.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, would you please have the hon. Minister of Mines stop interrupting me because it hurts my feelings so desperately. All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is let them keep on, because I have been insulted by experts before, and I do not put the hon. Minister in that category.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, it will not be the first time that taxes have been increased by the government sitting to your right. And I might go back to show where so much of this money has come from every year, practically, since the war. Certainly during the past half-dozen years, the government of the province of Ontario has gone cap in hand to the Minister of Finance in Ottawa and said that we need more money in the province of Ontario, and with this, of course, I agree. The ironical fact, of course, Mr. Speaker, is that regardless of what government has been in power in Ottawa during the past half-dozen or 10 years, it really has not any money to give to you because it is running at a substantial deficit itself. But nevertheless—

An hon. member: The hon. member did not say that four years ago.

Another hon. member: We give it to them.

Mr. Whicher: You do not give it to them, the taxpayers give it to them.

But nevertheless, they have gone and they have received substantial sums of money from Ottawa, and I certainly feel that these sums that have been given to this government by Ottawa have been entirely justified. I am pleased to see that as a result of his trip there only a little while ago, we are going to get an extra \$14 million, I think it is, this year. Certainly, the way you fellows over there spend it, we are going to need it.

Gasoline taxes, of course: I remember just a few years ago—for those hon. members who have not been in this assembly too long and who probably have forgotten this tax—only a few years ago this government increased gasoline taxes from 11 to 13 cents. Licence fees in the province of Ontario for those of us who drive cars, and there are a couple of million of them here now anyway, have been increased several times. Liquor taxes have increased. When I came in this legislative assembly only nine years ago, the amount of taxes derived from liquor was some \$39 million. This year, or in the year 1963, the hon. Provincial Treasurer's financial report, abridged, ending March 31, 1963, showed \$87,500,000 was taken in in the form of liquor taxes. So there have been substantial increases by this government in the past very few years.

Corporation tax: We are now in the situation—and I am sure that many hon. members on the other side are worried about this situation—where corporation taxes are now 52 per cent. We are not higher than everybody else on the North American continent but we have reached the peak. The government is the champion—it is a tie anyway. There is no one else who taxes the corporations any higher than this government in this province of Ontario. And last year, as a matter of fact, the corporations of Ontario contributed to the hon. Provincial Treasurer \$186 million besides the several hundred millions that they contributed to Ottawa. Our sales tax came into force, of course, only two years ago.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Whicher: Yes, I would.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I just wonder when the hon. member is speaking about the corporation tax, in view of the fact that his party has endorsed the New Democratic Party stand on Medicare, and in view of the fact that the New Democratic Party Medicare plan was to be financed by an addition of two per cent on the corporation tax, does the hon. member accept that method of financing along with the plan?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, what we obviously endorsed and would be most happy to do again, was the resolution that was presented on the order paper this year. In the resolution the hon. members of the NDP made no mention of financing whatsoever.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: That is true. It is all very well to laugh if you wish but I am giving you some facts. Laugh all you want to, but this is a fact.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, when I am finished, the government is going to be wondering how it is going to finance all the things it has promised.

Two years ago there was a sales tax presented to this Legislature. Mr. Speaker, you very well know because you were sitting right here, when the hon. Provincial Treasurer told us that this would be the tax to end all taxes—the budget would be balanced, there would be no further debt whatsoever. He estimated there would be an intake in a full year of \$150 million extra when in actuality last year there was more than \$175 million taken in. In a period of two years with \$175 million extra on one tax only, this government is going to stand before us two weeks hence and ask for more money. Indeed, it has asked for more money already. And before I leave this particular question, I am going to remind you that \$175 million extra has come in the form of sales taxes, but let me remind you that the debt of this province has increased in spite of the \$175 million last year by an additional \$75 million.

Now this is not any budget debate; this is letting you know that we know what is going on on this side of the House.

Mr. Speaker, while the election campaign was going on there was every indication that the *status quo* as far as taxes are concerned would remain constant. There was no suggestion of tax increases whatsoever. And yet, before this Legislature went in session, we had tax increases in the province of Ontario, given by the government, not debated in this House at all. Already car licence fees have gone up about \$4 million and there has been a supposition in the paper that liquor taxes are going to increase. This afternoon, I see that on Saturday they are going to go up 50 cents a bottle or something to that extent. Now I just say this, Mr. Speaker, I am not being critical of the government in raising the tax on liquor at all. But I simply say this to you, some time or other you are going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. How much money can you get out of this industry? You have decided. I hope for the good of the financial situation in Ontario that it will be as listed in the papers today, but certainly these liquor taxes have gone up and already

licence fees have gone up as far as automobiles and trucks are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the point of where else the hon. Provincial Treasurer—I know he has been working very hard because he has not been in the House too much, I do not believe; undoubtedly he is working on the budget—where else is he going to get the taxes that, according to the amount of money this government is spending, he is going to have to levy among the hard-pressed taxpayers of Ontario? Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely inconceivable, theoretically at least, that taxes should increase in the province of Ontario this year when the United States is cutting its personal and corporation taxes by 10 per cent across the board to the tune of \$10 billion this year. It is absolutely, theoretically, I say, inconceivable.

An hon. member: Why?

Mr. Whicher: Because we are in competition with American firms, that is why—stiff competition.

Mr. Speaker, in the *Toronto Daily Star*, I think it was a couple of days ago, January 27 or thereabouts, there was a story told about a firm, I think it was the McCullough Saw people or a name something like that, which is a subsidiary of an American firm. This saw is now made in Canada, according to the press, and there are going to be a lot of them made. Evidently this is something that not only the firm should be proud of but we the people in Ontario should be proud of, too. The president said this—and I impress this on my hon. colleagues opposite—that the reason this firm got the contract here in Canada was not for sentimental reasons, but strictly for the reasons of dollars and cents. This province is in competition—our corporations are in competition completely with our American neighbours.

Increased taxes will mean increased costs in our province of Ontario, and we are in competition particularly with other corporations in Michigan, New York, and Ohio, those states of the United States which are close to the Canadian border.

While decreased taxes of approximately 10 per cent in the United States are bound to make costs less, if the hon. Provincial Treasurer comes here in the next few days and increases taxes—it is as simple as this—costs will increase in this province of Ontario. Not only has the hon. Prime Minister suggested that taxes will increase somewhat, but he has suggested, according to the papers that

I have read, that the tax increase will probably be substantial.

As I said before, car licences have already gone up, the liquor tax has already gone up. Now it has been suggested in some papers, and I would not be surprised if the hon. member for Lakeshore (Mr. Eagleson) would agree with this, that perhaps there might be a tobacco tax. May I remind you, Mr. Speaker, that the tobacco tax now in Ontario and in Canada is very high indeed.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: I agree with what the hon. member has just said about the danger it is to the health of people all over the world. Nevertheless, the fact is that this is an important industry in the province of Ontario, and it is in direct competition with the tobacco industry in other areas. There will be \$14 million or thereabouts coming from Ottawa this year, as announced in the Dominion-provincial conference in Ottawa and I am certainly glad that that money is going to be forthcoming. I am sure that the hon. Provincial Treasurer will look over the possibility of an additional gasoline tax in Ontario, because it is quite true that in Nova Scotia, for example, I believe the gasoline tax is 17 cents while in Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Nineteen cents.

Mr. Whicher: Nineteen, while in Ontario it is 13 cents. But may I say this quite frankly—I do not want to bring my own riding into this speech too much, Mr. Speaker—but I would think that the people of Bruce county, in looking over some of the roads there that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), certainly on one occasion, announced as deplorable—a certain road anyway—I would hate to think that the people of Bruce county would have to have any additional gasoline tax when that particular road is in the condition that it is.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): It will not be for long.

Mr. Whicher: It has been suggested in the various papers that possibly there will be an increase in the hospital insurance premiums. Possibly there would be. May I say this, that there are many people in the province of Ontario who simply cannot afford to pay any additional hospital premiums, any higher than they are now. Hospital costs, I will agree, have become fantastic. Just a few minutes ago, half an hour or so, I called the Toronto General Hospital and asked them

how much money it would cost to go into a ward there tonight. This ward, I presume, may have 30 or 40 people in it. The answer is this: \$30 and 42 cents per day! Surely, this must be one of the highest-cost hospitals in the North American continent.

In the last two or three years in all of our small towns and smaller cities hospital costs have increased. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if the hon. Prime Minister thinks at all of raising the hospital rate, that he have the Ontario Hospital Insurance Commission investigate this cost picture as far as our hospitals are concerned and attempt to get some more economy into them. At least to the layman, it is not financially right that when you have a hospital such as the Toronto General or the Belleville Hospital or Owen Sound Hospital crammed to the doors, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, that these costs should continually keep going up and up.

An hon. member: Look into hospital costs before you make that statement.

Mr. Whicher: I told you what the hospital costs were.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber): I can give you—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Why don't you? Perhaps if you go and earn your salary as a well-paid member of the commission, you might get some of those costs down.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: Why don't you? Do not mumble; stand up and speak your piece.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we come to another proposed tax increase—the prospect that perhaps the sales tax may be increased in this province. As I said before, only two years ago it was suggested by the hon. Provincial Treasurer that a three per cent sales tax would be enough to look after the financial needs of this province for several years to come. Now the papers suggest that perhaps it may be five per cent, because that is where substantial money, of course, can be taken.

All I can say is this, Mr. Speaker, that if these taxes, or any substantial portion of them are increased in this the province of Ontario, then our tax level is going to be very high indeed compared with our American friends, who are right next door to us in

this day, this particular day, when the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, has promised the people that he is going to cut taxes 10 per cent right across the board.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of the whole thing is this; that with costs going up as they are in the province of Ontario under the present administration's manner of doing business, the tragedy of the whole thing is that even if we are taxed, as I have suggested that we are going to be, that this is still not going to be enough; because if you will examine the education costs that are suggested are going to take place in the next five or ten years in the province of Ontario, or the highway costs, or the hospital costs, or the welfare costs, or the many other departments of government, then the amount of money that I have suggested here now—here is the tragedy—it is still not going to be enough!

And then, Mr. Speaker, where are you going to go for money? Obviously it means that we are going to have to bring a little bit of business into government.

An hon. member: That would help.

Mr. Whicher: Now I have two suggested remedies. I have no doubt but that the hon. Prime Minister has spent many hours and days, with his associates, in thinking of where are we going to cut costs; because obviously we are going to have to do it. We simply cannot continually keep putting taxes up, particularly when our next-door neighbours are putting them down substantially, 10 per cent.

I have always thought, and I say this most seriously, that there is a great duplication of service in all governments in the Dominion of Canada, and I would suggest that this government here is no exception whatsoever.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): May I ask the hon. member a question? It is not a loaded one, I can assure him.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I wish it were.

Mr. W. B. Lewis: The hon. member is talking of the United States lowering taxes. Is he talking about federal taxes? He should be talking about State taxes.

Mr. Whicher: I am saying that our firms, our corporations and personnel of Ontario, are going to be in competition with people who are going to have a reduction in taxes,

whereas we are going to have an added burden.

Mr. W. B. Lewis: Maybe the hon. member should tell this to Ottawa; not to this House.

Mr. Whicher: This is where the taxes are going to be increased. I would be very surprised if the taxes in Ottawa are increased this year. This is where—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: This is where they are going to be increased; I am not asking the government to cut them, I am asking that they stay the way they are, the way they were before the election.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Has the hon. member asked his colleagues in Ottawa to cut the federal taxes?

Mr. Whicher: Ottawa is cutting them; the defence estimates are being cut down considerably and with that I agree. I wish the government had two or three departments over there that they could cut down.

An hon. member: Where are the tax cuts?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, this is what I suggest and I say it most seriously; I am not talking politically, it is going to be four years before there is an election, I am not talking politics one single bit; not one single bit.

In Ottawa we had a report, a commission known as the Glassco commission, which investigated the federal government and they came out with several words of good sound advice. In this particular province of Ontario we have 19 Cabinet Ministers. I am not going to suggest that is too many or too little, that happens to be what the hon. Prime Minister wants and I am willing to go along with it. But the government has 19 Cabinet Ministers and many commissions such as Hydro, water resources, the hospital insurance commission and many others; they are doing more business in dollars and cents than the province is itself. There is bound to be a certain overlapping of services and a duplication of the spending of taxpayers' money. It would not matter whether it is your government or whether it would be ours. These things happen in governmental life.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister consider seriously having a

commission, such as the Glassco commission, investigate the government of Ontario to see if there cannot be any substantial savings, to see if there is any duplication of services that might be eliminated so that we can at least attempt to cut costs.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would like to tell the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, that the Glassco reports are under study and each section that has come out has been studied very carefully by this government, in order that we may avail ourselves of the research that has been done by the federal government.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear it, but the only thing is that I suggested that this be done here, on this particular level, and the Glassco commission suggested that there could be savings of many millions of dollars in the federal treasury. Now I am going to say this, that it would be a poor commission set-up indeed that could not suggest to you after due study that there could be many millions of dollars saved in the governing of the province of Ontario—a very poor commission, and you would be the first to admit it, if we were talking privately. I do not expect you to do it here.

Mr. Speaker, so much for the present. So much for what we can do with the services we have at the present time. It must be studied, as the hon. Prime Minister has suggested he is doing, and I am glad to hear it. But what about the future, because this is not going to be enough? We are still just keeping the *status quo* in our province of Ontario. The point is, sir, that the taxes have been increased over the past number of years. They are educating more people, of course, but the taxpayer is still having to pay more and more all the time, and we are just keeping the *status quo*. It is really doing nothing extra. There may be an attempt, but in fact it is really doing nothing to increase the economy of Ontario so that more money will be funnelled into financial channels, so that more taxes will come into the hon. Provincial Treasurer's coffers. We have to have a real plan for the future of Ontario, and indeed, for Canada.

Much has been said in the past few days, for one reason and another, of statesmen such as Sir John A. Macdonald. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I am one of his great admirers. In mentioning his name, I am sure that my hon. friends on the government benches would not mind if I mentioned the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because here are two leaders who, in the pages of history, as we look back on the various things that

they attempted to do, really made Canada what it is today. I had a gentleman tell me several years ago—and I have quoted it several times in dealing with the Canadian National Railways when it is closing various stations around the province of Ontario—that Sir John A. Macdonald started a railway from Halifax to Vancouver, and he did not have any money and he did not have any machinery, but he went ahead and built the railway.

Anyway these are things that we have to think about in this Canada of ours now, because if we do not, if we do not have leadership and statesmanship in Ontario and in Canada and in Quebec, why then there is going to be no Quebec problem, or bicultural problem in 10 or 20 years from now, because we are going to be swallowed up completely and actually by our American friends. Possibly there are some people who would agree with it, but we have to make up our minds, Mr. Speaker, whether we want this to be done, or whether we wish to remain a separate country, as Canadians, or as citizens of the province of Ontario. I would suggest this, that if ever we needed a political moratorium between the parties, that we become friendly in order to make Canada and the province of Ontario greater—

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Want to call that election off, do you?

Mr. Whicher:—that now is the time. What we need, Mr. Speaker, is more people in this Canada of ours, not just in the province of Ontario but all across this country of ours, from Halifax to Vancouver. In Canada, we have approximately 18 million people in half a continent. As a matter of fact, when we were in Moosonee only a year ago last fall, the hon. Prime Minister will remember that Bishop Clark said that this was the centre of the continent—that is, Moosonee—and when you look at the map, he has got something on the ball. Certainly we have in Canada, half a continent with only 18 million people. Our American friends have 180 million people, with approximately the same territory. They have 180 million people to eat their wheat, as an example. They are a market right at their own doorstep. We, on the other hand have only 18 million people to attempt to eat the same amount of wheat, and we must sell on world markets because we simply have not got enough people here in order to do the job.

Every person, Mr. Speaker, who is brought into Canada, creates employment and creates taxes. The funny thing about it, Mr. Speaker, is that if we do not develop it, if we do not do something about it in the next 50 years, somebody else is going to do it for us, because there are 600 million or 700 million Chinese people and 400 million or 500 million Indians and probably 100 million Japanese and 100 million Germans, etc., etc., and only 18 million in half a continent. If we do not do something about the development of it, somebody in 50 years is going to do it for us. I suggest that we set about it now and do it ourselves so we will have some say about it. We need a plan for the future, just as Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier had when they were Prime Ministers of Canada.

I would suggest that the hon. Minister—I think that his new name is the Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld)—could very well suggest to the people in Ottawa, under whom immigration of course really comes, that Ontario would be most willing to co-operate in having a form of planned immigration. We must have the people. As a matter of fact, a certain gentleman whom most of the other side, not all of them, but most of them, respect greatly, Mr. Diefenbaker, in his speech in Toronto, I think in 1958, said that we must populate or perish. I certainly agree with what Mr. Diefenbaker said at that particular time. We must have planned immigration and we must have thousands and thousands of people brought in each year, not just into Ontario, but across the whole Dominion of Canada, because otherwise, we are going to be swallowed up, financially at least, by our American friends. We have not got enough people in Canada to develop it and pay the taxes. People generate wealth and they must be brought here.

We must do something else, Mr. Speaker. We must do something to keep the people, the Canadians, in Canada. I read an article in one of the papers three or four months ago, about the state of California. In that article it stated that there were approximately one million Canadians now living in California. We cannot do anything about it, of course. They happen to have weather down there that many of us would enjoy and many Canadians move down there. With this, I have no quarrel, but there is one place that I believe we could enter the picture.

At the present time, we have a decided lack of such professional men as doctors, dentists and engineers in Ontario and in Canada. These men, Mr. Speaker, are

financed largely out of the public purse, when they go to the primary school, the secondary school, and through universities. For various reasons—perhaps the fact that they get more money in the United States, or the weather is better—there are many doctors, as an example, who leave the province of Ontario, or Canada, as soon as they graduate from university, even though we have invested thousands of dollars through The Department of Education in the education of those professional men. Mr. Speaker, it is not as if we do not need those doctors here in Canada. Certainly we need them and the dentists, too, and we need engineers. But we have really given those people a large sum of money in the form of education benefits and then they have gone away and left us.

I would suggest this, Mr. Speaker, and I want to impress on the House that I am only giving my personal views here. I would suggest that the time has come when the hon. Minister of Education in Ontario (Mr. Davis) and the government could really look at the possibility of making all education free, right through to the university level, for all of those people who have the mental capacity to handle it. But in return for that free education, those people would sign a paper or a declaration that they will stay, preferably in the province of Ontario, but at least in Canada, for a period of five or six years. Those people, Mr. Speaker, are the people who pay the taxes, people like doctors and dentists and engineers. They are the people who are making the money and we need their services, and we need the population that they help to create here in Ontario and in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion may I say this, that to me it is very clear. We have to make up our minds in the very near future whether we wish to remain Canadians or whether we are going to be swallowed financially by our American friends. We must have a plan for the future. And as far as I am concerned, the situation as it has developed in the province of Ontario and in our federal government is this:

People generate wealth, and we must get them here, and we must by some influence try to keep those people, those born and bred Canadians, to keep them here to help develop Canada for the future. Thank you very much.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, as the member for Kingston and the islands, I wish to thank you for the opportunity of making this, my first speech to the hon. members of

the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario.

Also, I would like to record my appreciation to the people of Kingston and the islands for their wonderful support during the recent election and the confidence they have placed in me, a relative newcomer to Kingston, in electing me to this Parliament.

In this connection, I want at this time to pay special tribute to Mr. William N. Nickle, whose place I have taken. Mr. Nickle was a member of this House for approximately 12 years and during that time made a tremendous contribution as a public servant to the people of Ontario in general and to his constituents in Kingston and the islands in particular. May I thank him here as well for his generous and wholehearted support during the recent election. I am sure his presence here will be missed and I hope that I may justify the confidence of those who chose me to succeed him.

It is my understanding that it is customary for a new member in his reply to the Speech from the Throne, to describe the riding he represents and to comment on conditions there. But before I do this, I thought that as one of the many new members in this House, sir, I would describe some of the impressions I have had during the last two weeks.

As the Speaker of this House, I understand it is your duty to preside impartially over the debates and discussions which take place here. It reminds me to some extent, and I hope you will forgive the comparison, of a hockey referee, of whom I have had considerable experience. A good referee must have a thorough knowledge of the rules, be alert and by his actions and decisions earn the respect and confidence of the players.

I am impressed, Mr. Speaker, with your knowledge of the rules and procedures of this assembly. It is my observation that you are alert as to what is going on and that without question you have gained the respect and confidence of all the hon. members of this House. It appears to me that you have a very difficult role to perform, and I would like to add my congratulations to those of the previous speakers for the dignified and firm manner you have displayed in managing the proceedings of this House.

My second impression is one of admiration for the fluent way in which the previous speakers have spoken and of the research and hard work that they have obviously done in preparing their excellent addresses. The apparent ease of speaking shown by some of

the older hon. members, who without the benefit of notes are able to expound on almost any subject, leaves me filled with admiration at their wealth of knowledge and their ability to express it on any and all occasions.

My third impression is one of puzzlement and bewilderment, as to how some of the hon. members of the Opposition are able to criticize the general measures set forth in the Speech from the Throne even before the government has had an opportunity to explain the details of their proposals, which I am sure will be outlined in future bills to be brought before the hon. members. It almost appears to me that they are taking this opportunity of criticizing things in general, knowing that when full details are available they may find themselves agreeing with the proposals and not able to find too much to criticize.

My fourth impression is one of admiration for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) for his patience and, for the most part, his undisturbed demeanour as he listens to the hon. members of the Opposition trying to state in their inimitable manner how poor his government is, how little it has done and how badly it has done what it has done, when he knows, and I think they know, that the hon. Prime Minister has given the people of Ontario more sound progressive legislation in the few years he has been in office than any other Prime Minister in the history of this province has given in a comparable period of time.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): The hon. member is certainly stickhandling there.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): What is he looking for, a call?

Mr. Apps: I am confident that this government is genuinely interested in improving the lot of the people of Ontario and I am sure that the legislation which will be brought before the House during this session will confirm this fact.

My fifth impression is one of disappointment at the inadequate office space available to the private members of this Legislature, particularly for those who do not live in Metropolitan Toronto. It has been my experience that it is a full-time job to look after the interests of those people we represent and the lack of adequate office space here makes it more difficult than it otherwise might be. I hope the government will see fit to remedy this situation as soon as practical.

My sixth impression—and in case hon.

members were wondering, I am just about out of impressions—is my admiration for the good job that the civil service is doing. My requests for information have been looked after quickly and efficiently, even though I am sure that many times it gives them—and please excuse the expression again—a pain in the neck to explain to new members like myself many elementary things that we should have known anyway. And the same applies to the hon. Cabinet Ministers who, busy as they are, take time out to give us a helping hand whenever it is required.

And now, Mr. Speaker, although I have a few minor impressions left, I would like for the next few minutes to explain to the hon. members of this House about the riding I represent and comment on some of the things which are of concern to my constituents.

First, let me say that I am honoured to represent the old historic riding of Kingston and the islands. Even before 1841, when the city of Kingston was chosen for the first Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, representatives from Kingston played an active part in the government of Ontario. My riding is composed of the city of Kingston and the three main islands of Howe, Wolfe and Amherst; Kingston being entirely urban, the island almost wholly rural.

The city of Kingston is unique in that it is made up of many things. First of all it is a university city being the home of Queen's University, one of the oldest and most famous universities in Ontario. It is celebrated for its engineering graduates, many of whom have played, are still playing and will continue to play, leading roles in the building of Ontario and Canada. It gives complete courses in arts, science, engineering, medicine, nursing, law, as well as many graduate studies, and is justly proud of its brilliant academic record. Its medical school alone has provided for more than 100 years skilled doctors and physicians, and they have made a tremendous contribution to the health and well-being of all the citizens of eastern Ontario.

Second, it is an army centre, headquarters of the Eastern Ontario Area Command, headquarters of the Prince of Wales Regiment, the Staff College at Fort Frontenac, the site of the Royal Military College with Barriefield and Vimy barracks on the outskirts, as well as the historic old Fort Henry. Also it is a tourist centre, situated at the head of the St. Lawrence River with the Thousand Islands to the east, the beautiful Rideau Lakes to the north and the historic Quinte parkway to the west. It is also the

home of the Kingston penitentiary, the Collins Bay penitentiary situated close by and Joyceville a few miles to the north.

It is an industrial city with the large Aluminum Company of Canada, the Frontenac Tile Company, and Canadian Locomotive Company inside the city, and the large plants of DuPont and CIL just to the west, as well as many varied smaller industries.

In addition, the three islands, mentioned previously, form the finest agricultural lands in eastern Ontario. Yes, we the citizens of Kingston, are proud of Kingston and the islands. A great deal has been accomplished there and there is still much more to do. I do not have time to go into all the things I would like to see done in Kingston, such as urban renewal, low-cost housing, subsidized homes for the aged, all of which are most pressing and important, and I will confine my remarks now to only a few of the things that are of importance to the people of Kingston and the islands.

Kingston, as I have mentioned, is the home of Queen's University, and Queen's, like all universities, is faced with accommodating a tremendous influx of new students within the next few years. This means the erection of new buildings, additions to many more, and the building of new residences, because the large majority of Queen's students come from outside Kingston, and strangely enough many from Metropolitan Toronto. The university authorities have, to the best of their ability, provided the government with facts and figures, and it is of the utmost importance that this government help to make available to the university the capital and maintenance funds necessary to complete this tremendous expansion programme on schedule.

I was particularly pleased to see in the Speech from the Throne that a new department of university affairs will be set up, and I quote, "to act as liaison between the government and the universities, and in conjunction with the advisory committee on university affairs to deal with grants and other university matters," and also, that a new Crown corporation will be established to assist universities with their capital financing problems.

I hope that this will mean that all universities, as well as Queen's University, will receive the capital and maintenance grants they require to complete their expansion on schedule, and provide in fact more boys and girls with the opportunity to obtain a university education, which is so vitally necessary in this ever-changing world.

Another source of concern is the supply of qualified teachers that will be needed to look after these additional new students. As the demand for highly qualified professors is increasing by leaps and bounds all over North America, it is very important that the Ontario graduate fellowship programme be not only continued but be expanded, and that additional grants be made available to the universities to enable them to expand their own graduate facilities. It is a tremendous and challenging task to expand university facilities rapidly and at the same time make certain that the quality of our teaching is maintained and even improved. May I once again stress to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) the importance of this over-all university expansion programme and particularly as it applies to one of Canada's oldest and finest universities, Queen's.

Kingston, as a tourist centre, is ideally located at the eastern end of Lake Ontario with the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands to the east, the beautiful Rideau Lakes to the north and the historic Quinte parkway to the west. It is my firm belief that a concentrated advertising programme by The Department of Tourism and Information would make the area surrounding Kingston the greatest tourist mecca in Ontario.

Do the hon. members know that the Rideau Lakes are more accessible from Toronto than many areas of Haliburton and Muskoka? That in less than 2.5 hours via Highway 401 the people of Toronto can reach many lakes in the Rideau Lakes chain, and the traffic, I might say, is not nearly as bad as it is in some other tourist areas. The fishing is good, the hunting exceptional and the whole area has only partially been developed. May I recommend it all to you. Come down and have a look at it. I think you will be very much impressed.

I would also like to suggest that the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission begin now to take a good look at the lakefront between Kingston and Adolphustown. The city of Kingston, due to inadequate planning years ago, may now have to spend millions of dollars to clean up its lake and river frontage. Let us not have the same thing happen to this historic part of old Lake Ontario. The commission has done a wonderful job at Fort Henry, Upper Canada Village, and the parks and picnic grounds along the St. Lawrence, but is it not now time to do the same thing along the beautiful shores at the eastern end of Lake Ontario?

I was pleased to see in the Speech from

the Throne that a comprehensive minimum wage programme had been brought into full operation in the Oshawa-Toronto-Hamilton area, and that The Department of Labour is engaged in further studies and wage surveys to form the basis for further steps in the minimum wage field. I would respectfully suggest that the city of Kingston is one area where this minimum wage regulation should be implemented as soon as possible. I believe that the wages paid in Kingston in the great majority of cases are considerably higher than the minimum wage as laid down, yet there are some places where this is not necessarily so. Therefore, it is very important that there be no delay in expanding the scope of this minimum wage law and that the city of Kingston in particular should be one of the new areas covered.

I want to commend the government and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) for their realistic approach in increasing the grants for hospital beds to the \$3,200 per bed basis from the previous \$2,000 grant. This has been of great assistance in the recent year to the two general hospitals in Kingston, the Kingston General Hospital and the Hotel Dieu Hospital. Because of these additional grants the Kingston General Hospital has benefited by an additional \$37,788 for its school of nursing bringing the government assistance to a new total of \$121,176. The Hotel Dieu Hospital, just beginning a major addition, has benefited by an additional \$376,000, bringing the new total of government assistance to \$1,004,046. The new hospital accommodation now in the process of being provided will go a long way in solving the hospital space problem in Kingston. I thank the hon. Minister of Health for his assistance to the hospital needs of this Kingston area and I hope he will keep up the good work.

Two weeks ago, during the Speech from the Throne, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario mentioned that July 11, 1965, would be the 150th birthday of the father of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald. It is also slowly becoming apparent that on July 1, 1967, Canada is planning to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Confederation. We in Canada have always tended to play down the important mileposts in our history and we seem to be almost ashamed to commemorate the memory of those great men who made this country possible. The time is away past due for us to assign the greatest of these men the honour that is due him and to indicate for all to see that we are

justly proud of the man, who more than anyone else, will make the celebrating of our centennial in 1967 possible. I mean, of course, Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada, who should mean as much to us Canadians as George Washington means to the people of the United States.

And so we are planning to honour this father of Confederation. How should we do it, is the question being asked everywhere and I would like to make a suggestion. Sir John A. Macdonald, although born in Scotland, was brought up in Kingston and represented the Kingston riding for many years in the federal government at Ottawa, and so the people of Kingston feel that he means a little more to us than perhaps to others. Therefore, I would like to commemorate this citizen of Kingston and Canada by building a bridge. I would like to call it the Sir John A. Macdonald Memorial Bridge. I would like to build it in the area in which he lived and which he represented so well. I would like to build this bridge between Kingston and Wolfe Island.

This bridge would do many things. First, it would pave the way for a new access route to northern New York State, for I am sure once our government indicated its intention to build this bridge, it would not take long for the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority to get started on the bridge between Wolfe Island and Cape St. Vincent on the American side. It would be of tremendous advantage to the people of Wolfe Island, who have suffered for many, many years from inadequate transportation.

Let me tell you for a moment about Wolfe Island. It is an island approximately two miles south of the city of Kingston at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, at the head of the St. Lawrence River. It is about seven miles wide and approximately 21 miles long. It, along with the islands of Howe and Amherst, has some of the finest agricultural land in eastern Ontario and I was very happy to see not too long ago that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) took time out from a very busy schedule to look at this Wolfe Island agricultural land. I think he was very impressed by the potential there. Its chief products are cattle, milk, corn, cheese, also ducks and fish; because it is one of the best duck hunting grounds in Ontario and is one of the best fishing areas in the whole of Ontario.

Its chief drawback, of course, is lack of continuous transportation to the mainland. At one time this island controlled the lake traffic to and from the St. Lawrence River and had

over 3,000 inhabitants. Now its permanent population has dwindled to just under 1,200. Transportation to the mainland up until now is provided by one ferry boat and is inadequate in the summer and almost non-existent in the severe winter months. So much so, that about 60 high school students must get accommodation in Kingston for almost two months of every winter in order to continue school and the children, as they grow up, tend to leave the island because of the poor transportation between there and the mainland.

I have been very much encouraged in the last two weeks in that The Department of Highways have now seen fit to greatly improve the ferry service between Kingston and Wolfe Island and I know that this is going to be a tremendous help temporarily to the people of this island. With adequate transportation the market for its farm products will be increased. It could also become one of the finest residential areas in eastern Ontario and a tremendous tourist attraction besides.

The ready access to the Rideau Lakes, the Quinte Parkway, the historical parts of Kingston, and old Fort Henry, would give a tremendous impetus to the tourist industry of Kingston and the whole surrounding area. The industrial development of Kingston would be tremendously accelerated. Above all it would be a fitting memorial to the father of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald. Whenever anyone went over this bridge it would be a continual reminder that here was the place where Sir John A. Macdonald lived, and that we are proud of it. It would show to every American who entered Canada by this bridge that we Canadians are proud to commemorate this great man.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. Prime Minister and his Cabinet to seriously consider this bridge, because it is badly needed. It would give a tremendous impetus to the economy of Kingston, Wolfe Island and the surrounding area. It has been talked about for 20 to 30 years. What better time than now to build this bridge, and as I mentioned before, it would be a living tribute to the memory of Sir John A. MacDonald. I can think of nothing more appropriate to honour the memory of this great man than to have the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario officially open the Sir John A. MacDonald Memorial Bridge between Kingston and Wolfe Island on July 1, 1967.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to make a few comments on a subject that

has been very important to me for many years. I was particularly impressed in the Speech from the Throne to see that the government has set up a department of youth and that plans for a select committee on the problems of youth are being formulated.

I would like to say that fundamentally, the great majority of the young people of Ontario are fine upstanding young boys and girls. At this time I would like to pay a tribute to the many hundreds, and even thousands, of people who have given so much of their time and their energy and their money to provide facilities, equipment and guidance to the hundreds of thousands of young girls and boys that are growing up in Ontario at the present time. The government has helped to some extent in providing facilities, but the ever-increasing numbers of these young people mean that much more help must be given.

This help can be given by many people in many ways, because it seems to me that it is very important for all of us to make sure that those men in charge of our young people will teach them, not only how to play hockey or football or baseball, but at the same time will teach them the lessons of good sportsmanship and good citizenship at the same time. So it behooves all of us to make sure that the people who look after these boys and girls are people of that calibre.

I would also like to point out that the professional athlete of today has a great responsibility that he must carry on his shoulders. Because of television, the newspapers, the radio, so many of our young boys and girls look upon these athletes as real heroes and try to copy their actions in any way they can. So it is up to them to realize that they must conduct themselves on and off the ice or playing field in such a manner that they will not let down these young people—who think so much of them.

Now, finally, I come to what might be classified as our second-class boys and girls. I know that this is a very poor way to describe them, but it is about the only way I can think of at the present time. These are the boys and girls that are born in some of the blighted areas of our cities—and every city has these areas—through no fault of their own; usually coming from broken homes, from homes where the incomes are very low.

I can give hon. members an example of what can happen sometimes, and I am sure that it often does happen. Take two boys, 15 years of age. One of them brought up in the downtown area in the midst of broken-down homes and poverty, and the other

brought up in some of the better areas in our community. The one downtown, because he gets no sympathy at home, he is not welcomed there in many cases, his family may be broken up, they do not have any money; sometimes in a sense of frustration, goes out and literally throws a brick through somebody's window. The policeman comes along, he picks him up and he ends up where? Down in the juvenile court.

In contrast, the 15-year-old boy coming from a better class home, he also has his frustrations from time to time. He, too, may throw a stone through a plate glass window. He is picked up by the police, he is taken home, his father gives him a lecture, pays for the window and then in two or three weeks' time it is forgotten.

Both these boys are very similar, there is nothing wrong with either one of them. The one ends up in juvenile detention, the other grows up normally and becomes a useful citizen.

Both of them could do that.

So what are we going to do about these boys? How can we overcome the fact that there is no point in sending this lad downtown back home, because his parents do not care too much about him? What is the solution?

These are some of the problems that must be solved.

Maybe we can solve them by instituting a system of boys' homes where a couple might take under their wing eight or nine boys of this calibre, who are not bad enough to send down to the Ontario Training School, but cannot be sent home because nobody is going to look after them there. To put them in such a house where they would receive adequate care and supervision, where they have a good environment, where they can go to normal schools, and where they can gain a little bit of self-respect, accept a little responsibility; might be a lot better than sending them to a training school where maybe they are going to learn some things that are not going to be of much help to them.

Then again, someone might say, "Well, let us clean out all the slums; let us build nice high-rise apartment buildings". Which is a good idea, and which is being done all over Toronto and many other cities and towns in Ontario. From the physical aspect it certainly looks a lot better than it used to, but are we sure that the people that we throw out of their houses in order to build these high-rise apartments are the people who will live in them? Or are they just moving out to the perimeter of these new buildings and

starting another blighted area on the outskirts of these fine buildings? So I think that when we decide to build these housing developments in these blighted areas, we should also look at the social aspects and endeavour to have the same people who lived there take advantage of living in this new accommodation.

Perhaps we should look at it in a different way, perhaps we should say to ourselves: "Well, let us try to fix up these homes these people live in, maybe we can subsidize them a little bit." Maybe we can say: "All right, they are paying \$50 a month rent to somebody who does not care what the place looks like, maybe we should try to buy these places and subsidize them, subsidize the people who are living there."

In that way, keep their monthly payments as low as possible and at the same time give them some self-respect in that they are paying for their own homes. Help them to improve their homes, giving a better environment which will be a much greater advantage to the children that they are trying to bring up.

The problems of youth are very complicated and this just scratches the surface of some of the things that might be considered.

I read an article in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, I think it was, some time last week when they were talking about this select committee on youth. I was very disturbed to see towards the end of the article some skepticism from people who say: "Well, this is just a rehash of something which has been done before, where they are going to spend a lot of money for nothing when it could be better spent trying to look after the boys and girls themselves".

I hope that this will not be the case, and I hope that now the government will realize

that they can do a lot for our young people that they will come to grips with this problem and endeavour to make sure that every boy and girl in the province of Ontario—whether he comes from a low-income family or a high-income family—has the opportunity to grow up to be a useful, employed, well-educated citizen of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, thank you very much for the opportunity of addressing this assembly today.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Could we deal with the 11th order, please?

THE EXTRA-JUDICIAL SERVICES ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, tomorrow we will continue with second readings, and several of these legal bills, together with some of the labour bills, will go to the labour and legal bills committee and municipal bills committee, which will probably meet on Monday next. Tomorrow we will go on with the second readings and this debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, January 30, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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1964



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme, from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting Huron College.

Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting The Ross Memorial Hospital.

Bill No. Pr22, An Act to incorporate The Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting Huron College.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the name of Mr. Sopha be substituted for that of Mr. Gordon on the list of members comprising the standing committee on natural resources, wildlife and mining.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the meetings of the board of directors of the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to provide for Crown attorneys at large in the province of Ontario who will act as special prosecutors in difficult and important cases, special Crown prosecutors. In addition it provides that per diem magistrates, those who are employed on a purely temporary basis, may continue their practice of law in the magistrates courts.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I wonder if the hon. Attorney General could tell us how many he proposes to appoint under this bill?

Hon. Mr. Cass: No. I have not any information on that, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the financial statement of the Settlers' Loans Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1963 and a certified copy of order-in-council No. 3784 dated December 5, 1963, concerning sundry loans of the Settlers' Loans Commissioner.

THE KILLARNEY RECREATIONAL RESERVE ACT, 1962-63

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Killarney Recreational Reserve Act, 1962-63.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this amendment will provide for the name "North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve," but will retain the name "Killarney" for the provincial park itself, which ultimately will be a part of the reserve.

THE TREES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Trees Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, this amending Act will empower a council of a

county to agree to pay annually to the council or municipality in which the county owns land acquired for forestry purposes in an amount not exceeding the taxes on the land concerned, if they have not been exempted from taxation otherwise.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, this bill I think will go to the appropriate committee in due course for consideration and consists chiefly of a number of amendments of a routine nature.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question that I would like to direct to the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall).

Has the women's division of The Department of Economics and Development been abolished, and if so, then what is the status of the Ontario Conference of Women and its plans for another meeting this year?

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for notice of the question. The answer is no, the women's division has not been abolished.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask, Mr. Speaker, what the reply is to the second question?

Hon. Mr. Randall: Yes. A civil service competition has been held and an appointment will be made shortly for a new candidate for that job.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, to which job is the hon. Minister referring?

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can clarify—my question was: What is the status of the Ontario Conference of Women—I am not referring to any job—and the plans for another meeting this year?

Hon. Mr. Randall: The conference of women is under the chairmanship of Mrs. L. Lymburner and is still active. A programme is planned for 1964 and 1965.

Mr. L. M. Hodgson (Scarborough East): Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), as follows:

What action does the government plan in providing the air pollution department of

the Metropolitan government with the necessary powers to control dangerous fumes of diesel buses and can the hon. Minister inform the House if the new Toronto Transit Commission buses, which are now being tendered for, will be equipped with stacks to carry fumes to a level above the air intakes of automobiles or pedestrians?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): I appreciate notice of this question given to me by the hon. member for Scarborough East. In answer, I am of the understanding that Metropolitan Toronto has already passed a by-law under The Air Pollution Control Act, 1960. The Act empowers the municipality to take whatever steps it chooses in the control of air pollutants of any kind.

Diesel engines produce less carbon monoxide and other noxious materials than internal combustion engines. Good maintenance and proper selection of fuel, and oil can keep this problem to a minimum. At the present time, diesel engines are used underground in preference to internal combustion engines because the diesel engine, when properly operated, produces less carbon monoxide fumes and other noxious materials as already noted.

We are not in a position to know if the new buses to be purchased by the Toronto Transit Commission will be equipped with stacks to carry fumes to a level above the air intake of automobiles or pedestrians.

In urban centres such as Metropolitan Toronto, again I am advised, it would be preferable not to have stacks on buses, otherwise exhaust fumes will be blown upwards and then come down on people.

Just stop the hilarity and listen for a change.

Mr. Singer: Come down—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, the hon. member is so ready to criticize yet he does not listen to the information that is given to us by the experts in the area.

Mr. Singer: All right, go ahead. Touchy today!

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The only advantage of stacks is in closed areas, such as garages, to assure that total ventilation in the garages is easier. It is, therefore, more desirable that stacks are not used on city buses since the regular type of exhaust tends to keep the gases close to the ground rather than widely disseminating them. For example, it is recognized that stacks on diesel powered farm

units placed ahead of the driver can be dangerous under certain conditions and some fatal accidents have arisen therefrom.

Up to the present time no device has been invented which will satisfactorily eliminate irritating or dangerous motor vehicle exhaust fumes. The large manufacturers of motor vehicles are engaged in extensive research directed towards the design of such a device.

Since 1963, with the exception of some European imports, all new motor cars are equipped with a blowby recycle device by means of which crankcase fumes are re-circulated to the carburetor or to the intake manifold for re-burning. It is estimated that this device will result in a 25 per cent to 40 per cent reduction in irritating and harmful exhaust fumes, depending on the general efficiency and maintenance of the engine, and proper control of fuel-air mixtures.

Mr. Singer: Is it better to come up and down or down and up?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It will not come up, it goes down to the ground. Does the hon. member know anything about physics?

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), notice of which has been given. Is the hon. Minister in a position to tell the House what steps he proposes to take to protect the interests of the small slaughter houses in the province with regard to standards required by the federal government for meat inspection?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the notice of the hon. member who asked this question and in reply I would say that the regulations relative to the operation of the small slaughter houses in the province of Ontario have been under discussion since the introduction of The Meat Act earlier in the year.

We are in a position to present the regulations to the small slaughter house operators for their consideration and in doing this we have called a meeting and it will be, I believe, the first meeting, Mr. Speaker, of the agriculture committee of the Legislature for February 5 at 10 o'clock in committee room No. 1. These arrangements have been completed by the Clerk of the Legislature and at that time we will have the opportunity of discussing these regulations with the slaughter house operators.

We want as far as possible to protect the interests of the small slaughter house opera-

tors in the province recognizing, of course, the fact that we want to have the very best product available for our consuming public that it is possible to provide. We have asked the federal officials, who will be carrying out these regulations, to attend this meeting, in order that we may have their interpretation, as well as our own, as to what regulations we feel are important in this aspect of meat inspection. Thank you.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, might I ask a supplementary question of the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. Nixon: I noticed a press report, sir, that said the hon. Minister of Agriculture had indicated that there were some instances where special circumstances would warrant his requesting the inspection branch to carry out inspection in premises that did not come up fully to the regulations at the federal level. Is this so?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have not seen this paper report that you refer to, referring to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): One of your officials actually—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, this is not the question.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, yesterday during my speech the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe) asked if he could put a question. I said I would answer it later. I forgot about it. Is it too late now?

Mr. Speaker: I would like to inform the member that he has to have his question of any Minister in my office before 12 o'clock.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: It is vice versa.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) if he is able to indicate to the House when the budget will be presented as yet?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, if present plans come to fruition it will be presented two weeks from yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES ACT

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources) moves second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Department of Energy Resources Act.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): The bill before the House today is designed to create a new department within the Ontario government for very specific purposes. This province is a very fortunate area of the North American continent with respect to the abundance of its natural resources. While many feel that this abundance will continue to provide the people of Ontario with a continuing high standard of living, there are, however, many who feel that this standard can be attained and, in fact, increased only through the proper management of the province's resources.

In the initial stages, the new department will deal with the management of two of these resources, they being, power and water.

The bill under discussion proposes changing the present Department of Energy Resources to The Department of Energy and Resources Management. The present Department of Energy Resources, its programmes and staff, will be continued, and the relationship of the Ontario Energy Board to the Minister will remain unchanged. Added to it will be the Conservation Authorities Branch, at present in The Department of Lands and Forests. Two commissions, the Ontario Water Resources Commission and the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, will report to the Legislature through the Minister of the new department. Heretofore, these commissions have been responsible to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Minister of Economics and Development respectively.

A brief review of some of the work of the various programmes under the department I feel is in order.

The present Department of Energy Resources was established in 1960 by an Act of this Legislature. Under legislation, it has been engaged in the development of the gas and oil resources of the province. While Ontario's production of natural gas and oil is relatively small, compared with its consumption of these forms of energy, nevertheless, sir, it has been the policy of this government and will continue to be, where possible, to give aid and direction to the exploration, drilling and production of gas and oil. These

are being done in the hope that more and more of our increased demands on the petroleum industry can be produced close to the consuming market in Ontario. For an industrial province in a competitive position in Canada and in the commerce of the North American continent, it must always be our policy to ensure that insofar as provincial authorities can help and determine, there will be a continuing supply of energy on a long-term basis and at a price as attractive and competitive as possible.

In recent months The Department of Energy Resources has seen increased activity in the development of large underground natural gas storage reservoirs in southwestern Ontario, and in the proposals now being considered to increase the pipeline capacity to join these reservoirs to the large industrial and residential natural gas consuming areas of Ontario. These are so very vital since most of our natural gas must come to this province from other areas.

To meet the need for public safety, the department has had a continuing and expanding programme dealing with the utilization and inspection of natural and liquefied petroleum gases. It is encouraging to note that gas and oil are being used as fuels in increasing applications in Ontario with increasing records of safety.

The Conservation Authorities Branch had its beginning in the former Department of Planning and Development in 1944 as a conservation branch. It had the responsibility to organize general conservation work in southern Ontario, using as its perimeters for development and management the natural drainage basins surrounding the province's major rivers. This Legislature passed The Conservation Authorities Act in the spring of 1946 requiring all municipalities and watersheds to be included in the body corporate. This far-reaching legislation wisely foresaw the development of watersheds or river valleys as the most logical unit for conservation and resource development, and management work. The type of organization, involving as it does the active participation of the municipalities, has grown and increased in importance since that time. As of now, there are 33 river valley authorities in Ontario, covering 22,000 square miles and involving 468 municipalities.

Following the reorganization of government departments in 1961, Mr. Speaker, the branch was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Lands and Forests. Now, for the purposes of developing a co-ordinated water management programme, it

is proposed that the branch be brought within the new department. I will discuss its functions in the new department a little later.

A third important arm in the resource management programme of the Ontario government is the Ontario Water Resources Commission, established under The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act in 1956. The commission's objectives are designed to ensure maintenance of adequate water supplies in a safe condition for domestic consumption and other uses. Its programme is designed also, to make sure that all wastes are properly treated before being discharged into our streams and lakes. It is empowered to assist in the construction and financing of water and sewage works which any municipality may not wish to undertake on its own. Approval of the commission must be sought before municipalities can proceed on any works of similar nature even under their own financial responsibility.

May I make mention here of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission. I feel it is significant that the Minister of the new department will have legislative responsibility for this commission and its transportation and communications network in northern Ontario. The development and management of the north's agriculture, forestry and mining resources, and indeed its human resources, have depended almost entirely on transportation facilities. As in the rest of the world, resource management has always followed adequate transportation facilities. With the expanding programme of the commission about which I spoke briefly in this House recently, new avenues of resource development and management in northern Ontario will be opened up.

The new department will give priority to the management of two of Ontario's natural assets and resources—power and water.

The present programmes in effect in The Department of Energy Resources will be continued under an energy branch of the new department. Likewise, the present programmes of the Conservation Authorities Branch will be continued. Natural resource development with specific attention being paid to water management programmes will be expanded.

Mr. Speaker, it will also be the policy of this new department to decrease the incidence of pollution through expanded programmes under the Ontario Water Resources Commission. The commission will also be co-ordinated with other branches in the department and with other provincial and federal government agencies to take action

wherever large-scale supplies of water are required for concentrated residential and industrial areas.

Because the water requirement in Ontario is so widespread, affecting as it does the potential production of both our industries and our soil, and because the adverse effects of water shortages are felt by agricultural producers in many cases in advance of other kinds of users, it will be the policy of the new department to expand the government's efforts so that rural areas will have continuing and emergency supplies of water to meet their growing needs.

There are many needs for water and each need can be separated. However, to tackle each need and problem individually would, in the opinion of the government, be a mistake. It will therefore be a requirement that overall planning and action on a co-ordinated basis be taken by municipal, provincial and federal government agencies at present concerned with water resources. Water for use on a multi-purpose basis will be the aim in a province such as Ontario, where natural resources, industry and recreation must develop together for the common good of all.

Complete water development on a watershed basis envisages three separate types of programmes, yet these programmes can be co-ordinated in their planning and complementary to each other in their final use by Ontario's population.

First are the large water control mechanisms protecting our built-up areas from flood destruction and providing large areas for recreation close to our residential communities. As well, these control dams provide summer flow of water in our rivers so essential to our towns and cities during the drier summer periods.

Further upstream and representing the second phase, can be created the smaller reservoirs covering an area less than 2,500 acre feet, impounding water for rural use, irrigation, and downstream flow. These reservoirs also assist to recharge the ground water supply. It will be from this type of development that much of the emergency supply of water will come in periods of drought such as Ontario experienced over so much of its land area in 1963.

The third and no less important programme in watershed development will be the acquisition and retention of land at the head waters of our rivers and major streams to improve vegetative cover for ground water recharge. The many swamps and marshlands of Ontario which heretofore have been considered by

many as nonessential or of low economic value, will be of primary importance. Sub-marginal agricultural land found also at the head waters of our rivers, so often considered a waste in our economy, will be brought into useful participation in the province's natural resource development and will be closely related and bear economic importance to our residential and industrial water requirements.

So that no area of Ontario will be deprived of these advantageous programmes, the government will give consideration to enter into agreements with any area of sufficient size lying outside organized conservation authorities. It will be the intention to work with municipal councils, to bring about an over-all water development programme in these areas.

In addition, ways will be sought to work in close co-operation with rural and urban residents so that full expression of their need in a water management programme can be effectively considered by municipal and provincial bodies.

There is at present considerable legislation affecting a water development programme. Two examples I have mentioned previously—The Conservation Authorities Act and The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act. A third is The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act of Ontario, passed at the 1962-1963 session of this Legislature. In addition, there exists two Acts of the Parliament of Canada—The Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act administered by the water resources branch of the federal Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, and The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act at present administered by the federal Department of Agriculture. Both of these federal Acts are designed to complement resource management programmes, similar to those under way or being contemplated in Ontario today. It will be the policy of the government through this new department to make use of the financial resources available through these Acts, and to formulate continuing programmes with beneficial intent under ARDA legislation. Finally, it will be our aim also to work in the very closest of co-operation with the present ARDA directorate of Ontario.

Should the need arise, the government will establish an Ontario water resources management council. One of the terms of reference for this council will be to assist in the total management of the money and manpower resources, federally, provincially and municipally.

It is the intention of the Ontario government to commence this programme in the coming fiscal year and to support it with monies which this Legislature will be asked to approve in due course. The monies to which I refer will be in addition to those required for bringing together the normal programmes of the existing agencies in the new department.

This department also foresees the need to work in complete co-operation, without overlap, with those officials of other departments of the Ontario government concerned with our major and established natural resources.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Speaker, I want to make some remarks in support of the principle of the bill that is before the House, but before I make these remarks, I want to pay my respects to you, sir, and to your deputy and to offer my congratulations on your appointment to the high office of Speaker.

It has been my privilege to sit in the Legislature for some years. I have always valued your wise counsel and your efforts to be fair, and I am sure that the Legislature is in good hands with you and your deputy occupying the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the government on this forward step, a step that I believe will be regarded as a milestone in the development of our resources and in the management of the same.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): You did not think that at election time.

Mr. Root: The creation of this department makes it possible for the government to co-ordinate the programmes of various groups and organizations—groups and organizations that are working with the same objective: the wise use of the valuable resources with which Ontario has been richly endowed.

Mr. Speaker, I am by nature a conservationist. One of the reasons that I am keenly interested in the matter of conservation is the fact that my riding of Wellington-Dufferin is known as the highlands of Ontario. Situated in my riding is the height of land in the township of Melancthon, just northeast of Dundalk where the elevation is at some points over 1,750 feet above sea level.

Some of the early conservation efforts in the province were made in the area that I have the honour to represent. I am referring to the development of the Shand Dam and

the creation of the Belwood Lake on the upper waters of the Grand River. This project was carried out by the Grand River Commission and it was the first major flood control project in the province. This was designed for flood control and to maintain constant flow in the Grand during the summer months.

Another project of a similar nature was the damming of the Luther Marsh area. Previous to the erection of the dam, efforts were made to drain the marsh, but it was found that this effort was going contrary to the best interests of the area, and a dam was constructed creating a large storage lake, which is of perhaps much more value to the economy of the Grand River basin and to the province of Ontario than the draining of the marsh would have been. Perhaps through this new department we should take a good look at our policies re draining wetlands in areas where ground water tables are falling.

Later, a third large flood control dam was erected at Glen Allan known as the Conestogo Dam. I mention these three projects that have been carried out by the Grand River Commission, which is one of the original conservation bodies in the province as far as water is concerned. Since these reservoirs have been constructed in the riding I have the honour to represent, I am very much aware of the importance of conservation practice.

Water has played a key role in Ontario's development to date and I suggest it is the key to the future development and expansion of our province. A map of Ontario indicates that we have a tremendous supply of surface water lying on our borders and within our boundaries.

As Ontario developed, water provided the main traffic arteries. Water was the main source of power, turning the wheels of the early industries. Water, because it was in such abundance and because nature has its own methods of purifying water, was convenient for the disposal of wastes. The waters of Ontario, in addition to providing traffic arteries, sources of power and convenient areas for the disposal of waste, provided the water for domestic use, for agriculture, for industry, fish, wildlife and recreation.

Water is still used in ever-increasing quantities for all of these purposes. We think of the Seaway, which carries the shipping of the world into the centre of the North American continent. We think of the great power developments that have been brought into being by Ontario Hydro, power to turn the

wheels of industry. We think of our lakes, rivers and streams, receiving the treated or untreated waste of a domestic population that has grown from about four million to approximately 6.5 million in the last 20 years. The same lakes, rivers and streams are receiving the wastes of the major industrial developments in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to feed our rapidly expanding population, agriculture is similarly going to expand its flocks and herds, and will be turning more and more to irrigation to produce more produce from the same or even a lesser number of acres.

Our tourist industry brings to the province of Ontario millions of people annually. They come to our lakes and our resorts and they pour hundreds of millions of dollars into our economy. If we do not maintain suitable water for fish, wildlife and recreation, this industry will decline instead of expand.

I mention these facts to indicate to the Legislature the importance of water to our economy.

Let me also remind you of several things that are basic. With all of our growth and expansion, and the tremendous increase in the use of water, there has been no increase in our source of water, which is precipitation, rain and snow. In fact, in recent years, in some parts of Ontario, precipitation has been away below normal. For example, the average annual precipitation in inches in the Guelph area for a 44-year period was 29.26 inches. In 1963, the precipitation in the same area was only 22.07 inches, or a decrease of 7.19 inches.

Another example is the London area where the average rainfall in a 54-year period was 38.17 inches. That is the annual rainfall. In 1963, the rainfall in the London area was only 21.02 inches, or 17.15 inches below the average. I might say that for the four-year period between 1960 and 1963 in the London area the average rainfall was only 29.48 inches, or 8.69 inches below normal, and for a six-year period the average rainfall was only 30.75 inches, or 7.42 inches below normal.

Another example is the Chatham area. There, the average annual precipitation in inches over a 60-year period was 29.19 inches. In 1963, the rainfall in the Chatham area was only 20.72 inches, or a deficiency of 8.47 inches.

Mr. Speaker, when you realize that every inch of rainfall amounts to 14.5 million gallons of water per square mile, or approximately 23,000 gallons per acre, you can

realize what effect this drop in precipitation has had in the areas where rainfall has been short for one or more years.

At the same time, we should not panic because there has been a variation from year to year in the amount of precipitation. We should keep in mind that we have tremendous quantities of water that are running off every year. For example, in Ontario, the average annual run-off in inches is 11.2 inches, which is equal to 160 million gallons of water per square mile. This tremendous quantity of water, if wisely managed, can be a tremendous asset to the economy of our province.

Mr. Speaker, with the tremendous increase in agricultural production that is keeping pace with our expanding population—and we will have to keep pace if we are to feed our population and not import necessary food-stuffs—we should keep in mind that there are no more fertile acres in the province. In fact, many acres of good land are disappearing under urban sprawl, under highways, and other projects that we feel are important to our way of life. Having said this, I would remind you that increased production will depend in the main on better farm practices, and on water for irrigation.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you some indication of what is happening in this matter of irrigation. To give you some idea of what is taking place in the province I could remind you that, I believe it was in 1960-61, legislation was passed making it necessary for people using more than 10,000 gallons of water per day for irrigation to secure permits from the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

In the first year, I believe some three permits were issued, the next year, something like 37, and in 1963, or at the present time, a total of 2,851 permits for the taking of water for irrigation purposes have been issued. This will give you some idea of the rapid increase in the number of people who are using water for irrigation purposes.

The total authorized taking of water for irrigation this year was 855 million gallons of water per day. I have been advised by farmers who are using water for irrigation that in a dry year, irrigation could mean the difference between a crop and no crop for the tobacco farmer.

I have been advised that water for irrigation in a dry year could mean the difference of harvesting a crop of potatoes at 200 bags to the acre, or increasing it to 400.

With these facts known, it is only natural to assume that we will see a continued ex-

pansion with regard to irrigation for farming purposes of all kinds if we are to keep up our production on the same numbers of acres.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware that industries require tremendous quantities of suitable water. I have been told that it takes from 50,000 to 80,000 gallons of water to make one ton of paper, and I think we are all aware that we have mills in this province that are producing up to 1,000 tons of paper per day.

I have been told that it takes 100,000 gallons of water to produce a ton of steel; 70,000 gallons to produce a ton of beet sugar. It takes great quantities of water to produce a gallon of gasoline. It takes hundreds of thousands of gallons of water to produce a ton of rubber.

It is estimated that the average consumption of water per person, that is the average over rural and urban, amounts to about 100 gallons per day.

Mr. Speaker, I give these statistics to indicate the importance of water to all phases of our economy. This leads to the next question: how do we secure sufficient quantities of suitable water to ensure continued growth and development?

I suggest that our objectives can be achieved by sound conservation practices. We can build up our ground water table and have adequate supplies of water available in most parts of our province by checking and storing the run-off of the water that has been purified by the organisms in the water itself and by evaporation or distillation, water that nature has carried inland and deposited on the ground where it filters into the underground aquifers or reservoirs which, when filled to capacity, overflow in springs and running streams of pure water.

I have already given some statistics showing the annual run-off in Ontario, run-off that is equal to 160 million gallons of water per square mile. I have mentioned the three reservoirs that were constructed on the head waters of the Grand River in my own area. In addition to the three flood control and storage dams that have been built by the Grand River commission, a number of surveys have been carried out by the Grand River authorities and the commission. I believe 13 major sites have been considered that, if the dams were constructed, would store something like 82 billion gallons of water. This water, if used only once, would provide 100 gallons of water per day for some 2.25 million people.

What has been done on the Grand has been done by many of the conservation authorities.

I have records of over 100 sites that have been surveyed by various authorities. If the dams are built and the reservoirs were filled once, the sites that have already been surveyed would store enough water, if used once, to supply approximately six million people with 100 gallons of water each per day and this would only be part of the run-off.

In addition to the water that would be available in the reservoirs, these reservoirs have a tendency to recharge the underground water reservoirs and bring up to normal the ground water tables.

Under the ARDA programme and under the conservation authorities we could be building many farm ponds. Some of the authorities have done a lot of this type of work, but when we think of the potential that is available in the 160 million gallons per square mile that is running off, I think we realize that we can do a lot towards building up ground water tables where they may be falling by the construction not only of large reservoirs, but by the construction of farm ponds and smaller reservoirs and recreation lakes.

Ground water is the most generally and readily available, and in most cases is the safest water that one could use. And I would remind you, Mr. Speaker, that if an emergency were to develop such as nuclear war or excessive radioactive fallout, ground water would no doubt be the only large source of safe water. In the interests of our people, and in the future of our province, I think we should keep that in mind and do everything in our power to build up the ground water reserves in the province.

Where it is not possible to secure sufficient ground water or not possible to build suitable reservoirs, then we could build pipe lines to bring water from the lakes or reservoirs or sources of ground water to the areas that are in need of supplementing their ground water supplies.

Mr. Speaker, another phase of the programme that has been pursued by the Ontario Water Resources Commission in its efforts to provide suitable water for all phases of our economy in recent years has been the all-out drive to bring pollution under control where pollution may exist.

With Ontario going through the greatest period of expansion and development that we have ever witnessed in our history, a period of expansion and development that has not been equalled in any other part of Canada, this programme has won the commendation of many other jurisdictions and

people interested in preserving our waters for re-use.

Since the commission's programme went into effect, approximately \$900 million has been spent by the commission and by municipalities with commission approval, to supply suitable water and to bring pollution under control in the province.

The programme to control pollution, whether it is domestic or industrial, will continue as long as pollution exists.

Mr. Speaker, you might want to ask me why do I feel that the creation of The Department of Energy and Resources Management is an important step. I feel that it is important because it brings together under one Minister the various groups and organizations that are working with a common purpose, namely, the wise use of water for the benefit of our people and the development of adequate supplies of water in the areas where shortages may develop from time to time.

The Ontario Hydro, reporting through the Minister of this department, has constructed many large reservoirs that store tremendous quantities of water.

The conservation commission and authorities have developed various types of projects that play their part in the building up of the ground water reserves and in restoring water levels. We think of their construction of some reservoirs and of the surveys they have made of many areas that are suitable for reservoirs.

Some of the authorities have constructed numerous farm ponds and other larger ponds or lakes that can be used for recreation purposes. They carry out their reforestation programmes. All of these projects help to build up and restore water tables. I think we are all aware that the authorities operate on a regional basis. Their programmes are related to their regional budget and the voting power of the member municipalities.

They have their programmes for land use. These bodies will be reporting through the same Minister as the Ontario Hydro.

The Ontario Water Resources Commission will report to the Legislature through the same Minister. I have told you, sir, something about our programme to control pollution and to provide suitable water for the various municipalities. With provincial financing we are in a position to help in the construction of reservoirs where reservoirs may be needed.

We have our division of sanitary engineers in the Ontario Water Resources Commission, we have our branch that carries on research

programmes, we have laboratory facilities that will be available for various groups; we have our division of construction that is capable of carrying out construction programmes and our division of plant operations that is in a position to operate projects after they have been developed. These are but a few of the facilities that have been provided by the various organizations that will be reporting through, and that make up part of, The Department of Energy and Resources Management.

Mr. Speaker, with all of these groups working together, it will be easier to co-ordinate the policies that are of a provincial nature with more efficiency and more economy than if they are handled at the merely regional level.

With the co-ordination of programmes it will be possible to eliminate duplication in the fields of research, surveys and construction.

Mr. Speaker, with this co-ordination that will come under this new department it will be possible to adopt a better system of priorities with regard to the areas of construction and the multiple use of reservoirs that may be developed in the days that lie ahead.

At the present time, there has been an emergency in southwestern Ontario with regard to adequate supplies of water. This has been brought about largely because of factors over which we have no control, and I am referring to the lack of precipitation, in the area.

Let me repeat what I said earlier in my remarks. In 1963, the precipitation in the London area was 17.1 inches below normal. Keep in mind that every inch of rain adds up to 14.5 million gallons of water per square mile. This situation has not only existed this year, but over a six-year period. The precipitation in the London area has been 7.42 inches below normal, annually. Multiply that by six, and you come up with a figure of 44.5 inches deficiency in rainfall in that part in the past six years. Translate that into gallons of water, and you will find that in the London area, in the past six years, the deficiency has amounted to some 645 million gallons of water per square mile or more than one million gallons per acre.

Mr. Speaker, the river authorities have done a tremendous job in the field of conservation, but when an emergency of this kind develops in one part of the province, in my opinion it is beyond the scope of any one river authority to deal with, and can be best dealt with at the provincial level. So,

Mr. Speaker, I feel that with this new department able to co-ordinate the work of all the various bodies such as the authorities, the Ontario Water Resources Commission, and able to work with The Department of Agriculture through the ARDA programme, much can be done with regard to solving these emergency conditions and to develop long-range policies.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that if we are going to develop our water resources to keep pace with an expanding economy and to supply water for the many uses for which water is needed, we must establish a system of priority. We must put ourselves in a position to move into the areas where there is need of development and expansion of the water resources and the conservation of water today that is running off into the lakes, water that could be stored or could recharge our ground water systems.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that priorities must be established, and this can best be done at the provincial level for the use of the water that may be impounded in reservoirs. I think of the need of water for domestic use, the need of water for industrial use. I think of the need of controlling flooding. Large reservoirs can control flood waters and can provide water for domestic and industrial use.

Mr. Speaker, when we think of the tremendous expansion of population and industry, and the great amount of wastes that people and industry create, we must have water available to maintain a constant flow in streams, if our inland towns and cities are to develop and have some method of disposing of their sewage.

When sewage leaves a treatment plant, if it is chlorinated, many organisms in the water will have been destroyed. If water is to come back and be fit to be used farther downstream, it is very necessary that we have adequate amounts of good water for the dilution of sewage effluent in our streams, rivers and lakes. As our flocks and herds expand and as we increase production by irrigation, we must have water in the areas where irrigation practices are carried out.

Wherever practical, water in reservoirs could be used for recreation purposes until it was needed for purposes that might be higher on the priority list. With thousands of fresh water lakes in Ontario, recreation should not take over the available water where available water is limited. Mr. Speaker, the Ontario Water Resources Commission has been carrying out extensive surveys that indicate there are areas in the

province where ground water is not as readily available as in some other areas. These are areas that might be high on the priority list for the construction of surface reservoirs and farm ponds.

There are other areas where irrigation is already being practised extensively, such as the tobacco-growing areas and the fruit and market gardening areas. These areas are spotted here and there in various parts of the province. I mentioned earlier in my remarks that this year there were more than 2,800 permits issued for irrigation purposes. I could tell you that 891 of these permits were in the Big Creek area, 389 in the Big Otter Creek area, 262 in the Grand River basin, 108 in the Lynn River Basin, and 121 up in the Nottawasaga River basin. You find these areas where water is needed for irrigation, scattered here and there in various parts of the province.

The same is true of areas that would benefit from reservoirs supplying water for dilution of sewage effluent, and for water supplies. I might mention that areas that could benefit from increased flow in streams and constant flow throughout the year are the areas north of Metropolitan Toronto, and in the Brampton, Georgetown and Streetsville areas. Another area that could benefit from increased stream flow is the Grand River system from Elora south to Brantford. I have mentioned earlier in my remarks that some 13 reservoir sites have been surveyed in that area. Three dams have been constructed. The construction of additional dams will go a long way toward correcting the problem in that particular area.

Another area that could benefit from reservoirs is the Norfolk area, where I mentioned many permits are out for tobacco irrigation. I have been told that in three days of the spring run-off in the Big Creek area, enough water goes into the lake to irrigate all the tobacco in Norfolk for 13 years. Another area that could benefit from increased flow from reservoirs is the area along the Thames, from north of London, on down to Chatham.

I have brought these areas to the attention of the House to indicate why I feel that if we are going to make wise use of the water that is available, if properly managed it can be best handled by setting up priorities and allocating the necessary works to the various bodies and organizations that are carrying out projects that fit into the programme that was enunciated in the Throne Speech.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give to the hon. members some information or statistics

re the importance of supplying water, perhaps from reservoirs, to maintain stream flow, and for the dilution of sewage effluent in some of the areas that I have mentioned. For example, in the Toronto area, and this includes Streetsville, Port Credit, Ajax and Oakville, there has been a population growth in 1951 to 1961 that amounted to more than 50 per cent, a growth of from 1,210,000 to 1,824,000. The town of Brampton in 1951 had a population of 8,400, and in 1961 it had 18,500, or a growth of 120 per cent.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That is where that fine fellow the hon. Minister of Education comes from.

Hon. W. C. Davis (Minister of Education): Yes, sir.

Mr. Root: The Kitchener-Waterloo area, and this includes Galt, Hespeler and Ayr: In 1951 there were 107,000 people. By 1961 that population had grown to 154,900, or 44 per cent. The London area, which includes London township and Westminster township, in 1951 had 129,000, and in 1961, 181,300, or a 40 per cent gain. Chatham in 1951 had 21,200, and in 1961 29,800.

I think these figures indicate why it is important to increase the flow of water in the streams and rivers in these areas. This can be accomplished by the erection of storage reservoirs and by setting up priorities for the use of the water from the reservoirs.

Mr. Speaker, I have talked perhaps longer than I should have on the principle of this bill, but I do feel that the setting up of this Department of Energy and Resources Management is a great forward step, since it brings into one area, co-ordinated under one Minister, all of the various bodies that have been endeavouring, within the limits of their authority, to provide suitable and adequate amounts of water to take care of all of our needs.

There is no doubt in my mind that with the amount of precipitation we have in Ontario, and with the erection of reservoirs where it is feasible and economical to erect reservoirs, with the construction of farm ponds and larger ponds holding back some of the 160 million gallons of water per square mile that run off annually in Ontario, it will be possible for us to supply the future needs of Ontario for many years to come.

If there are areas where it is not practical or economical to build the necessary reservoirs, then we have the larger lake system from which water can be piped. The Ontario

Water Resources Commission has already constructed a number of lines to serve various municipalities. For example, a pipe line was built to Harrow; another pipe line to Dunnville; a third line to Watford, Wyoming and Plympton townships, taking water from the Petrolia pipe line. The largest project to date is the union system that serves the towns of Leamington and Essex, and the townships of Maidstone, Mersea, Gosfield North and Gosfield South. We are about ready to call tenders to expand this system to the township of Rochester.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude by saying that, in my opinion, sound policies can be developed through this department, which will co-ordinate many groups and organizations that are dedicated to the welfare and health of our people, and to the prosperity and the continued expansion and development of our province. I am sure that all hon. members of this Legislature will want to support this bill.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin has convinced those of us on this side of the House at least that we should now be in favour of water. He has taken an hour to do it and he has done it in the speech that usually he reserves for the estimates when the Ontario Water Resources Commission comes forward at the appropriate time.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister before him spent some considerable time in telling us about water resources and about conservation authorities.

Now I have read this bill through and I have had ample opportunity listening to those two speeches to read it through perhaps 15 or 20 times. It is a very short bill, it runs only a page and a quarter and through some six sections. And as carefully as I have looked in the bill, I have found no reference either to water resources or to conservation authorities.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what really is the purpose lying behind these wonderful orations that we have heard this afternoon. The government must feel that it has a very bad case to sell and it sold it very badly this afternoon. Its record over the past 20 years, that required so much explanation by the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin, would certainly indicate that there is a lot that has to be done that has not been done.

Mr. Speaker, the government has been playing a little game called button, button, who's got the commission, because these commissions have bounced about from department to department for no explainable

reason over the past few years. For instance, the conservation authority has been in the old Department of Planning and Development, then it moved into Municipal Affairs, then it had a short stay in Lands and Forests; now it is going to an old department with a new name, or a new department with an old name—Energy and Resources Management. And listen as I might this afternoon I can see no reason for it.

Water resources has had a similar history. It has been bounced around from time to time as the ping-pong ball bounces backwards and forwards, and we, at least, on this side of the House, have been completely unable to follow what logic there is in the thinking of the government.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member, my colleague from Wellington South, advises me that during the recent campaign which concluded last September, he was making some intelligent suggestions about the handling of these commissions and unifying them into one department. He further advises me, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) came into his riding—and I think this is important—the hon. Prime Minister came into his riding some time in the month of September and indicated there was no necessity for these changes that the hon. member for Wellington South was advocating. What has caused the change of heart?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Worton: Oh, yes, he did!

Mr. Singer: Yes, indeed. We will get the hon. member for Wellington South to recite chapter and verse what happened. The hon. member for Wellington South is an honourable gentleman, he said the hon. Prime Minister came into his riding and said there was no necessity for this type of change, as recently as last September.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I do not recall saying that, Mr. Speaker, but perhaps the hon. member for Wellington South would give me the document—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The tea was too strong!

Mr. Singer: Well, that matter will take care of itself.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon my colleague, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), was talking about the advisability of having a Glassco type commission investigate government and administration in the province of Ontario. Surely the jumping

about that the government is doing this afternoon in connection with these two commissions provides no better possible argument for the proposition put forward by the hon. member for Bruce. The government obviously cannot make up its mind from day to day or week to week, from month to month or year to year, in which direction it is prepared to move.

About a year ago, when the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs were brought forward, and at that time the water resources commission was the responsibility of The Department of Municipal Affairs, I spent some time in analyzing the growth factors in their personnel. I have forgotten the figures—they do not come readily to mind—but it seems to me they have expanded by many hundreds of employees in the very short time that this commission has been in existence.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I would draw to the attention of the hon. member that, of course, that was inevitable as the great number of projects were completed and placed into operation. We have to have people to operate them.

Mr. Singer: Well, if the hon. Minister will not get too excited too quickly, I will make the point that I started on.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: May I also correct the hon. member on something else? He was referring to the conservation authorities branch a while ago—we might just as well get it straight. He said that the conservation authorities branch was started in The Department of Planning and Development and then went to Municipal Affairs and then to Lands and Forests. The hon. member's information is incorrect. It went from Planning and Development to Lands and Forests.

Mr. Singer: It paused on the way by. Did it not pause on the way by in The Department of Municipal Affairs?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: It did not pause.

Mr. Singer: Well, I am glad to have this clarification. I made a mistake, Mr. Speaker, and I apologize for having made a mistake. Instead of going through four departments, it has gone through only three departments. I am sure the House will bear with me in this grievous error that I have just committed.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): It may get to The Department of Municipal Affairs yet.

Mr. Singer: The point, Mr. Speaker, that I was about to make, that apparently gets the hon. Minister so excited, is that as soon as you remove this rapidly expanding commission away from Municipal Affairs you are bound to run into trouble. This government seems more and more determined every day to remove things from the control and the investigation and inspection of this House. The logical thing, surely, Mr. Speaker, would be to have water resources in Municipal Affairs where it can work in immediate conjunction with the control and organization of this department. The obvious thing reasonably, Mr. Speaker, would seem to me, to have water resources as a branch and not as a commission, as a branch of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Notwithstanding all of the high-sounding phrases that came from the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin, sir, we know that water resources comes into municipalities which have serious problems with water and drainage and sewage and that sort of thing. We also know that the substantial problem is the financing. The municipalities need more water supply, need more sewage supply, so that they can attract more assessment, so that they can expand. The problem has been, and we still have not had an answer to it, the municipal board says unless you have more assessment we are not going to give you any more money, we are not going to let you borrow any more. So along the way, we are now making this more difficult to bring these two groups together, we are making it much more difficult by removing it into this Energy Resources Management Department.

In the question of conservation, the substantial dealing of the conservation authority—at least in southern Ontario and there may be a different argument that would apply to northern Ontario—but at least in southern Ontario it is with municipal councils. We are setting up a new empire here which can only cause very substantial confusion in the management of municipalities. Surely, Mr. Speaker, it makes good common sense that the municipal affairs of our province should be in one department at least, responsible to one Minister and under the control or direction of his civil servants. Surely it makes good sense and reason when water resources, or a water department as I would suggest, of The Department of Municipal Affairs, has a municipal problem, that because of all the knowledge and all the great training that the civil servants in The Department of Municipal Affairs have, they can best deal with the municipal councils.

It's the same thing with sewage problems and the same thing with conservation authorities. Surely where it is important that there be complicated expropriations and overall planning, and when this infringes on jurisdictions of various municipalities, one against the other, it makes good sense that all of these responsibilities should gather together in one department and under one jurisdiction and under the direction of one Minister who will come into the House and report.

But there has been a new tendency with this government, and I suppose this is part of the new image this government has created, that it wants the House to know less and less of what is going on. Apparently it does not want these things to be discussed and questioned and criticized in this House, and so we are getting more commissions, bigger commissions, spending more amounts of public money and treated in such a fragmentary way that it is impossible to know whether there is any reasonable co-ordination in these fields or not.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I would inform the hon. member that the water resources commission will, as always, appear before the committee on commissions. This is an old ploy to try to paint us as the villains who hide everything under the table and will not allow anybody to know what the government is doing.

We have two hon. members here who are on the water resources commission, who take part in the debates and explain what the commission is doing. The commission will appear before the committee on government commissions.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Speaker, there is a substantial difference. The hon. Prime Minister gets up and soothes the troubled waters and spreads his palms quietly over the front of his desk and says this is an old ploy used only to embarrass the government.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: You have never scored with it, either.

Mr. Singer: The hon. members of this House know full well that there is a real difference between setting aside a commission that appears for a couple of hours in a committee room downstairs once a year, which does not really allow the proper investigation of its affairs to the hon. members of this House, and having it responsible and part of a department so that it can be properly dealt with during the normal proceedings of this House. Yesterday morning, the head of the racing commission appeared for a few

hours before the committee on commissions. The head of the racing commission is a very astute gentleman, and he was able, in a couple of hours, to make a nice little speech which got him useful publicity and painted the government in a pleasant light. The head of the liquor licensing commission does this and heads of half a dozen other commissions. The government, to give it credit, appoints very clever men on these commissions and they handle their two-hour appearance before the committee in a very exemplary fashion. But the fashion is so exemplary, so glib, that the hon. members of this House are unable to get reasonable information—the information they would be entitled to get if these commissions became departments or sub-departments of a Cabinet portfolio and if they were a part of the regular inquiry of this House.

Sir, I have the information now that the hon. Prime Minister queried a few moments ago, and I am quoting now from the *Guelph Mercury* of September 6, 1963. There is a paragraph on the second front page, under a heading:

ONTARIO PREMIER CONFIDENT
PARTY RECORD IS SUFFICIENT

Opposing a suggestion made recently by MPP Harry Worton that the conservation of natural resources warranted the setting up of a separate provincial department, he—the Prime Minister—felt such a step was not needed.

As I say, if the hon. Prime Minister felt—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I confirm that, I still feel that way.

Mr. Singer: Well, if he felt on September 6 that such a step was not needed and he confirms it now, what is he doing this afternoon? What is the purpose of this bill? I do not know if the hon. Prime Minister read the bill. I thought I made that clear at the beginning of my remarks. I did read the bill and I read it carefully many times while the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin were speaking. There is no mention there of water resources and there is no mention in there of conservation authorities, and yet the two of them saw fit to take up a substantial amount of time this afternoon explaining why this was a great thing.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is a great thing.

Mr. Singer: Well, I am certain it is a great thing. It must be a great thing this afternoon, but they are not too convinced of it. That is why they had to run two such long

speeches on it, and they were not awfully convinced of it on September 6, at least the hon. Prime Minister was not convinced of it on September 6.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: You can read and understand it.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Well, look who is talking.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the tempers of some of the hon. members on the front benches are so easily aroused this afternoon, and it only indicates more convincingly than ever that they are not at all sure of what they are doing in this regard.

The question of land planning is a most important problem facing the province of Ontario. I would like any one of the hon. Ministers—the hon. Minister who brought this bill in, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs—to get up and explain to this House how successfully land planning is going to be carried on in Ontario when the responsibility for planning is with the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the very important part of planning dealing with conservation and the use of water resources is set into yet another department. This is the crux of the problem and there is no answer for this, Mr. Speaker, and the government knows it.

I suppose having created a new Minister they have got to give him something to get up and make a speech about. This is the only answer that I can understand. They have got to give him a couple of commissions that he is not going to have very much to do with, so that once a year he can get up and make a speech saying the water resources commission is important and conservation authorities are important. Certainly they are important. The hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin convinced us beyond any doubt that we are in favour of water. But, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to get some co-ordination of our planning, then surely to goodness all of these agencies of government, all of these arms of government must be in charge of one Minister for a considerable enough period of time that we are going to make some advances.

The depredations on the Niagara fruit belt are well known to all of us, and they are going to continue again because there has been no co-ordination in government. What has been added here this afternoon, I do not know. This is a further excuse for inaction.

To get down to this business properly, the government should accept the suggestion made by the hon. member for Bruce, Mr. Speaker, because obviously it is not able to do it for itself, and let us get a Glassco-type commission to determine how these things should be run. Let us have a clear research into the methods of conducting government and not play this continual ping-pong game, batting a commission from one Minister to the other.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there is obviously some validity in the basic contention of the hon. member for Downsview that many of these commissions have been shuffled around as though they were the little wooden plugs on the shuffleboard. But, I must confess that somewhere along the way, I began to lose the logic of the argument that he was advancing. I would think that the kind of bringing together of these elements, that obviously have something to do with resources, within one department, might bring an end to the shuffling that has gone on in the past. It may well be that other things, such as land which could be defined as a resource, could conceivably be brought under this department, too, but it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the problem is this: You name it, and it could be in some fashion or other described as a resource. You could end up with everything going to this department and it seems to me that this is just carrying the argument to a point of absurdity.

The hon. member for Downsview, for example, speaks of the need for a Glassco commission. I do not know what kind of a Glassco commission he wants. We had a commission that did essentially the job of the Glassco commission on this government—a man by the name of Walter Gordon. We had the report and we had a select committee that looked into that report. Unfortunately, the benefits of that select committee were never brought back to this House because it was under the chairmanship, sir, of a Minister of the Crown who was deeply preoccupied with so many other things that the committee just disintegrated and disappeared.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Which side are you on?

Mr. MacDonald: I am dealing with some facts and if the facts place me here, then I will support the Opposition, but if the facts place me there, then I will support the government side.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure it is elementary, but apparently it was beyond the capacity of the hon. gentleman who has interjected there. In other words, I think we have had the Glasco commission investigation. Conceivably, there are some more recommendations of that that should be implemented, but I should like to come back to the issue that is under debate here this afternoon.

It seems to me the proposition of expanding the department that was The Department of Energy Resources into a Department of Energy and Resources Management is obviously the kind of thing that we should have had many years ago, Mr. Speaker. The suggestion of the hon. member for Downsview that water resources, for example, should never be taken away from The Department of Municipal Affairs—well, sure, it will have relationship to municipalities but, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that water resources are going to have relationship to a lot of things beyond municipalities. Therefore there is a case for lumping it together with resources and their management, from which we need a much more co-ordinated approach across this province.

On the basic principle of this bill, we approve it. I must say, Mr. Speaker, before I go any further, that I am a little puzzled as to what are the limits of the debate this afternoon. Here I find myself somewhat in the position of the hon. member for Downsview. We have ranged so far in the hon. Minister's survey of the activity of his department and in that dissertation by the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin, sir, that I think you would find yourself a little hard put to call anything out of order this afternoon. However, I will try to exercise a little self-discipline and deal with the principles of the bill and the relationship of resources to it.

May I, at the outset, Mr. Speaker, say this. There was one omission, unless I missed some comment of the hon. Minister, that puzzles me. Surely one of the major resources in this province is Hydro, and I am curious to know whether, for example, this is the Minister through whom Hydro is going to report to this House now? He nods his head affirmatively; well, fine. I think there is logic in this. Maybe we will get the Siamese twins up there to divide the responsibilities.

Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka): I am going to speak next.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member for Muskoka is going to speak next. Fine!

Well, clearly, to have left Hydro as a public corporation and all its influence and control over a basic resource of this province and the need for co-ordinating that with other forms of resources, to have left it out of this department would have been a serious mistake and I appreciate the hon. Minister's nodding to the effect that it is included.

Now let me comment, for example, with regard to two of the commissions that are now coming under this new department, or this enlarged department. First, the case of the Ontario Northland Railway. I would hope that the hon. Minister is taking over the ONR and that in some fashion or other he can remind himself, and never forget it, that the ONR is a public commission and not a private business. Now this he conceded in answer to a question from the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy) a day or so ago—that the ONR is not an ordinary business.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that there is something else that flows from the fact that this is a public commission, and that is if this commission comes to the conclusion that there are changed financial factors in the operation of the ONR that would make it necessary for it to seriously alter the operations of the railway, as now appears to be evident, that it becomes the responsibility, in fact I think it would be common sense from the point of view of public relations, for the hon. Minister, or for the ONR itself, to publicly proclaim and have some opportunity for discussion of this kind of a development instead of what apparently has happened.

As I understand it, what has happened is that the people throughout the whole of northeastern Ontario, from North Bay through to Moosonee, have suddenly been faced, first with rumours, and then announcement confirming them. They are faced with a *fait accompli* which is going to seriously affect the whole economy of that part of the province.

I want to suggest that, as a public corporation now coming under a Minister, that this is not the way to operate.

Indeed I would go one step further and then leave it for the appropriate debate when the ONR comes up under the estimates of the department. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that just as the hon. Minister said a couple of days ago that the ONR is not a regular business, that it is a development railway, that it is serving a public need, its sole criterion of operations is not the balance sheet, that I would like to have the hon. Minister make a case as to whether this principle has really

guided some of the decisions that have been made.

When you get up into northeastern Ontario, and find now, for example, that passenger service is going to disappear and many people are going to be shifted onto buses, this is the kind of thing that is going to alter, perhaps even destroy, a lot of the convenience of travelling up there as we have experienced it in the past. I suggest that there should have been much more public discussion rather than announcements from appropriate sources, instead of the ONR acting as if it were a private corporation and all it has to do is say this is what our plan is, we have done it, and whether you like it or not you have to live with it. That is not the way a public corporation should operate.

Now on the instance of water resources. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Downsview at one point in his case said that the government had spent so much time talking about water resources that it almost suggested that there was a guilty conscience, that it thought it had a bad record to sell. I think in this connection he has a valid point. Indeed, ten years ago we had a select committee in this province that studied the whole question of resources. They brought in a very comprehensive report and one of the most startling and alarming features of that report was the whole problem of the impending shortage of water and the effect it would have upon the economy of the province of Ontario.

If I recall correctly, Mr. Speaker, in this report it stated that there was hardly a city in southern Ontario whose future industrial expansion was not pretty seriously limited by the shortage of water. As a result of that, some two or three years later—I have forgotten the exact year in which the water resources commission was established—this new body came into being, to come to grips with the problem. Last fall we had an emergency, as the House has just been reminded, an emergency which was concentrated in the agricultural area. Farmers' wells went dry, there was no water to water their cattle and so the government had to take emergency measures.

But it is interesting that when the government brings in, or at least unveiled its prospective programme in the Throne Speech, it acknowledged that the new tackling of the water resources problem was not concentrated solely on the agricultural front, it was also going to bear on the industrial front. Rather slyly they concede that the clear warning of a select committee ten years ago

—of the desperate shortage of water and the restrictions that this was placing upon industrial expansion—has not really been met by the water resources commission. And now, belatedly, the government is going to try to co-ordinate the commission with other aspects of this new department's work—with municipalities and conservation areas to really do something about the problem.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn now to other aspects within this department's concern and jurisdiction, and comment on them in terms of the future and the kind of jobs that I think this department should do.

The first is that of natural gas. I think we in this province should take cognizance of the fact that, if my information is correct, within about two years' time the capacity of the trans-Canada pipeline bringing gas down from western Canada is going to be completely exhausted. They will not be able to build up pressure and put any more gas through a single line. In other words, Mr. Speaker, they are going to be forced to loop this line.

There is a considerable body of opinion that since we have only one line wholly on Canadian soil and this has assured us of the possibility of industrial development through the use of gas in northern Ontario, that there is no sense in looping the old line. Rather there would be greater sense in bringing the new line from western Canada, looped as far as they could throughout the prairies but then to cut south of Lake Superior, coming to Canada in the Sarnia area and lead directly, Mr. Speaker, into one of the incomparable resources that we have in this province and that we, I submit, are toying with instead of using it in a co-ordinated fashion to its full potential.

I am referring to the fact that in the Lambton area we have underground storage areas, almost without parallel in the world. Indeed I think I am wrong, they are without parallel in the world in terms of their capacity to hold gas with no leakage. You can put gas in and I think you can take out roughly 99 per cent of it, so that there is virtually no loss. They have a capacity that used to be, according to figures that I was getting years ago, 100 billion cubic feet. Now it is estimated the capacity is in the range of 125 to 130 billion cubic feet.

In other words, if we were to bring a pipeline from western Canada and it were tapped directly into this capacity of 130 billion cubic feet, some of which is now in the hands of Union, some of which has been or is going to be given, I would judge, into

the hands of this new company, Tecumseh, a subsidiary of the Imperial Oil and the Consumers' Gas, then we would be able to use the full potential of this storage area.

We would be able to bring gas down in an off-peak period when it is cheaper. We would be able to store it in the areas, we would be able to take it out of these storage areas into the distribution system in southern Ontario during the peak period.

Mr. Speaker, I just mention this in passing, but here is one of the tragedies of the past few years, that if this government had not been so doctrinaire free enterprise in its beliefs, if it had at least recognized the validity of public ownership in certain public utility fields to the extent that Tories a couple of generations ago had done and established public ownership of Hydro, this government would have moved to establish public ownership for the distribution of gas. If they had done so, they would have been able to have built a grid distribution system throughout the whole of southern Ontario, they would have been able to have integrated into this grid this incomparable resource of 130 billion cubic feet of storage capacity. And, Mr. Speaker, the net result of this, and we can get back to this in more detail later in the year, is that in the areas of Hamilton, Toronto and east of Toronto we could be supplying gas to the consumers of this province at some 25 to 30 cents less per thousand cubic feet than we are doing at the present time, because we are not fully using that storage capacity.

Indeed, I remember two or three years ago when Consumers' Gas needed a storage capacity to meet its peak period and they entered into an agreement with Ontario Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Company, a subsidiary of Union, to use their pipeline running from Oakville through to the Don township storage area, and the comment that was made, both privately and publicly by the spokesman for Consumers' Gas that this was too expensive. It cost them something like 25 cents per thousand cubic feet for this transmission and storage.

Now the interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is this: what was too expensive when they had to pay it out to Union Gas has become tolerable when Consumers' gets together with Imperial Oil, a company that is not in the gas distribution business at all but happens to have certain limits in this area because of its oil leases down through the years, these two companies have gotten together and established a subsidiary, Tecumseh, and apparently they are now going to be happy.

They are going to be happy because the excessive cost is going to be channelled into a subsidiary from which they will reap the benefit and the consumers in Hamilton and Toronto at least are going to be paying 25 cents per thousand cubic feet more for gas from now into perpetuity, in the fashion that they are doing at the moment—as compared with the area in southwestern Ontario.

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, more by way of a lament, because obviously this government is not going to move now to rationalize this whole set-up. If they are not going to do it as a publicly owned system integrating the storage area, then even I would concede that there is value in having another private company in there to compete with Union. But this is just making the best of rather a bad situation, certainly not a perfect situation, not the best situation in terms of the interests of the people of the golden horse-shoe area and east.

There is another aspect of this picture, Mr. Speaker, that I think we should take a look at. Some of the people in the Lambton area, who are interested from the point of view of ratepayers or the local labour council or the Lambton gas storage association, have been pressing now for a number of months. Mr. Speaker, they have been asking this question and I would like to put it to either the hon. member for Muskoka or the hon. Minister of this new department. Hydro is contemplating the building of a new plant in Sarnia. As I understand it, the plans for this plant are going to be another of the steam generated plants which will be using coal. The figure I have gotten, and it may or may not be correct, is that the plant to operate will be importing some \$8 million worth of coal a year from the United States, within the context of a trade situation in which we have been striving for years to get a better balance in our trade.

My question is: has the proposition of using natural gas been explored fully rather than coal, because if it were and if it were co-ordinated with a pipeline from western Canada that was tied in with the great storage area and the storage areas used for what necessary reserve of gas that you might require to operate a plant and its great needs, here you would be using a Canadian product, and you would be making economically feasible overnight this second pipeline from western Canada. You would be using this great resource of storage areas in Lambton county, you would be doing it now instead of postponing its full use for a generation or whatever time it will take to integrate

with the expanding consumption of natural gas.

There is a final point, Mr. Speaker, that I want to raise, and I direct this to the hon. Minister—indeed, I was going to ask him a question before the orders of the day tomorrow or the next day and I can perhaps put the question to him in the context of dealing with it here. I think that if there is one area—and this is maybe relatively small but it deals with human beings and their problems—that The Department of Energy Resources in the province of Ontario has been playing around with for about six or seven years and leaving people who have been asking for the answer still waiting, it is the problem of coming up with a rational answer to the leasing arrangements that the farmers have with the gas and the oil companies, to the appropriate royalty that they should be getting and related problems of this nature.

Now the hon. Minister is new in this department and I do not know to what extent he has had time to acquaint himself with it. If he does not know now he will learn very soon that it is an exceedingly complex problem.

In fact, if he sits down with the deputy Minister of Economics and Development, Mr. Clarkson, he will find that he, along with a lot of us, has been trying for years to grasp the infinite complexities of this problem. Essentially it is a problem of people who got leases a generation, two generations ago, signed often by their father or their grandfather, with an oil company or with a gas company at a time when nobody really realized the value of these. Now these companies, armed with sharp legal advisers and spokesmen, are treating these leases as though they were sacrosanct and cannot be changed.

I want to submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this is nonsense, this is one of the myths of the legal profession. If we have a situation in which the basic factors have changed as greatly as they have in this whole field, I think it is appropriate to do as has been done, for example, in the province of Saskatchewan, to establish an appropriate arbitration board or tribunal that reviews leases and brings them in accordance with justice. I think it is appropriate, for example, that the government should come to a conclusion on what is an appropriate royalty which the owner should get for the storing of gas under his property.

In the United States, I understand, it is one-eighth. Why cannot we get this established, so that these farmers, who cannot hire a

lawyer of the kind with capacity to cope with the sharp legal operators that the company can have, to protect his interests? The result is that the companies are playing one farmer off against another farmer and ultimately they have their own way. In fact just today I had a man come here and present me with the details of a case that goes back to 1917. It is typical of the kind of exploitation of these people of which these companies have been guilty. If the former member for Lambton West were here, even though he was an awfully good Tory and he did not kick over the traces very often, even he could not take this issue any longer and on a number of occasions was pretty forthright in this House on the issue of the way in which Union and the other companies have been treating these people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me get back to the hon. Minister and his department, because I first began to raise this in the House back in the year 1958. The former Minister, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay), was organizing the new energy department which ultimately came into being in 1960 or 1961. He said until the department is really organized they could not come to grips with this, so that killed a year or two or three. Then they set up the Langford commission, headed by Professor Langford, to look into the problem.

For the first year they did not bring in a report because the commission was side-tracked on a new problem that emerged, the question of drilling for gas and oil under the Great Lakes and the pollution that resulted. So they brought back that report, but these other problems were shelved. Lo and behold, a year ago, after all of this delay—I am almost tempted to use the word procrastination, because I do not think it is inaccurate—the Langford committee's final report came in and it in effect bowed out on these issues. So the Minister handed the whole problem, six years later, with all these people waiting the six years for their reply, to the energy board. In effect, the energy board was established as a continuing commission to look into these problems and bring back reports.

Now my thought to the hon. Minister is that I hope that before this session has gone on much longer that the hon. Minister is going to be in a position to come into this House and assure us that the energy board has that report ready. I do not think this House and the people who have waited as long as they have now should be treated to any more delay. If there is any possibility

that the energy board has not that report ready, since it is likely we are going to be sitting until some time in April, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should communicate with the energy board and say that we want that report as of April 1, before this session concludes, so that we can consider it and bring in the appropriate legislation and do something to correct this situation. I think these people have had to tolerate injustice for too long because of the government's neglect, for reasons that I have just spelled out.

However, Mr. Speaker, I just want to reiterate in conclusion that there may be a degree of validity in the suggestion that we are lumping some things in this department that would more appropriately go into other departments. But from what I can see of it, I think all of the matters that have been brought together under the jurisdiction of this department are matters that deal with resources. I think this is sensible—it should have happened years ago—but that is the way a Tory government operates, so let us be thankful that we have it now.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We always get things done.

An hon. member: In the fullness of time.

Mr. Boyer: Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to take part in the debate on The Energy and Resources Management Act. I take from the remarks of the previous speaker, the hon. member for York South, that he is prepared to vote for the second reading of this bill, and I think indeed that the entire House will feel that way inclined.

May I say that I think this has been up to the present moment a very good debate, and has brought out many of the important facts having to do in particular with the water conservation and management policies as set out by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources in moving second reading of this important legislation, and by the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin as he spoke of matters having to do with the Ontario Water Resources Commission. As he spoke, the hon. member referred to the many uses of water. Particularly with respect to recreation for the people of our province, I could not help but feel pleased therefore as a representative of a riding—the riding of Muskoka—which is well known as a lakeland recreational area, that there is to be this greater emphasis on the importance of water, and not only for recreation but for the many

other purposes to which water is required in our province.

Today I want to speak more particularly of the use of water and our problems having to do with the current water situation, as these relate to the production of electricity and to Ontario Hydro. I believe that my remarks may serve to indicate the advantage of the proposed inclusion in this department of commissions which are more closely related than may have generally been realized.

May I say, for myself, that I am most anxious that this House know more and more about Ontario Hydro and the vital part that it plays in maintaining and extending the economy of our great province. And I know in this respect that the hon. Minister for this department, who reports to this House for Hydro, would certainly share that wish. Accordingly, at later periods in this session there will be opportunities for discussion of Hydro. I might say now that it is our intention, if Ontario Hydro is called to report to the standing committee on government commissions, that the fullest possible time will be given to answering questions that hon. members may have with respect to the operations of the commission.

Today I would like to speak about water and its use in making electricity, and share with hon. members some of our present problems in this respect. As the word Hydro in the name Ontario Hydro implies, water is the vital factor in the production of electricity in this province.

In a predominantly hydro-electric system such as ours, fluctuations in river flows and in water storage levels have a major effect on our operations. Low flows and storage mean less water to produce electricity at our 65 hydro-electric stations. This deficiency normally is replaced with power generated from coal-fired plants or purchased, which raises the cost of providing electricity during a poor water year.

While it is impossible to control the weather, Hydro does have a means of absorbing the short-term higher-cost production during the year of poor water conditions without passing them directly on to the customer. A reserve fund was established some years ago. Money is put into it during years of better-than-average water conditions and withdrawn during poor ones. Last year served as an illustration of the effect of low-water conditions on the Hydro's east system. There was a severe shortage of water in southern and northeastern Ontario from spring until the end of the year. As a result, flows on the

Niagara, St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, which are the main sources of hydro-electric power in the province, were below normal for the second year in a row. For example, the flow of the Niagara River in October, 1963, was the lowest recorded for any October in 103 years.

Although water storage conditions on inland watersheds were 20 per cent below normal, at the end of 1963 they were somewhat improved over 1962. Hon. members know that electricity cannot be stored directly, but by building up water storages in river and lake systems during the spring run-off it is possible to accomplish the same effect by drawing on these reserves of water during the rest of the year.

As a result of low-water levels, the output of our hydro-electric plants dropped by 2.7 billion kilowatt hours in 1962 and declined another 2 billion kilowatt hours in 1963. This reduction, since 1961, of 4.7 billion kilowatt hours almost equalled the annual consumption of the municipalities of Toronto and Sarnia.

To replace this loss and meet the growing needs of customers, our thermal electric plants burned almost \$27 million worth of coal in 1963, which was \$24.4 million worth more than in 1961.

In mentioning Ontario Hydro's coal purchases, may I take note of certain recent suggestions in the province that in our sale of energy, and particularly in residential electric heating, our rates are not sufficient to pay the cost of fuel used at our generating stations. This is not the case. Coal is only part of the cost of thermal electric power and I am able to assure the House that all costs are recovered in the electric heating rates. Even if all the electric heating requirements were met by generation at our coal-burning stations, the cost of coal would still represent only a third of the electric heating rate.

But the economic impact of lost hydro-electric production in low-water years is not limited to Hydro. It also means lost revenue to the government. For the privilege of using water to produce power, Ontario Hydro pays water rentals to the federal and provincial governments. Since less water was used in 1963, water rental payments were a little more than \$6 million, which is 4.5 per cent less than in the previous year.

The trend in power development is now to thermal electric stations. Even though these plants use fuel instead of water to produce electricity, water is vital to the operation of these plants. Large quantities of water

are required to condense steam in these stations, which must be built at sites where water is available. Hydro's thermal stations are situated on Lake Ontario, Lake Superior and the Detroit River. This water is used for cooling purposes and is returned to the lake or river in a purer condition than before.

The hon. member for York South, Mr. Speaker, raised another matter but I see that he has been obliged to leave the House. I would prefer that we would discuss this particular matter on another occasion; there will be other occasions.

So in conclusion, sir, may I say that I think that the House has heard in some detail the plans of our government through this department for a greater water programme throughout the province. These plans are part of the work of the new department to which Bill No. 19 refers and these plans, I think, will commend themselves to all hon. members and gain their approval of this bill now before the House for second reading.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, as a lowly back bencher, representing a riding that has not been heard from the floor of this House for four years, I feel I must say a few words on this very important matter that is of dire consequence to the riding of Essex South.

I was one of the few members in this House today that listened to every word of the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin, and finally my attention was rewarded in the last few sentences when he referred to projects in Essex South. However, I would point out to him that he did omit the proposed Anderdon-McGregor pipeline.

The other day as our leader, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was speaking, I was very surprised to hear the hon. Prime Minister of this province interject: What about Essex county? Well, I would say this about Essex county: I feel that we have just been teased in the matter of water and possibly this is one reason why the previous member is not sitting in this House today.

Referring back to the preamble by the hon. Minister from Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Simonett), I would like to draw to the attention of this House a problem that has existed off the shores of the riding of Essex South, fronting the township of Colchester South. This problem has been drawn to the attention of the hon. Minister and I would hope that with new regulations being planned for the drilling of oil and gas in the Great Lakes that very stringent regulations are put in force to ensure that this

problem of oil pollution in our waters does not continue.

I would say to the hon. member for Muskoka—who comes from a tourist area such as myself—we, too, are a tourist area, the garden gateway to Canada and we feel very deeply in this area. We are going to be very displeased if an oil and gas drilling company is to be allowed to erect permanent obstacles close to our shore line. I do hope by drawing this to the attention of this Legislature, that something can be done to stop this desecration of our beautiful landscape. Thank you.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The member for Oxford has the floor.

Mr. Troy: Is this a debate or just statements?

Mr. G. W. Pittock (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to address the hon. members in this my first speech in this House. I would like to discuss for a few minutes the subject of conservation of our renewable natural resources of soil, water and trees.

It will be 27 years in April since the floods of 1937, which many hon. members will remember, when disaster struck the area of the Thames watershed. On that day, April 26, there were 2,400 homes in London West under water, most of them to the eaves. It was only by grace that many people were not drowned. For this we can be thankful, and the fact that the total evacuation from these homes was made during the daylight hours. On that day, the CNR noon passenger train jumped in the river near Beechville and three lives were lost, in addition to the drowning of one of Ingersoll's prominent doctors in an attempt to reach that wreck. That day, all quarry operations in the area were completely flooded; roads, bridges and rail lines washed out over a wide area.

I would not need to remind hon. members that it will be ten years this October since Hurricane Hazel struck the Toronto area with the loss of 88 lives in one night.

The rain that caused those floods was a part of our normal annual precipitation which fell in a comparatively short time in each instance. There was no snow or ice to cause flooding on either occasion. It was a part of the normal 30 inches of precipitation we generally receive in this area of southern Ontario.

May I also mention, Mr. Speaker, as a reminder, the summer of 1936 which preceded the flood in 1937, was one of the driest on record.

It was following the flood of 1937, the people of London formed a committee of representatives of the municipalities of the counties of Middlesex, Perth and Oxford to study what might be done to prevent a recurrence of the miseries, suffering and damage that occurred at that time. Included in that organization were such outstanding conservationists as the late Dr. J. Cameron Wilson, the first chairman of the Upper Canada Authority; Dr. Watson, the first secretary; Mr. Jim Smith, then engineer of the county of Middlesex. To this original committee and others must go all the credit for the addition of the conservation branch to The Department of Planning and Development in 1944.

Today we have in Ontario 32 authorities covering an area of 22,000 square miles, including 468 municipalities represented by 745 appointed delegates to carry out the programme of general conservation of our watersheds. On these watershed areas, 50 per cent of the area of southern Ontario, live 3.5 million citizens, three-fifths of the population of the province.

In co-operation with the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario, we have completed four major flood control projects at a cost of \$12,603,000, with a total storage capacity of 142,000 acre feet. These are known as the Shand Dam, Fanshaw, Conestogo and the Luther Dam.

At the present time, Mr. Speaker, we have, under agreement with the two senior levels of government, a total of 21 projects in the group of major flood control structures. Fifteen of these are in the Metro area to store 81,000 acre feet, five are on the Thames to store 72,000 acre feet, one on the Aux Sable at Parkhill with a capacity of 9,600 acre feet; making a total of 162,600 acre feet which will cost approximately \$39 million. In addition, the conservation branch of The Department of Lands and Forests has investigated and recommended to the authorities of southern Ontario another 380,000 acre feet of storage at a cost of approximately \$50 million. They have also investigated sites which have not as yet been recommended to store another 330,000 acre feet. With the cost increasing we can be sure this additional storage, if ever required, will cost at least another \$50 million.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to now mention that portion of our programme which the

citizens of our watersheds have been able to accomplish with the assistance of the province of Ontario on a 50 per cent cost-sharing basis. We have completed 17 channel improvements at a cost of \$4 million; three river diversions costing \$5 million; 44 small dams or community pond sites, \$2,150,000; ten projects of stream bank erosion control \$150,000; seven mappings of flood plain land \$134,000; five miscellaneous items, such as flood warning systems and stream gauge recordings, and things of this kind, \$93,000.

We have engineered and assisted with the task of constructing 3,000 farm ponds. We have planted a total of 41 million trees, six million on private land and 35 million in the 70,000 acres of the authority forests. These forest areas are located in the main floodlands of water storage areas, where nature will deliver water for storage, for use as required, without any cost of pumping. These areas are generally in the headwaters of the branches of our streams and therefore the discharge from these reservoirs has a direct effect on the underground water tables over the whole area of the watershed.

We have heard and read much about a grid for water distribution in Ontario. Nature has provided us with this grid, not only provided the grid but also the pumps and the power to make this water available to all the people of each of the watershed areas. All that is necessary for us is to stop the draining of these wet-land areas and return them to the use which the Creator intended. If we will build our major flood control projects to take off the crest of the run-off and return the wetlands to the use for which they were intended, we will provide the most economical supply of water it is possible to secure—underground water. We will have ample water for all purposes of all the people for the foreseeable future.

I would like to talk for a moment about the Upper Canada Conservation Authority which recently passed a resolution which is now in the hands of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) requesting arrangements be made to purchase the 19,000 acres of wetland remaining on our watershed. This acreage, in addition to source water areas, will include 50 mill-pond sites where restoration or repairs to the structure are necessary. Our authority is looking forward to a start on this purchase in the near future. We are sure when this programme is completed the flow in the streams of our watershed will be in excess of ten times the normal average flow in the low-flow period in the average year. Must

we be reminded water is a restorable resource?

Ontario Water Resources Commission since 1956 has been doing an outstanding job in cleaning up the pollution of the streams of the province. A major portion of this effort has been in the design, erection and operation of municipal sewage treatment plants. It is my belief every municipality has the responsibility to discharge effluent into the stream which is suitable for the use of his neighbour, regardless of the purpose for which he wishes to use the water.

Please let me be understood. No watershed authority in this province will condone the providing of water to dilute pollutants. However, many millions of dollars can be saved in the design of plants if the designers have a guaranteed constant flow in which to discharge effluent from the plant. It would be interesting to know how many less dollars would be required if the treatment plant could be designed to treat sewage discharge effluent at 15 b.o.d. count, rather than at b.o.d. count, in all of the municipalities of Ontario where sufficient flow in the streams that receive this effluent received the required design for the third or tertiary treatment stage.

The hon. members, I am sure, will be interested in progress of the projects of the Upper Canada authority where the storage capacity is 72,000 acre feet, which I have recently mentioned. These projects along with the Fanshaw Dam reservoir will complete our flood control requirements of 110,000 acre feet of storage to prevent flooding in all the municipalities on the three branches of the Thames River. The recommendations of our report for the flood control portion of our programme was 40,000 acre feet at Fanshaw, north of London, completed in 1952 at a cost of \$5 million; 15,000 acre feet at Wildwood on Trout Creek southeast of St. Mary's—this is under construction now with a designed capacity of 20,000 acre feet of storage; 12,000 acre feet in the Woodstock area—the engineering is completed on this one and awaiting approval for call of tenders to construct a dam and reservoir with a designed capacity of 13,885 acre feet. To complete our agreement, and yet to be considered, are the Glengowan Dam north of St. Mary's, with 27,000 acre feet, and Thamesford on the middle branch of the river at 17,500 acre feet storage capacity.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not at this time refer to the outstanding efforts of the representatives of the municipalities

under conservation authorities in this province. I also want to pay tribute to the staff of the conservation authorities branch which has never exceeded 55 in number since the branch was added to The Department of Planning and Development in 1944, and this includes both the field staff and the administration, including a total of three engineers. To all of the dedicated and energetic members of the branch, our sincere thanks and appreciation for a job well done.

Before I discuss something of the records we have accumulated in the past years in our watershed, I would like to mention another project that I feel is worthy of consideration. We have read of the future planning of the use of power from the nuclear plant at Point Douglas. Because this plant will be under continuous operation, power during the low-flow period will be used to pump water from Georgian Bay to the top of the area of the Blue Mountains near Collingwood. This water will then flow down to the generators to make power during the high demand periods of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that consideration be given to this water flowing down the opposite side of this drainage divide and into the headwaters of the rivers and returned to Lake Erie rather than being discharged into Georgian Bay. This water could be put to many uses between Georgian Bay and Lake Erie. This, I feel, is a multi-purpose use of a renewable natural resource.

Mr. Speaker, when I mention multi-purpose use this brings up a subject for which I feel we are sometimes criticized by some and blessed by others, in connection with our park development at the site of our conservation projects. This is a multi-purpose use of the same property. We need to acquire these areas in which to store water at the time of the spring run-off period. This may be for only three or four days in the spring or it may be for a longer period, depending on the purpose of the structure and the reservoir which it creates. If the purpose is to store the flood crest to remove the damage of flooding downstream, and after the crest is past and the reservoir has returned to a normal conservation pool level, I can think of no better use of this land than to allow our citizens to use it. It matters not whether this land is developed for recreation of golf, swimming, picnicking or any other form of recreation, or whether it is a wilderness area planted to trees and used as arboretum, or for wildlife interests such as naturalists' groups, hunters and anglers or by the many

citizens of this province who have varying interests.

In Ontario the average run-off is about 11 inches of our average normal precipitation of 36 inches per year. The remainder, of course, is used in evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration to the underground water table. This run-off is equal to 4.7 million gallons per person in this province. Calculated on the average daily use of 100 gallons per day per capita, you will find this run-off is more than 128 times our requirement. We use less than one per cent. It is recognized that if we can conserve three-quarters of one of those 11 inches that run off, we will have ample water for all our needs.

And so in Ontario, and on the upper Thames watershed in particular, we have some glowing examples of the fact that we have been provided with ample water, if we will take the necessary action to store and prevent a portion of the run-off which occurs annually.

During 1963 we had many instances throughout our area. This to a large extent has been attributed to the lack of rainfall or precipitation in general. During the 12-month period we experienced a serious reduction in our normal amount of precipitation. Records show that we received 16 inches less precipitation, or only 22 inches compared to the normal 38 in our area. However, of this 22 inches, approximately seven inches run off into the streams, down the river and out to the ocean. In 1963, the run-off of our watershed was equal to the requirements of 10 full years.

Let me give the hon. members something of the records for several days in late March and April. The flow measured at the automatic recording gauge at Bryon Bridge, this is downstream from the forks in the city of London after all three branches of the river are joined together, the flow at that point measured 23,000 cubic feet per second. This rate of flow represents enough water each 24 hours to supply all of the needs of our watershed for a full year, and this flow is continued for several days.

Mr. Speaker, this is not unusual. Another period which I would like to mention is the spring of 1961. In the previous winter there was a heavy fall of snow. However the melt was gradual and under ideal conditions and the threat of flood passed without any instances of flooding anywhere on the watershed. However during the ten-day period of March 29 to April 8, by actual measurement with the same automatic recording gauge, the

flow amounted to 336,000 cubic feet of water, or 92 billion gallons. That is enough water to supply all the needs of our watershed for seven years and four months. This went by in the ten-day period and there was no flooding in any municipality on our watershed.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. members if there is any doubt about the fact that we have been provided with ample water; if we will arrange to store and conserve what has been provided.

I would like to refer to one or two projects which I have visited within recent years in the United States. The most convincing manner that I know of is to talk to the natives of such areas of Lelong dam in north Texas. This dam is built on a creek which went absolutely dry each summer after having caused damage to market garden land each spring freshet. Today this reservoir, with 83 miles of shoreline at permanent conservation pool level and 130 miles of shoreline at flood crest is one of the most beautiful recreational areas anywhere in North America.

In addition, the North Texas Municipal Water District, comprising ten municipalities in addition to a part of the city of Dallas, utilized the reservoir for water supply purposes.

Or take another spot that is worth a visit, the trip to Lake Tascoma in the area of the border of Texas and Oklahoma, 80 miles north of Dallas, where the fight to prevent the purchase of that marginal farm land was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Today they have a lake 40 miles long behind Dennison Dam. The dam was built for flood control for hydro-electric power, little or no thought was given to recreation. The counties affected have already received more than \$1.25 million as a share of lease payment, considerably more than they would have received in taxes on the 20,000 acres of land which was taken from agricultural production.

In Woodville, Oklahoma, one of the communities in the area had two banks. Both had been closed for some time. Few roads in the area were paved and it was a rare village that had a sewage system or paved roads or sidewalks. Today they have five new school buildings, both sewage and water systems and both banks have been expanded three times. Today people are paying \$2,000 per acre for land which formerly sold for \$35. Within recent months plants have been built by Pillsbury Company, Johns-Manville, General Cable Corporation and International

Business Machines. This area can be compared with the Muskange conservation district in Ohio where one of the most outstanding conservation projects has been completed over an area of 8,000 square miles in east-central Ohio.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make mention of an edition of a magazine published in 1961. This issue was given over entirely to the great outdoors. Many hon. members may recall in that issue the statement of the late President John F. Kennedy when he said: "We must have distance in our eyes, we must be sure we do not sacrifice long-term goals for short-term advantages." May I suggest that we take a look at what we have. If we like it, we had better do something about it.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I would like to support those hon. members who today have spoken so eloquently in supporting the second reading of Bill No. 19 in the establishment of the new Department of Energy and Resources Management.

After listening to these speeches this afternoon one cannot help but be impressed with the fact that, if we did not realize it before we must surely realize it now, that water is our most vital natural resource.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And for once I am delighted to know that my hon. friends in the Opposition are in complete agreement with us.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister brings out a platitude and we will have to agree with him.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I do not think I will talk about platitudes today at all. I want to talk about something that is of vital importance to everyone of us in this province of Ontario, because I have looked forward to the bringing of this bill before this House and speaking in defence of it.

We have, as has been mentioned this afternoon on numerous occasions, experienced quite a severe drought in this province this year. Those of us who have had the misfortune to have had to live within the very worst area of that drought recognized the drastic consequences that were brought about by it. The hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin here this afternoon, sir, mentioned the drop in rainfall which has taken

place this year in the London area. It has been something like 20 inches below normal.

Now if there is anything good that one can say about this drought that has taken place this year in the province of Ontario, it is the fact that it has made us aware of our vulnerability to the elements. Regardless of what may have happened or what may not have happened, we cannot help but appreciate the fact that farming is one of those kind of occupations that depends so much upon the whims of the weather that we have little control over. But I think we should recognize as well the fact that many of the problems which we faced in southern Ontario this year, as well as in other parts of the province of Ontario, have been created by the expanding population that we have, the rapid advance of industry and agricultural production and the modernization of life both in urban and rural Ontario.

There are few, I believe, in this province, who would have recognized the enormous advances that have been made in both of these, in fact in all of these factors in the last few years, even ten years ago, as the reference was made a while ago.

I have been concerned, Mr. Speaker, in listening to the debate this afternoon and listening to the references that have been made by hon. members of the Opposition to criticism of no action when we consider the fact, and all of the statistics that have been made here this afternoon, that the Ontario Water Resources Commission in the six years of its operation has completed or has underway, a total of 276 water and sewage projects costing \$110 million in the province today. We have in this province 185 municipalities that are benefitting because of the establishment, Mr. Speaker, of the Ontario Water Resources Commission. These are projects that could never have been undertaken unless the Ontario Water Resources Commission had undertaken them.

Indeed, when I hear the fun that is being made of this statement that I have made, that is of such value to the people of the province of Ontario, I am reminded of the shades of C. D. Howe when he said one time, "What is a million?" Our hon. friends this afternoon have said, Mr. Speaker, that we have done nothing, that we have been dilatory in all of the things that have been accomplished. C. D. Howe said: "What is a million?" These people in effect have said: "What is 110 million to the people of the province of Ontario?"

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the prov-

ince of Ontario has led the nation in water conservation measures. The new hon. member for Oxford, Mr. Speaker, has referred to the conservation authorities. I want to reiterate again some of the statements that he has made when he says that 74—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think it is something we should talk about because you people have not yet grasped the significance of what we are saying. Seventy-four essential water control projects have been completed, costing \$19 million, and 90 projects are under way totalling \$52 million, on which in most cases this provincial government is paying 50 per cent of the grant. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, does this sound like a government that has not been accomplishing things for water in the province of Ontario?

The Opposition talk about the things that we have been doing and the things we have not been doing. I want to refer to a conservation authority in my own riding known as the Ausable Conservation Authority. It is the smallest conservation authority in the province of Ontario, but it has done more per capita of assessment, Mr. Speaker, for conservation than any other authority in Ontario, having contributed to the building of nearly a third of all the farm ponds for water conservation that have been built by the total 31 conservation authorities in Ontario. These are the things that have been done, and we in this government have contributed 50 per cent of the cost of all this work.

And then the hon. member for Oxford, Mr. Speaker, referred to the Fanshaw Dam at London, built at a cost of \$5 million and also located in the riding of Middlesex North that I have the privilege to represent. I want to say here and now, and say it quite sincerely, that I very well remember the flood of 1937, and I very well remember the fact that since that dam has been built, in my humble opinion, that dam has saved the city of London from floods on two successive occasions. If nothing else has ever been accomplished by that dam the safety of the city of London is well worth its cost.

Mr. Singer: We cannot do away with the city of London.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, indeed, no indeed, and the hon. member would agree that we have to look after our urban areas as well.

The Municipal Drainage Act is something that to me, Mr. Speaker, has been used to develop agricultural lands most successfully,

but I would think that it is time for us to take a very good look at the fact that in some instances it may have been used to affect water storage areas adversely. I think quite often, we who are associated with the further development of agriculture, and I am as guilty of this as any farmer in Ontario, particularly in those areas where there has been a very positive approach made to drainage of farmlands, have recognized in The Municipal Drainage Act, a means whereby those areas of our farms, in fact, whole farms, could be drained, and in some instances, swamps have been drained. I must confess we have perhaps been negligent in not recognizing sooner, Mr. Speaker, the fact that we have said to those who want to establish reforestation areas on their farms—and I believe our Assessment Act states that a maximum of up to ten per cent of the total land owned by a farmer can be put into reforestation projects and exempted from taxation or from assessment by the local municipality—that we have said to him, we indeed endorse what you are doing because this is a conservation measure and we would have no quarrel with that. It may be the best ten per cent of all the land he owns, still it is exempt from assessment if he so desires it should be set aside for such purposes.

But what have we said to the farmer who has a swamp on his farm, or whose whole farm may be under swamp land? Have we not said to him, use The Municipal Drainage Act and those Acts that are connected with drainage in this province, to drain this area and then you can pay taxes on it and it will become useful agricultural land? In many areas this has been done and has been done to great satisfaction of the farmers involved. But it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is time now for the hon. Minister in his new department to take a very good look at the activities of the drainage Acts that we have here that have been now consolidated under The Drainage Act of The Department of Municipal Affairs, and say to some of these farmers who want to drain their land because of the assessment that is levied against it and the taxation that they are paying, perhaps it is time you should be exempted from assessment and use this land for the intention that nature had for it as a water restoration area. If we were to do this, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we would be doing something to assist in the rejuvenation of the water table levels in this province. These are matters that must be taken under consideration, and I would think that the water co-ordination committee, that the hon. Min-

ister referred to in his opening remarks this afternoon, might very well recommend to the government of Ontario that steps along this line should be taken to restore, if necessary, to Crown land, these areas of swamp land that nature intended as water restoration areas.

It seems to me that we must do everything possible—and I think in this new department we can now consolidate all the efforts that we make—to raise the water table and maintain and recharge the wells and the receding water tables that we have in this province. I would be in complete agreement with those statements that have been made this afternoon, that there may well be areas in this province, where pipelines may be necessary, in fact they have already proven their worth. The hon. member for Essex South, Mr. Speaker, referred this afternoon to a pipeline. I can think of no better typical example of a pipeline serving a municipality than that in Essex. I refer also to the one in Lambton that serves many communities as well as the area of Norfolk county, where a pipeline comes in from the lake and serves municipalities there.

But we must recognize the fact, Mr. Speaker, that it is not as simple as it sounds to put a grid system of pipelines up and down the province of Ontario and its concessions and side roads, because those farmers who are fortunate enough to have an adequate supply of water would be unlikely to buy water off that pipeline. It seems to me that there are two sides to the coin and one can argue in favour and they can certainly argue against, but I believe, knowing the practical nature of farm people, that we will be unlikely to accept that type of philosophy.

I want to say a word, Mr. Speaker, this afternoon in connection with the application of ARDA in the establishment of the new department. To my way of thinking, we have in The ARDA Act, I should say The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, it is known as ARDA, a short form, established in this directorate as was explained in the House last year, the consolidation of effort directed to the rejuvenation of our natural resources in this province, as far as the limitations of our Act will permit.

We have in this directorate representatives from The Department of Agriculture, and it is administered under The Department of Agriculture but only, I must say, Mr. Speaker, because it deals primarily with rural problems. We also have representatives of The Department of Lands and Forests, The

Department of Municipal Affairs, the Provincial Treasury, The Department of Travel and Publicity and The Department of Economics and Development.

I strongly urge the hon. Minister of the new Department of Energy and Resources Management that he might give favourable consideration to the appointment of representatives from his department and from the Ontario Water Resources Commission to the ARDA directorate. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we have in the ARDA directorate the arm whereby we can put into application many of the things that we propose to do under this new department and through the means of this new department.

I had the assurance, Mr. Speaker—on our last visit to Ottawa last fall, at the time of the agricultural Ministers conference that was called by the federal Minister of Agriculture, in discussing in some detail the application of The ARDA Act to the water programme that we propose here in the province of Ontario—I had the complete assurance of the federal Minister of Agriculture, the hon. Harry Hays, that the federal government would go along completely with this programme as we had explained it to him, under The ARDA Act.

Now I do not know what the thinking will be of the new hon. Minister who has now been appointed at Ottawa in charge of rural development, but I have confidence enough in the government at Ottawa that they will recognize the importance of the projects that we are proposing under the ARDA legislation and that they will accept them as did the former Minister under whose department this was administered.

Under The ARDA Act, the federal government will provide up to 50 per cent of the costs of any money that is provided by the government of Ontario in ARDA projects. I think it is significant for us to recognize that we now in the province of Ontario have an Act that will allow us to gain for ourselves and for the people of Ontario money from the federal Treasury that previously had gone, and is still continuing to go, to the people of western Canada under The Prairie Farm Assistance Act and to the Maritime provinces under The Maritime Reclamation Act.

While we in Ontario had our conservation authorities and we designated certain funds for their development, we nevertheless were short of many of the things that other provinces were using under the federal legislation relative to the Acts applicable to those other sections of Canada. But today we have this Act and I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the hon.

Minister of our new department will in his wisdom co-ordinate all of the activities whereby our conservation projects, our water restoration projects and all of those things that are associated with anything that will do with the rejuvenation of water in this province—recognizing it to be our most vital commodity—will designate to the ARDA directorate as to how best he feels this should be carried out. It will be their prerogative then, on application to the Treasury and to the Cabinet, to deal with these matters as they come before it. I feel, Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, that we have taken a very major step forward in the life of the province of Ontario in bringing co-ordination to all of our activities in this government having to do with this precious commodity—water. Thank you.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I happened to catch the eye of the Minister of Highways.

Mr. Nixon: Oh, you perhaps knew he was going to speak.

Mr. Troy: All government speakers this afternoon.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Of course, there are more government speakers.

Mr. Speaker, when the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin concluded his remarks, he recommended, of course, the unanimous approval of the bill that is under discussion here today and of course I concur with that recommendation.

I want to make reference to a few recent observations made by the hon. leader of the Opposition a few short days ago on the Throne Speech Debate. He had this to say:

We had in this province, Mr. Speaker, a conservation committee, ten years ago, that told this government in no uncertain words that unless they made adequate provision for an ample supply of water immediately it was going to run into very grave difficulties. For ten years the government sat across there and did nothing at all.

Well now, in the light of that, Mr. Speaker, I would just point out and re-emphasize that eight years ago a committee on water resources was established, in the year 1956, so at that point we had waited two years to get the committee of investigation under way and the following year the Ontario Water Resources Commission came into being. Now

then, when we go back a few pages, Mr. Speaker, and look again at the Throne Speech, the hon. leader of the Opposition has this to say:

If there was any doubt as to the position of this party in relation to any particular subject then that doubt will be removed. If there was an area in which there was a lack of clarity, then clarity will be restored and maintained so far as this party is concerned.

Further, he goes on and says:

And I would say this too—

this is really priceless, Mr. Speaker:

—consistency will become a jewel of great worth as we proceed in our deliberations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, going back in the *Hansard* of former years, and only a few short years ago, I was privileged, as a new member of the Ontario Water Resources Commission, to address the House. I am going to read a few brief observations and say:

These again serve to amplify the need for not only intensified continuance of the Ontario Water Resources Commission, but also a very obvious need for co-ordination of the many and varying influences bearing on the water supplies of this province. It would appear that greater liaison between all interests and agencies or departments dealing with the various aspects of these interests, should be implemented as soon as possible.

These, Mr. Speaker, happen to be my own remarks.

At the government level, Mr. Speaker—the remarks of the day go on to say:

—such departments as The Department of Planning and Development—
as it was known at that time:

—with its conservation authority branch;
The Department of Lands and Forests with respect to timber management practice and location of woodlots; The Department of Agriculture and the relationship between land use and cultural practices; as well as The Department of Health and others, are all involved in water problems to the extent that their influences in this respect might well be co-ordinated under one central authority.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we proceed just a few pages further, we find the present hon. leader of the Opposition commenting as follows:

I think I would say to the hon. member for Huron that his remarks in respect to

the Ontario Water Resources Commission I thought were well told.

And he emphasized the growing appreciation of the water resources commission for the grave problems that the commission has to face.

We will have the opportunity later on in the session of debating a resolution, but I am glad today that the hon. member spoke as he did, because it seems to me that out of his mouth come words that I could use as those coming from my chief witness, because things he said I agreed with entirely and I want him to say them again.

I am saying them again, Mr. Speaker, I am saying them again today.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members of the House to the comments of the hon. member for Downsview. Contrast them, if you will, with the remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition a few days ago, and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to every hon. member of this House, consistency is a jewel of great worth indeed.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, in adding my comments to the debate on second reading of this bill, I would like to say first that I consider the leadership given the House this afternoon rather odd, to say the least. It is evident that it was planned this morning, or some earlier date, that we would be treated to this 100 per cent undiluted effluent from well prepared speeches—most of them read word for word—when it was indicated that we would proceed with the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Nevertheless, it is a good thing to discuss this important subject in the House. The importance that has been given to it by the government, having some of their very best and influential speakers give their opinion on this, would surely indicate that they are trying to camouflage the fact that during the last 20 years there has been grave mismanagement of our water resources.

When the hon. Minister of Agriculture lists the expenditures carried out by this commission during the past few years, he himself must realize that the commission has been acting like a fire brigade going from one emergency to another. When one branch of the government opens a recreation park north of Toronto one day, another branch closes it down because of pollution the next. We have only to look at our lakeshores and our river valleys to see that this 20-year-old government—and before they return to the people again I suppose 25 years old—has in

fact done nothing to preserve these important natural resources. Far be it from me to suggest that this party would oppose the collection of these commissions and authorities under one Minister. We have been advocating this for a good long time, but I do want to say to the new hon. Minister that his troubles and worries are going to be great indeed. At least two previous speakers from the government side have pointed with pride to the developments in the Grand River valley, and I would like to tell the new hon. Minister that he is going to be faced with working with and enforcing the co-operation of at least six different agencies in that area who are, in some cases, almost at a state of war with each other.

We have in the Grand River valley the Grand River Conservation Commission, the Grand River Conservation Authority, the division of whose authorities is very much in doubt, and who are in mutual suspicion of each other. The difficulties dividing these two were about to be settled under the administration of the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner). Those who are involved in this felt they were just beginning to get the ear of the Minister when he was superseded by the hon. Minister from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts).

They had to begin the education again and before any action could be taken the responsibility for conservation in that branch has been moved once again. I am sure that the hon. Minister from Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Simonett) will be quicker than those who had the responsibility before, to see that this difficulty is removed.

As well as the commission, and the authority, The Department of Lands and Forests itself has a branch right in the valley and has a great deal to do with the direction of conservation affairs. We have, as well, the Niagara Region Development Association, NRDA, which has taken upon itself considerable responsibility for conducting inquiries along these lines. When it approaches ARDA for some support in this matter it is turned down by a normally co-operative government for reasons that have not been made clear. Certainly, even beyond this, we have a number of tourist associations which are fine for certain responsibilities in the development of parks and other conservation and recreational matters, and so the Grand River authority and the conservation commission that I have already mentioned have really been able to do less for this great magnificent river valley than they might have. It is headed the same way—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Would the hon. member permit a question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Nixon: Yes, he may ask a question.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. member aware the first water conservation project under ARDA is operating in his own constituency, that he represents so ably, at a cost of more than \$1 million?

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I would say that I am aware of this and I am delighted that ARDA is taking part in this important project. I would also ask the hon. Minister if he is aware that the Niagara Regional Development Authority has requested support from ARDA for certain investigations that it wishes to make and that it has been turned down?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My understanding is that it cannot qualify. It has never reached me but I am sure it may have come before the ARDA directors.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, the information that has come to me is that the hon. Minister of Agriculture himself forbade this assistance to take place, and I would feel that for a man who has spoken so strongly in support of co-operation, it sits very poorly with him.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, if that information has come to the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, it has come to him ill-advisedly.

Mr. Nixon: Does the hon. Minister mean by that it is incorrect?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Nixon: I would certainly accept the hon. Minister's assurance in that regard.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think, perhaps, the members will have to stick to the debate on the principle of the bill. This applies to both sides of the House. Please avoid asking each other questions back and forth across the floor.

Mr. Nixon: I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I accept the statement of the hon. Minister of Agriculture with delight, and I am sure that it is so and his information will be accepted in preference to what I have received from other sources. But I would also like to say, Mr. Speaker, in reference to the collection of these important commissions and authorities under one Minister, it is obviously a good thing, it should obviously

have been done years before, and it is perhaps at the present time the very extreme limit for decisive action that must be taken along a number of lines beyond simply the preservation of our water resources. It has much to do with the conservation of our agricultural lands, it has much to do with the provision of parkland and recreation.

We have all read with interest in the past year the series of articles in the *Globe and Mail* about the desecration of the Credit valley and there is no doubt that this desecration by private development will go on in other river valleys unless this hon. Minister has enacted statutes on pollution with teeth in them. He must select the authority that is going to act in the river valleys so there will not be overlapping and multiplicity, and I submit to him that there is more room for assistance to the people of Ontario in this new department than any other. He has his work cut out for him. I wish him luck.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The chair recognizes the member for Niagara Falls. He has tried to rise several times, but I would like to suggest to him if he intends to speak more than a minute or two, to adjourn the debate at this time.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House I will just say what we are going to do tomorrow. There have been some remarks here which have led me to believe that perhaps I was not understood yesterday. I said yesterday that we would go on with second readings on the order paper and then go to the Throne debate, and I repeat that for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister, is it his intention tomorrow to complete the discussion of this bill on second reading?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Yes, I will call this debate as the first order when we reach the orders of the day. We will complete it, no matter how many speakers there are who still wish to speak.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, January 31, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the east gallery students from Our Lady of Fatima Separate School and C. B. Parsons Junior High School, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, the amendments contained in this bill are to bring the Act up to date with the changes made in the corporate status of municipalities by reason of dissolutions, amalgamations and annexations.

THE GAME AND FISH ACT, 1961-62

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Game and Fish Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this bill is routine in nature, making certain amendments to sections of the bill relating to game and to licensing and will, I anticipate, go to the new committee on resources, game, mines and so forth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have a question that I would like to ask of the hon.

Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) that might clear up some difficulties that arose in the debate yesterday.

Has the Niagara Regional Development Association requested assistance from The Department of Agriculture to carry out any part of its work in the region; if so, what was the disposition of the request?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, the director of ARDA, the agriculture rehabilitation director, was asked for an opinion by telephone as to whether a regional economic and resource development study proposed by the Niagara Regional Development Association would be eligible for ARDA assistance, this is assistance under The Agriculture Rehabilitation Development Act. The Niagara Regional Development Association was advised that such a proposed study would not be considered eligible, because the information requested is already available in reports that have recently been completed or are in the process of survey, by the government of Ontario and various agencies; for instance, the economic survey of Niagara region, 1963, that was prepared by The Department of Economics and Development, dealing with this very matter.

There is a land use and geographic survey or study that was completed on Louth township in 1957, which I believe was completed under the auspices of The Department of Agriculture. I believe it was Professor Krueger of Waterloo University who did that study on Louth township. Right now there is a study underway and a report pending for the Niagara Region Conservation Authority on resource development programmes for that region, and it is being prepared, I understand, by The Department of Lands and Forests. The land capability for agriculture study is being conducted by the soil science department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph for the counties in this particular region in 1964; this is a proposed study.

Now we, I think, would agree with our ARDA director when he advised the people,

when the inquiry came to him by telephone from the Niagara Regional Development Association, that in view of the studies that he knew had already been completed or were underway, that it would be inadvisable to consider a further expenditure for a study that had been proposed by them. I think this is a very reasonable reason why he turned this down.

Mr. Nixon: Thanks.

Supplementary to that, is there any thought that ARDA, the responsibility for ARDA, will be moved from The Department of Agriculture?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, the answer is no, to my knowledge there has been no thought given to that.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make a short statement about the Ontario souvenir industry.

My hon. colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) and I wish to announce the holding of an Ontario souvenir industry exhibition, sponsored by our two departments at the Canadian National Sportsmen Show in Toronto from March 13 to 21. My hon. colleague will have something to say about the economic effects of the domination of the Ontario souvenir market by imported goods. I would like to point out to the House the importance from the point of view of tourism of developing a sound domestic industry in the souvenir gift field.

I and my department are constantly receiving complaints from travellers about the difficulty of buying authentic souvenirs in Ontario. These complaints are well founded. Many stores catering to the tourist trade do not bother to stock the Ontario-made items which are available. Some manufacturers have tried and failed to enter the field on a commercially successful basis. The industry in its manufacturing, distributing and retail aspects is a confused one. Many of the problems may be due to lack of communications between the different levels in it.

In any case, the result is really a ridiculous situation. We want people from outside the province and Ontario people travelling in our own province, to take home with them souvenirs which mean something and which have some connection with the province, our history, our character, our beauty and our life. Last year, an Ontario souvenir handicraft competition and exhibition was held.

While it was not entirely successful—the problem goes quite deeply and will not be easily solved—it accomplished a great deal in arousing and focusing public attention on the situation. We found that the people of the province had strong feelings about the need for Ontario souvenirs. Press, radio and television support was overwhelming.

This year's exhibition has a different name from last year's and places greater emphasis on commercial aspects of the industry than last year's did. Our intention is to bring the Ontario souvenir gift industry in all its phases to the attention of the public and the trade and thereby correct the situation which is a cause of annoyance and disappointment to travellers and to all who are proud of our province.

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, the reason for my department's participation in the Ontario souvenir industry show at the exhibition is easy to understand.

Every year \$33 million are spent in this province on souvenir gift items imported from other countries. That is three-quarters of the total amount spent on such items. My department is deeply and successfully involved in a programme of increasing manufacturing in Ontario in all fields and this is a field where the opportunities are indeed great.

We realize that trade is a two-way street, but surely it makes sense that souvenirs of the province should really originate in this province. If they do not, it means that manufacturers and craftsmen in Ontario do not have a firm grip on what should be their natural and logical market. It means that the province has missed the economic benefits which greater sales of Ontario-made souvenirs could have generated.

We expect to show hundreds of items made by manufacturers, craftsmen, skilled Indian workers on remote reserves, from companies and individuals across the province who are active in the souvenir field.

The talent and capacity to produce good souvenirs exist in this province. Problems of price, supply, distribution and attitudes have to be met and solved.

The souvenir industry divides logically into two segments, large-scale manufacturing and small-scale handicrafts. Both are very important. Last year handicrafts had the greater emphasis. They will be prominent again this year, but greater emphasis will be placed on souvenirs that can be produced in quantity. There is a need for larger quantities and

greater varieties to satisfy the tourists who want to take home something inexpensive, but representative of this province. Prizes will be offered at the exhibition in order to stimulate design, craftsmanship and manufacturing.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. members here today will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this show.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a statement regarding Grade 13.

During recent years, very considerable study has been given to the increasingly difficult problem of having the Grade 13 examination results announced at a date early enough to enable the candidates, their parents and the admitting officials of universities and other institutions of higher learning to make their plans for the following year.

With the concurrence of the university matriculation board and the co-operation of the teachers who participate in the marking, the department has introduced a number of changes which have made it possible to maintain approximately the same release date for the examination results, despite the fact that the number of papers has more than doubled since 1956. This year, 1964, will see an estimated 236,000 papers, 28,000 more than last year. It is obvious that the programme of changes in procedure which has been introduced gradually over the years must now be considerably accelerated. At this point I should like to make three comments which are relevant to the problem.

First, an examination which calls for mainly essay-type answers, rather than so-called short or objective-type answers, gives good emphasis to the organization and presentation of ideas and to good writing in general. A great many, indeed I believe the majority, of Ontario teachers feel that complete dependence upon the short answer questions would produce an adverse effect upon teaching in our schools.

Second, it is important to retain the close supervision and careful checking of the marking as it progresses in order that the answers of all candidates may be treated in an equitable manner. Where so many scholarships and bursaries and admissions to institutions of higher learning frequently depend upon the difference of two or three marks, it is important that everything possible should be done to ensure uniform marking standards. This necessity for uniformity in marking adds to the time required for the work.

Third, it should be kept in mind that while

the number of Grade 13 teachers is increasing at a rate somewhat comparable to the increase in the number of candidates, it does not necessarily follow that there is a comparable increase in the number of teachers who are available for marking duties. Many of the highly competent teachers are required for the staffs of departmental summer courses, of college of education courses, and of the summer schools operated by the various teachers' federations for their members and by school boards for their own pupils.

Other teachers take advantage of the opportunity to improve their own academic and professional standing during the summer months. The departmental committee on Grade 13 examinations has been responsible to a large degree over the past five years for the measures that have kept the release date of the examination results within reasonable bounds. The changes made as a result of the committee's recommendations include: the limited use of the more quickly marked objective-type questions on some of the papers; greater use of clerks for some of the clerical operations formerly carried out by teachers, who thus have more time for actual marking; the use of electronic data processing equipment for the tabulating of marks, the preparation of certificates and the sending of lists of results direct to the universities.

In addition, the university matriculation board in 1960 appointed a committee comprising representatives of the universities, the department, and the secondary schools to study the examination system with a view to earlier release of the results. This committee received submissions from several organizations and from over 400 individuals who were directly concerned with the instructional programme in the schools and the universities.

A major result of the committee's work was the decision to reduce the number of papers to be written by each candidate. This will not only reduce the time required for marking, but also will bring about certain educational advantages. It has already been announced that in 1965 there will be one three-hour paper, instead of two two-and-one-half hour papers, in each of the languages excepting English and Français. The plan includes measures to safeguard the time allotment for the study of languages in the schools and to keep teachers informed regarding the relative emphasis to be placed upon the various aspects of the course.

In 1966 there will be one three-hour paper in biology, based on the revised combined course, in place of the present two papers in botany and zoology.

In 1967 two papers are planned in mathematics in place of the present three, with the problems paper being retained as an extra paper.

While departmental and university matriculation board's studies have been progressing, numerous studies of a somewhat similar nature have been carried out by various organizations which are concerned with the problems of Grade 13. It will be recalled that in 1963 the Grade 13 departmental examinations began a week earlier than usual and the marking of the papers began about the middle of June. This plan enabled the department to release the results as early as the first of August.

However, neither the principals nor the school boards were entirely satisfied with the arrangement as it interfered to a degree with the existing programme within the school. Accordingly, the early writing and marking is not being used this year.

For the examinations of 1964, the committee on Grade 13 examinations presented several proposals for consideration. The principal suggestion was that part of each answer paper be marked in the schools by the Grade 13 teachers, who would use a uniform marking scheme prepared under the direction of the department. This marking would be subject to checking in Toronto during the regular marking period in July.

The committee was of the opinion that if Grade 13 examinations continue in their present form, some local marking will be inevitable and that for several reasons this is a good year in which to begin.

A further suggestion for two-hour papers instead of two-and-one-half hour papers was not considered possible for 1964.

These proposals were presented for consideration and comment to five organizations: the Association of Directors of Education, the Association of Secondary School Superintendents, the Ontario School Trustees' Council, the Ontario Secondary School Headmasters' Association, and the Ontario Teachers' Federation. While some of the groups expressed their willingness in the circumstances to have the plan of local marking the part of each paper tried, others were quite reluctant to support this radical change which might endanger some of the traditional safeguards of the examination.

I should say at this point, Mr. Speaker, that all of the recent Grade 13 studies of which I have heard, none has dealt with examinations alone. It is obvious that in Ontario there is a large body of informed opinion which

believes that while a good deal can be said in favour of Grade 13, it is urgent that consideration be given to a review of this particular year of secondary education. A special committee of the university matriculation board, to which I referred earlier, summed up much of the current thought when it said in part:

There is much evidence at our disposal that the senior matriculation year should be not only a better liaison between secondary school and university than it is but also a richer educational experience for all students, whether they propose to go either to university or directly to some form of employment. This experience might be provided by the incorporation of a less restrictive prescription of courses, by the encouragement of wider reading, and by more exercise in analysis and synthesis. The examination should be such as to measure intellectual power and the understanding of a subject rather than detailed factual knowledge.

After consideration of the whole situation, I have come to the conclusion that the time is opportune for comprehensive study of the nature and function of the Grade 13 year in our educational system. Accordingly, I am naming a committee which will be representative of the department, the schools, the universities, and the school boards, to look into this question and to recommend for my consideration any changes which appear to be necessary and advisable in the Grade 13 year, including the examinations.

Since the study is to be made and since, consequently, some change in the future nature of the examinations might easily result, I have decided not to introduce local marking this year. Accordingly, the main body of markers will report for duty on Monday, June 29, which is the usual date.

Since this plan avoids the shortening of the school year and the problem of double pay, which caused some dissatisfaction last year, I am hopeful that the school boards, the directors, superintendents, principals, heads of departments, and the teachers will feel disposed to do everything they can to make available a sufficient number of markers for this year.

The appointment of the committee to study this very important phase in the education of our young people, gives promise of providing a permanent solution to many of the problems of Grade 13. Consequently, I hope that all concerned, particularly the candidates, the parents, the registrars and other admitting officials, will accept with some tolerance the

fact that the release date for the results is not likely to be as early as it was last year.

It is my hope that the committee will be able, with the assistance of the excellent studies which have been made in the past four or five years by departmental curriculum revision committees and other groups that I have mentioned, to make a report to me by June 1 of this year.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased that the hon. Minister has taken the subject of Grade 13 in hand. However, I am most disappointed he has mentioned that they are not going to be marking locally.

Mr. Speaker: Would the member like to ask the Minister a question?

Mr. Newman: Yes. Has the hon. Minister taken into consideration the marking locally of the papers of those students who are not applying for scholarships? In that way he would find that the burden in the Toronto area in marking would not be as heavy; and the marks could possibly be presented to the students that much earlier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, this proposal, among many others, has been taken into consideration by the department. There are several others that are of some interest but, as I said in my statement, I felt in view of the fact that this study is being made—and it is a study that I think is very necessary—and with the possibility of some changes in Grade 13, that this is not the year to introduce measures which may or may not solve the problem we have in Grade 13. I would like to look forward to something of a more permanent nature.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The fourth order. Resuming the debate on the motion for second reading Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Department of Energy Resources Act.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES ACT

(continued)

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon when Bill No. 19 was presented to the House, I took it for granted that because only two words were changed in that particular commission there would be no debate whatsoever. I felt that, at that time, I would not interject with what I had to say. However, I might say that it has been changed from The Department of

Energy Resources to The Department of Energy and Resources Management. So you had added “and” and “management”.

We spent all afternoon discussing that bill. The government took it on themselves, Mr. Speaker, to present two papers, and well prepared too, I might say, by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett) and the hon. member representing the water resources commission (Mr. Root). Then we had the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) step in during the dying moments of the afternoon to pick up some press, too, and also found the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) getting involved. Finally, as you kept barbing us over here, I felt that as one who knows a little about water resources and the Hydro commission, as well as your regional development group—having sat on that commission for nine or ten years—I should interject, for what they are worth, my comments.

Now then, I might say I am not going to prejudice this government because the people gave it a good majority, Mr. Speaker, but there has been a discussion here whether it is a 20-year government or a two-year government. I have not determined which. If you bring it down to a two-year government, there are times when I think you treat us as a group of two-year-olds over here, who know no more than just that. But then again we must reverse this thing, Mr. Speaker, and I know I am off the subject for a moment, but I want to clear the wind a bit. When you make reference to a two-year-old, are you making reference to a horse or an egg? I am willing to reserve my decision on that, but before this session is out we might determine that in our own minds.

However, the hon. Minister of Agriculture got to his feet and said that this government spent \$100 million on 112 projects. Am I right on the figures? Do you want to correct me on that?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): I will check on that.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): That is pretty good, anyway. The hon. member should go ahead.

Mr. Bukator: One hundred and twelve projects and \$100 million involved. I know of four of these projects. In the first instance, when the water resources commission was established, I was the reeve of Chippawa at that time and we came to it for financing of the disposal plant we built. We felt it was necessary to clean up pollution, so we presented our proposal to Dr. Berry, who said

it was a good idea. The commission was just starting out. However, rather than get it logged with water resources, we felt it would have been much cheaper for the municipality to issue its own debentures and build its own establishment.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Why did you not?

Mr. Bukator: We did.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Yes, that is the answer.

Mr. Bukator: That takes care of number one. Bertie township built a waterworks plant and I am awfully sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member from the waterworks commission, who gave the submission here because maybe he could put me on the right track. I can assure you, gentlemen, if I am wrong, I can easily admit it. I am not beyond making mistakes too.

It is nice to see the hon. member back.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Glad to oblige.

Mr. Bukator: We were there. It reminds me of that TV programme, *This Was The Week*—

An hon. member: Now, now, *That Was The Week That Was*.

Mr. Bukator: *That Was The Week That Was*. Now you have put me right. We have finally got to it. The year that was. I believe the chairman of that committee, at that time, oh no, the representative of the government, Mr. Snyder, attended an opening in Bertie township. The waterworks plant there was financed by the water resources commission. Now then, if the hon. Minister of Agriculture is right, you would take from what he said yesterday afternoon that this is paid for by the province.

Let me put the record straight, if you will. The commission comes into the picture after the municipality hires the engineer, or picks the engineer that it wants, because the government does not want to be dictatorial. However, the commission approves the engineering firm that lays out the work. The job is completed and the commission pays the bill. The municipality issues the debentures and gives them to you and, in turn, buys them back. In other words, the taxpayers of that municipality pay for that operation. After they have paid for it, then you hand the reins over to them, in 20 years or whenever the debt is paid. But that is not paid for by the province of Ontario.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That is right.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I did not say it was.

Mr. Bukator: Well, we have cleared two points. We have cleared one with the hon. Prime Minister himself, and have cleared one with the hon. Minister of Agriculture. He says I did not say that the government paid it. Now then, you need not take the credit for something that you did not do.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is right.

Mr. Bukator: Point number three. The city of Niagara Falls built a large disposal plant. Now I do not know whether it was through the water resources commission or not, but I think it involves a figure of something like \$5 million. However, I can assure you that the taxpayers of that city will be paying the bill, not the commission.

I remember the hon. Minister of Energy Resources getting to his feet here in the House of Commons some four or five years ago and saying that we built some 16,000 homes, by way of comparison, Mr. Speaker. We built some 16,000 homes in this province and I, before I was elected to the Legislature, built my own home, made my own down payment and was fortunate enough to get someone to take a mortgage on my place—even a politician—and I was paying my own bill. Finally I came into the Legislature and I find out that the province of Ontario built me a house. Now I was not in a position to get my hand into the pork barrel, if there is a pork barrel—I have not seen it yet.

An hon. member: Oh, there is one.

Mr. Bukator: But I did not have anything from this province to thank it for and I tell you that the village of Chippawa, the town of Fort Erie, recently, Mr. Member of the water resources commission, built a lovely establishment, and we were there again for tea and biscuits and publicity and pictures in the paper. The only thing I feel sorry about is that they did not have our picture in on that one. I do not know what happened.

Mr. Root: We were sabotaged.

Mr. Bukator: They wanted to keep the politicians out. However, the town of Fort Erie is paying the shot there. Now then let us come down the river a little farther.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Going over the falls there.

Mr. Bukator: No, down the river. We have got out of the lake and are coming down the river. The beautiful Niagara River that was, until Hydro got tangled up with it and now it is no more—that is in certain areas. If you have an east wind that pushes the water back up into the lake so that the Niagara River naturally recedes, and with your new treaty where you can take all of the water that you want into the tunnels for the United States and Canada to develop power—and rest assured we need it, you have come to the place where you have taken the water off the bottom. The wind pushes it back up the lake and you find that many homes which are ordinarily taking water out of the river, Douglastown being one that gets water out of the Black Creek, find themselves within the last week or two without any water whatsoever. You can blame it on the records—they claim that the water has never been so low in this particular province for 130 years—you have the necessary gadgets that you can prove that by. But I can remember before Hydro built those tunnels that we were never short of water in that period.

It is only natural that if the good Lord sends the water one way by an easterly wind and you take it off of the bottom, then the water will recede, and these are established facts. Below the Horseshoe Falls the water receded some 18 feet—that is about the figure I think—sometimes less than that. Now, sir, where we had the mighty turbulent waters, where we had the beautiful whirlpool, today you have a stagnant pool.

According to this treaty in the summertime they must allow to go over that beautiful Horseshoe Falls 100,000 cubic feet per second—that is during the summer months, after April. And when you sit there and watch that water finally tumbling over those rocks that are exposed through the night, you find there is sufficient water to make it look like a falls again, and the whirlpool begins to do what it ordinarily did for hundreds of years. You have ruined one of the finest tourist attractions in the world by taking these waters on your second treaty.

You have built a control dam on the Niagara River to control the water. You ought to see the ice jam we have there now. If ever the ice reaches the point where it floods out the people of Chippawa, where I happen to live, it may make some people happy. But you can rest assured that that particular condition was brought about by Hydro.

So we do not have quite as much fresh

water as you said we had yesterday. You have destroyed the natural beauty of the Horseshoe Falls, you have ruined the rapids of the great Niagara River down to Queens-ton—mind you, when the water comes back, since the hon. member seems to be interested, into the lower Niagara again it comes to its natural level; naturally, the water comes in, develops its power, goes down in by Queens-ton and Lewiston and continues on in its natural form again.

However, I wanted to make the record straight on the disposal plants. This government should not take any credit for them at all. I can say that water resources are doing a good job, yes. They are assisting; they are bringing their experts in; and they finance when a municipality cannot get sufficient money because its credit has deteriorated to the stage where it cannot borrow any more; so the water resources steps in. But, mind you, if that municipality could afford to run its own show I assure you it could run it far cheaper than it does through water resources.

For all this damage you have done there should be some compensation—and I speak to the new hon. Minister of Energy, Mr. Speaker, but especially to the hon. Prime Minister himself. I would believe that of all the tourists who come into our area, by the many avenues that they can come into the country, by the three or four bridges in our area, from coast to coast you may say, many eventually wind up at Niagara Falls.

In view of that—as a matter of fact they are moving the water so that if you are bird watchers, please come to Niagara Falls; we want you. The rocks are exposed and we have thousands and thousands—yes, I would say hundreds of thousands—of sea gulls. We have gull islands only until they let the water over again and the poor things have to go up the river and swim. So if you like birds bring your binoculars along and look over the mess of these islands that you have created; man-made islands; and of this the hon. members should be proud.

What I am going to draw to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister is that internationally controlled water dam—waterworks, call it what you like—that was built up in the Niagara River by the American corps of engineers—I believe that is what they call themselves in the United States—and your people. They have done an excellent job. This was a job that I would think would be unbelievable; to get into those fast waters and establish this control dam, which is a fine looking structure. See, I give the government credit; it is a fine looking structure.

If you are going to name that particular dam—because at the moment it is called the international control works or control dam—one of the greatest men that ever lived in this world of ours was John F. Kennedy, so I ask the hon. Prime Minister to consider the possibility of naming that the John F. Kennedy Control Dam. It is an international dam, a dam that was built by two great nations, by engineers who know their way around, and have proved that by the very fact that they could establish it in those turbulent waters between two countries which have lived so close together for 150 years. Mr. Speaker, they should be recognized.

This government has built something here that even I give it credit for; and that is something, coming from the Opposition. That should be, and I wish the hon. Prime Minister would take this into his consideration. I was asked to write to the hon. Prime Minister. I felt, however, that by writing a letter, with all the letters that he gets, there may be a chance that he would not have noticed it, for a while that is; and I do have the opportunity of presenting it to the House. I do believe that particular control dam should be named the John F. Kennedy dam, named after one of the greatest presidents the United States has ever had.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Kent West.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my comments to the principle of the bill which is before the House now. When we ended up yesterday there was some discussion with regard to consistency and consistency is somewhat akin to constancy, and far be it from me—a bachelor member of this House—to dwell overlong on constancy. But I would say this, Mr. Speaker: yesterday we had a further example of the lack of consistency from the Liberal Party in which the hon. member for Downsview started off the debate by saying that he thought that the Ontario Water Resources Commission should remain under the supervision of The Department of Municipal Affairs; and towards the end of the afternoon the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said that his party would support this bill as he thought it was a good move.

I think the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) should, somewhere along the line, straighten away this matter of inconsistency so that we all may know just where the Liberal Party stands on this bill.

I come from the riding of Kent West, which is an agricultural riding, and which is

vitaly concerned with the principles of this bill. I have been a member of a conservation authority and I take particular interest, not only because I am from an agricultural area, in this bill. It seems to me in particular that we are dealing with the matter of water and we are dealing, I think, in this area with two particular fields. We are dealing, Mr. Speaker, with domestic water supply and we are also dealing with farm water supply, and I think that the two areas are somewhat separate.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that neither problem is as yet critical in my riding. It was dealt with at some length by the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin yesterday afternoon in the House. I do not propose to elaborate on his comments, but I am pleased to note that the Ontario Water Resources Commission has made this House fully cognizant of the problems of the lack of water and the falling water table in Kent West.

During the debate yesterday there were a great number of suggestions as to how we can retain the supply of water and, in particular, cut down the spring run-off. I would endorse a study of all these suggestions. Also mentioned were small dams, the continuing programme to reduce the pollution of the water, the increased acquisition of conservation areas, woodlots and in particular, the suggestion which was advanced by the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin, the retention of swamp lands.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that in my riding, if we are to accomplish these things, I think the government may have to give consideration to increasing assistance, if we are to have a continuation of the acquisition of woodlots and/or swamp lands.

Land in my riding and the riding which adjoins me often sells for in excess of \$500 an acre. The farm people, whom I have the honour to represent, are very loath to turn this land over to woodlots or to leave it as swamp land, and it may well be that the government will have to consider, or may have to consider, increased assistance so that this very desirable programme will be achieved.

I was very pleased, Mr. Speaker, to see the hon. Minister of Agriculture taking part in the debate yesterday. It seems to me that if this new approach by the government, the co-ordination of the work of the water resources commission and the work of the conservation authorities branch, is to receive its fullest benefit, then The Department of Agriculture and, in particular, the ARDA section, must play a very full part in this programme. These

people in The Department of Agriculture are the people who are most familiar with the farm water supply problem. I would hope that the hon. Minister of this new department would see fit to consult often and closely and work with the officials of The Department of Agriculture.

In brief, Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in congratulating the government on this switch in government departments and in bringing them together.

Mr. Singer: Why?

Mr. McKeough: I think it is a good step and it has been endorsed in part by the hon. member's party. I think that the bringing together of these two departments of government and placing them under The Department of Energy Resources will continue the strong leadership which the government has been giving in the field of water resources management. And I would again point out that this may require from the government increased assistance of one sort or another, most of all it will require continued leadership.

This is a big problem, it is a serious problem, and this move by the government would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, to be another step in the continuing effort of this government to meet this problem, and meet it head on.

Mr. Speaker, this is my first speech in the House and I close by congratulating you on your election to your high office.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, the hon. member for Niagara Falls, has pointed out in his address, it seemed to me a very simple bill and should not have taken all the time and effort that was spent on research by the other side. It would seem to me again, in this labour of getting out this bill, the elephant brought forth a mouse.

In my address to this House earlier I referred to that very basic resource of water, and we have just heard about the very wonderful job that the Ontario Water Resources Commission has done. But it seems a strange thing to me that on May 18 we find in the *Globe Magazine* an article by the former general manager of the water resources commission, Dr. A. Berry, in which he talks about squandered water, and the article goes on that we must do things, we must store water, we must consider pollution, and all these things. After seven years, we find it is now a must!

But there is one thing that hon. members

very well know, in northern Ontario many of our watersheds are denuded of forest life and we frequently get flooded conditions. How in heaven's name are we going to get conservation authorities—for example, in the Nipissing watershed, the Sturgeon River watershed, where we have had floods from time to time, and very serious ones in 1960; and the river flows through an area where there are about 90-odd unorganized townships? How then, if the government sets up a conservation authority where many of the projects will be built in unauthorized townships, how is the government possibly going to finance them when these do not contribute anything? So I seriously suggest to the hon. Minister that he consider some legislation so that not only in my own area, but in other areas of northern Ontario, if one wants to set up conservation authorities they will not be an unnecessary burden on the municipalities.

Finally, as hon. members very well know, I was going to read a long article here following the government side on more water and particularly the scheme of the Kierans brothers. It seems fantastic now, but a few years ago space travel was considered fantastic. I strongly urge the hon. Minister and the Cabinet to consider very closely the scheme of the Kierans brothers, so that the water that now flows to James Bay and Hudson Bay eventually may go through—I do not want to argue with my hon. colleague from Niagara Falls, Mr. Speaker, but I think we might call that grand canal the J. F. Kennedy canal—when the waters from the Hudson Bay and James Bay will flow down into Lake Huron there will be control dams at Mattawa and then through the height of land in the vicinity of North Bay and down into the Georgian Bay and on to Lake Huron.

An hon. member: How about Lake Superior?

Mr. Troy: Well, the hon. member's lake is controlled and the area at Sault Ste. Marie does not lose as much, it can be controlled there; but Lake Huron, for example, I understand last year was 18 inches below its normal level. Any time there is a reduction in the level of the lake it is certainly going to affect the transportation industry, the shipping in the Great Lakes. As hon. members very well know, there is a tremendous amount of water being drained off by Chicago and American cities, so that eventually some day, maybe not in my time, there will be this grand canal and we will be able to sell the water to the United States. So I think if the hon. Minister has not already

done so—we got short shrift last year from the former Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) when we made this proposal and when the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) had made it in other years—I think serious consideration must be given, with the federal government, with the province of Quebec and with American authorities in regard to this grand canal scheme of the Kierans.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I am rising in this debate on two points. The first was that with the avalanche of speakers after the Parliament had adjourned, I talked to one of them, perhaps I was a little uncharitable in my commendation on his speech. I understand that the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin had got all those statistics about the precipitation, or whatever it was that he was talking about, speaking about the 1800's and many other things, that he dug these facts out all himself.

The other point, sir, that I wanted to mention is that, we are for water. I would say that we are consistent in this, and I would suggest Mr. Speaker, to the hon. member for Kent West, who spoke previously, that where the government has shown consistency is in their inconsistency. He suggests that this new change of name was a good step. May I tell him that they have walked and marched a long way. There were many steps until this water resources has finally found a home. Our concern, mainly, is that this should be the last step in connection with the place that water resources should be.

As I listened to the speeches I noticed that —am I being corrected with respect to this—that the hon. Minister from Huron (Mr. MacNaughton) read us a speech, in his modest way, that he had made in 1959. I think that in this he was pointing out that he was a sort of modern Noah, in that he was suggesting at that time that there should be amalgamation of resources. I do not know what his point was in this except that he wanted to stamp himself as the author in finally, in 1964, getting a home for water resources.

I would also say that the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Speaker, as I heard him speak I could not help thinking back to the debate I listened to when the hon. Mr. Bill Nickle stood up at that time. I think, and in the empire which he had then, water resources was included, and he spoke with the same fluency and desire to keep an empire. I always felt with the hon. Bill Nickle he was a man with a great deal of charm, I felt when I came to the House first, Mr. Speaker,

I saw here an empire that he had and when I was sitting in the House at that time that the empire was gradually vanishing, like the Roman empire. Among the vanishing parts was that of water resources.

However, we have another partition taking place and I congratulate the hon. Minister who is in charge of water resources that he is building up this new empire. I hope it will be more permanent than the hon. Billy Nickle's empire was in water resources.

But I say this, the point that we have been consistent about is that we do not want to see this constant shuffling of departments; and this is the point that the hon. member for Downsview was making.

The second point which he was making—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: The second point that he was making—

Interjection by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Thompson: The second point that he was making, and which I am trying to make, sir, was that we are concerned about the role of commissions. Now the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, has said that this is an old argument of the Opposition to bring up the idea that commissions do not report to the people through the Legislature. He said that we bring up an argument with respect to commissions that they are not as democratic as if they were in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Roberts. Mr. Speaker, I really said that it is an old ploy on the part of the Opposition to try to give the impression that this government is always hiding things. Now that is what I said, and I followed this by saying that the affairs of this commission would be studied by the committee on government commissions.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Speaker, I had been interested in that we have talked about the Gordon report that has been made with respect to the organization and I was interested in the previous Prime Minister's, hon. Mr. Frost's remarks when he introduced the findings of the Gordon report. If I can read from that, sir, it was on February 1, 1960, and the Prime Minister of that time said and I quote:

Mr. Speaker, the problem we have discussed in this House, and the problem with which we have been very much concerned over many years, is the matter of

making boards and commissions—which I say are inevitable—responsible to the assembly, to the people and to the government.

I also say this, that perhaps one of the weaknesses of parliamentary government—and I am not saying anything new, I have often said this before in this House and elsewhere—one of the weaknesses of parliamentary government has been the tendency to concentrate powers in the executive in the Cabinet without regard to the membership of the House. That is something we have often heard discussed.

May I say, sir, that the Prime Minister of previous times is really saying what my hon. colleague, the hon. member for Downsview, was saying. We are concerned that there should not be an increasing growth of these commissions. We are concerned that such things as the resources of our province should have to report to the Legislature and be thoroughly examined by the Legislature and, as he suggested, perhaps they should be a branch rather than a commission.

I want to again say the two points that we were making were: one, in connection with the constant shuffling that is taking place with respect to government departments I could, sir, just mention that a couple of days ago we had a situation of a lonely orphan, the apprenticeship branch, illogically placed in The Department of Labour instead of being within the ambit of The Department of Education. Similarly we see many other situations of departments moving around and being illogically placed.

This was the concern of the Gordon report. The Gordon report was suggesting the principles of administration and when I am talking of the Gordon report, the hon. leader of the new party (Mr. MacDonald) had suggested that—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Is that Walter Gordon?

Mr. Singer: That is the man.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He certainly indicated how feeble was his grasp of those principles when he brought his first budget in, all right.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Speaker, I should say that in connection with the report, the Gordon report—I could again read, for I happen to have the complimentary introductions with respect to Mr. Gordon and his report on the part of the former Prime Minister—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: I would say the purpose of this report and the principles that it laid down was that we should have some co-ordination in administration and the Gordon report, when it was introduced by the Prime Minister of former times, was said by him not to have gone into detail. It was not expected to and our point is this that if you had something like a Glassco report now—surely when we see the way departments are shuffled around, surely we can reach further and go into detail, and I think it could save the taxpayers a great deal of expense as well as get some logic into the whole operation of government.

The purpose of the Gordon report, sir, had been to give logic to government administration and I notice that an hon. Minister over there says with pride, we did not follow the Gordon report. In other words, he is suggesting we have not brought logic into this administration. Those were the points that we are making, sir. May I end again by assuring the hon. member who spoke before me that the Opposition is for the principle of water.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, those of us who are new in the House are learning somewhat rapidly that we can expect the unexpected and in this debate I think we are learning that lesson.

There are some remarks I want to make on this subject and I might as well make them at this time.

Since the dawn of history water has been of primary concern to mankind. Drought has always threatened his economic existence if not his very survival. And so in time of water shortage man has turned to the supernatural, either to blame or in supplication, or both. Rain-making through a variety of incantations has been one of the functions of the tribal chiefs and of the high priests who hoped that with enough volume of supplication they might persuade the deity to show favour and open the heavens to the parched earth beneath.

I notice by the morning paper that witchcraft is not ended in Ontario. A charge has just been laid in Hamilton, which harks back to what one would think would be a by-gone age.

Yesterday afternoon we saw the spectacle in this House of the chiefs of the Tory tribes, one after the other, utter their incantations on behalf of the water table. They called upon the water gods to fill the wells and the

reservoirs and bring relief to the dusty fields in this their province.

Well, sometimes incantations in the past were occasioned by a simple act of God. No rain came. At other times the carelessness of man was responsible. Man has an infinite capacity for plundering natural resources without any thought of the future. The Tigris and Euphrates Valley, as well as the northern border of the Sahara, are all too clear examples of what can happen when the forest cover is removed, and the swamps are dried up or drained. Then man wonders why the gods have withheld the bounties of the rain from his parched land.

We have a similar situation facing us today. Because over the years we have done the job here in Ontario of clearing the forests and removing the cover, the watersheds run the water off much more rapidly than they should—or did in the early days. Then we started to drain the swamps, and we even paid people or loaned them money to do it. As the cities grew and streets were paved, the run-off became even more rapid. Any engineer can tell us about that.

As this process went on measures should have been taken—we know what they are—to compensate for the swamps and the land that would soak up the water, and for the lack of forest cover. More than ten years ago this government was warned of this fact, the fact that danger was threatening.

The hon. Minister of Highways said yesterday that something was done after that report. Whatever it was, it certainly was not enough. The water table continued to recede and the danger increase.

Then came last summer and the usual thing happened. Having failed to do the things necessary to compensate for the run-off, having failed to build fast enough—to supply the dams, the farm ponds and water-works to arrest the rapid run-off—we raised the incantations. What we heard in this House yesterday was the rain gods being blamed for our plight, and effectively blamed. Three times we heard the figures.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: It is better now, it was raised by the tears—

Mr. Young: Fine, fine! We will add that and maybe it will bring up the water table. But the fault was not ours, we were told. What happened was simply that the rain god withheld his bounty. We heard that over the past few years precipitation was less than usual and last year things were pretty bad. The gods were to blame. Not enough rain came to satisfy the parched earth, and so

dust began to blow, and desperation was seen in the lush farming areas of Ontario.

But the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Pittock) punctured this illusion, so carefully built up by the chiefs. After he too had blamed the rain gods, he did something that is often done in the stables of the province, he kicked over the bucket, in this case it was a water bucket. He pointed out that actually enough rain had fallen to look after our needs, that the gods had not in fact withheld their bounty, but that our incredible lack of good conservation practices had really been responsible. This is what he pointed out to us, and I quote from the morning Toronto *Globe and Mail*:

Ontario uses less than one per cent of the rainfall that runs away at the rate of 100 gallons a day for each person in the province. If we can conserve only three-quarters of an inch from our average run-off of 11 inches of precipitation a year, we would have ample water, he said.

So it comes down to this: The water is falling, not as much as in previous years it is true, but more than enough if we had not removed the protective features that nature had provided. But there is still enough if we had substituted other devices for the protective covering that we have removed.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: What would the hon. member suggest?

Mr. Young: Well, we will come to that. The hon. Minister of Agriculture made an interesting remark yesterday, Mr. Speaker. He said that if drought last summer did nothing else—if I am quoting him correctly, I do not have *Hansard* yet—it brought forcibly to the attention of the government the situation that exists. And he pointed out the need for action.

It is interesting that the drought has brought forcibly to the attention of the government a situation that one of its own select committees outlined ten years ago. Perhaps that is par for the course—ten years for truth to seep through.

I know that something has been done. The hon. Minister of Highways has assured us that something has been done. But the select committee in those years pointed out the need for action and also stressed urgency. I think this urgency is the thing that this government has not quite comprehended.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture also pointed out with some pride, yesterday, something that had been accomplished in his own riding. He pointed out that the smallest

conservation authority in the province had done a real job in building up farm ponds. Farm ponds are one of the devices that my hon. friend advocates. If we can bring up the farm ponds in our province to a high enough number, it is going to help markedly in this job of raising the water table. I think our hon. friend opposite realizes this fact and so the hon. Minister of Agriculture says this has been undertaken.

But he made this significant remark, again I hope I am quoting him correctly: he said he is a member of the smallest conservation authority in the province. And then he said that, that this smallest conservation authority has built one-quarter of all the farm ponds in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: One-third.

Mr. Young: One-third—even worse. This is the record of this government after ten years of warning. That is the smallest conservation authority. Water is essential. Yet the smallest conservation authority has built one-third of all the farm ponds in Ontario. And farm ponds are pretty vital in this whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This is one conservation authority which put the emphasis on water.

Mr. Young: Good, and I think the hon. Minister deserves credit here—if he was the driving force behind this. Perhaps he can talk to some of his friends on the benches opposite and show them what can be done.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I do not want to infer that at all.

Mr. Young: The problem we have is a very simple one. Shifting a department or calling it by another name is not going to do the job. I remember, when I was a boy, that we always looked with happiness during dry spells when the moisture-laden east wind came blowing in over our province. But when the dry hot west wind came off the badlands we knew we were in for a bit of trouble.

I do not think all the hot air that blew with such great gusts through this chamber yesterday is going to solve the problem; and it is not going to solve it unless certain definite action is undertaken. We know the need; the need first of all is to build dams, to build the farm ponds, to multiply the storage areas where this water—which is now running off because of our lack of conservation in the past and because, perhaps, of the very on-going nature of our civilization and the need to clear land—can be held so it can seep down into the ground.

We must see to it that the swamp land we have is no longer drained, that it continues as a sponge and a feeder of the water table beneath.

We know these things but we are leaving them to other authorities to work out.

I stress this word management in the new department. We cannot leave it to other departments to give the lead and then follow on, because management has certain responsibilities here. The conservation authorities in this province, I think, are doing a good job within their financial limitations. They would do far better if a better financial arrangement was made. But even though they are doing this, I think the illustration of the hon. Minister of Agriculture yesterday shows the limitations here—where a third of the farm ponds are in his small authority. So we need more done along this line.

One of the problems the conservation authorities face is that they cannot control the pollution of our streams. This has to be done through the municipalities and, while the Ontario Water Resources Commission is there willing to help, so far it has not carried on the initiation that is necessary.

I have in my hands a report from the information service of the Ontario Water Resources Commission. It says that action is required by the responsible municipalities and individuals, as well as industries, to eliminate discharge of untreated water waste—both domestic and industrial—into the Welland River. The report covers surveys from 1959 to 1963.

Then, in the Toronto *Daily Star* of January 21, we have the headline:

POLLUTION CRISIS IN METRO BY 1980

Metro faces a severe water pollution by 1980 unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it, the Metro Regional Conservation Authority reported.

Pollution often reaches several hundred times levels accepted as safe by the Ontario Water Resources Commission. It showed that Metro standards for sewage treatment are behind those of other countries and may need to be raised. The Don and the Humber rivers are grossly polluted.

So the report said. It blamed the discharge of inadequately treated sewage. We know that, particularly to the west of the Metro planning area, where Metro is not responsible for initiating sewage treatment plants, that the headwaters of some of those small rivers and creeks are being polluted seriously by the effluent of other municipalities.

The job is a twofold one. This department

should immediately embark upon a programme to, first of all, maintain what it is doing. I think this is good as far as it goes, assisting municipalities and the conservation authorities to build the dams, put in the water treatment plants and all the rest of it. But it is almost useless for one or two municipalities along a stream or a river to put in their sewage disposal plants if the others do not do the same thing.

While this job is maintained, the second thing that must happen is for this department to begin now programmes which it will initiate and finance in co-operation, perhaps, with municipalities. But it must have the financial resources to pick out the most seriously polluted of our rivers where conservation work most needs to be done and, at a provincial level under this department, initiate and carry through this conservation work, while maintaining the kind of assistance which it is giving to the other municipalities and the conservation authorities.

Only by provincial action are we going to get the urgent job done. We can keep on fiddling as we have in the past—and the past ten years I think is an illustration of what this government has accomplished—not enough and not in time. And we are up against a serious problem.

So we are going to watch the action of this new department with interest. We hope that the torrent of words that flowed in this House yesterday will be matched by a torrent of water, falling, being conserved and not being allowed to run away, so that that torrent of water will be maintained behind the dams and in the reservoirs, and come up through the springs and the wells of this province to solve the problem which we face. So we look forward, Mr. Speaker, to results in this department and we hope that it will take seriously the job of management of the water resources of this province.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I am usually able to define the political manoeuvrings of the government opposite, usually able to assess their intent and purpose, but it must be that I am failing in those capabilities to some extent for I have not yet fully grasped the significance of the manoeuvring that went on on the government side yesterday in relation to this particular bill. I want to emphasize to the House, Mr. Speaker, that this was in reality a very simple bill, it was the second reading of the bill, it was properly moved by my friend, the hon. Minister from Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Simonett) and the bill itself simply changes, as my hon. friend

from Niagara Falls said, two words in the title of the new department.

Now the hon. Minister, quite properly, in his explanation on the second reading of the bill, told us that there was being transferred to this new department several segments of government, the Ontario Northland Railway, the conservation branch and the water resources commission.

Now there was no mention in my hon. friend's explanation of this transferral that there was to be any change in the make-up, in the legislation, in respect to any one of these segments of government. So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that at times yesterday you must have been moved, knowing your great powers of discernment and your desire for meticulous observance of the rules of debate, you must have been moved at times yesterday to declare that the discussion, the whole discussion, was completely out of order.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the only discussion that was in order yesterday had pertinent relevance to the bill itself, and the bill simply says that three existing units of government were being transferred from where they presently were to this new department promoted in the bill introduced by my hon. friend from Frontenac-Addington.

Now then, I would say to the House, and I think it should be said in case there is a repetition of what happened yesterday, Mr. Speaker, as soon as my hon. friend from Downsview completed his remarks, which were proper in every respect, surely we on this side of the House can support a bill and at the same time set out what in our judgment are the limitations of that bill. Surely we have not got to say that every "t" that is crossed and every "i" that is dotted meets with our complete approval. Surely that is our job in the House, to find out what in our thinking are the shortcomings of the bill, and that is what my hon. friend from Downsview pointed out, quite properly. It does not mean at all that we are not in favour of the principle of the bill or that we do not intend to support it.

But whatever it was, Mr. Speaker, my hon. friends unleashed on an unsuspecting and unappreciative Legislature a barrage of words, the like of which I have never listened to and I hope I do not have to endure again. Hon. Minister and private hon. member, one after the other, came into the House with prepared documents, written I do not suppose by themselves, but by someone anyway, who was quite competent in the art of writing, but he did not take into account the effect that the reading of his writing would have on the

hon. members of the Legislature. Each one of these hon. members, armed to the teeth with a sheaf of typewritten pages, started to read.

Well, now, I begin to wonder—hon. Ministers of the Crown, hon. members without portfolios, heads of commissions of the government, reading for an hour at a time from a prepared text that was completely out of order so far as its relation to the subject-matter under discussion — I found myself wondering, Mr. Speaker, whether we in this House were trying to promote the art, if it can be called an art, of reading long extracts of this and that, whether that was to take the place of what I always understood this Legislature was for, and that was a forum for public discussion, public debate, not for reading hours at a time from prepared manuscripts.

I would say this to you and to the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, if this is an innovation, and if he intends to pursue this innovation that he practised on we unwilling people on this side of the House yesterday, then I say to him this: we on this side of the House can also read and we will, if he is going to continue this sort of a manoeuvre that was practised yesterday, then we have or we will secure manuscripts, we will secure extracts from periodicals, we will read from books, Mr. Speaker, that have speaking relationship to the subject under discussion even though not a blood relation, we will read at just as great a length as my hon. friends opposite, because we are just as good readers as they are.

The trouble with all my hon. friends opposite is that not only can they not make a speech without reading, but they cannot read well. We are a long-suffering crowd on this side, but that we cannot stand. If they are going to inflict it on us, we will return the compliment, and mark my words, that is an absolute statement of fact.

My hon. friend, and I say this, started out this session, I thought, in a very good manner. I mean, I think he brought order where order did not exist before, he called private members' resolutions early in the debate and I thought we were going along swimmingly and having in mind the good conduct of the House. Well, we can swim after all the water we had yesterday, at any rate.

I just wanted to make this point clear. Yesterday my hon. friend departed from that. Up until yesterday we had reason to expect that we would consider a number of bills for a short time and then go into the debate

on the Speech from the Throne. Now, yesterday my hon. friend and his cohorts came into this House prepared to alter, prepared to alter, that plan of action.

Mr. MacDonald: It was a calculated breach of the rules.

Mr. Oliver: Now, if it was a calculated breach, as the hon. member for York South says, and if it was calculated to keep hon. colleagues of mine from speaking yesterday, then I say to my hon. friend that every one of my colleagues will speak in this House every time they want to speak and as long as they want to speak, even if we have to stay here until July. I say this, that as far as the bill itself is concerned we are in favour of the bill, there was no indication from anywhere that we are not; yesterday was just a sham battle on the part of my hon. friends opposite.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, we have been led far from the principle of the bill and I do not intend to address any remarks to the principles of this bill.

There are some other matters which the hon. leader of the Opposition has just raised which matters, perhaps, I should speak about. First of all, Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some inference from the other side that I controlled the debate yesterday. I will repeat, as I have repeated here many times, that I accept your rulings, Mr. Speaker, and if you did not find yesterday's debate out of order, I do not think it lies with me to decide that it was, and the debate having taken place under your direction and jurisdiction I accept this. I made it very clear at the beginning of the session that, when you were appointed Speaker, there would be no difficulty with your rulings as far as the government was concerned. I believe I can accomplish what I want in this House, within the rules of the House, and I am quite prepared to abide by them and to abide by your interpretation.

As regards the question of reading, of course, I rather have a suspicion at the back of my mind, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. leader of the Opposition is merely attempting to cover up rather an embarrassing position in which he finds himself by a long discussion about rules and debates and things that are far from the point at hand. However, I will comment upon his remarks as far as reading is concerned; traditionally, reading is, I believe, if we go back far enough, not permitted.

In fact, in the House of Commons at Westminster there are no desks. This makes it extremely difficult to read when you have no place to do so—as I have seen many hon. members of the Opposition and many hon. members on the government side do, and that is bring in a stack of *Hansards* so that they can get their reading material up close to their eyes. This is not an uncommon practice on all sides of the House.

I would say this: primarily reading is done by the newer members of the Legislature and I think we must have a good deal of tolerance and latitude in our approach to this particular problem. Certainly new members are not experienced, unless they have had experience in municipal councils and various other places—I read the first speech I ever delivered in this House and I am not ashamed of that because I was not aware of the rules or just what I would run into. We try to observe the rule that a maiden speech is not interrupted; sometimes this rule is not exactly observed, but I think we must take a rather lenient attitude towards the reading of documents.

From the government's point of view, I would point out that this Legislature is a place where we make statements of government policy which are of interest to all the people of the province. Such a statement, for instance, was read this morning by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis); such a statement was read by the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Auld)—until that bill gets third reading and Royal Assent the name of that department has not changed. This reading is bound to occur because there are necessary places in debate where such things can be done; it is traditional.

The government announces its position on various matters of interest to the people, and various policies in this manner. This is the way we tell the people of this province the direction in which the government is going. If the Opposition disagree with us they have the opportunity in debate, in estimates and so on, to state their disagreement; and I have never found any particular reluctance on their part to so state their disagreement.

But it does entail reading because these statements have to be accurate. We want them to be accurate, and we want a clear position of where we stand, because this government hides nothing and we are prepared to put these things in front of the people of the province so that they may understand where we stand and what we propose to do. So there will be a certain amount of reading from the government side

and, frankly, to deal with the final point made by my hon. friend when he said we will be here in July, that is a "me too-ism" because I believe that is the comment I used when there was some worry last year that we were going to finish too soon. I will stay here until August—because I am here anyway.

I would simply say, as far as the opinions that may be expressed by the hon. members of the Opposition are concerned, that I am delighted to listen to them whether they speak off-the-cuff or whether they read them. I have no interest whatsoever in how long they are. I will schedule the finish of this House to permit every hon. member to say everything he has to say on every conceivable subject whatsoever that comes before the Legislature.

I hope that we have this straightened out for the balance of the session and, Mr. Speaker, perhaps we could vote on the motion?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: The first order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, at long last I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment. I know of your record as an outstanding player and I am quite sure that the transition from the diamond to chief umpire of this House will further increase your stature.

To the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) may I say that I subscribe to the feeling that he is Everyman—a bit taller—and I commend him for the dignity he lends to this House as our Prime Minister for Ontario, Canada's leading province. The same thought goes for the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

Mr. Speaker, my first impressions of this House are hard to describe after 15 years in municipal government, but with the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Reuter) I do agree that we could all learn some decorum and dignity from municipal councils. I think we should be able to disagree without being disagreeable.

Sometimes it seems here that we choose sides and it is a battle of repartee across the

House. In fact, it is a lot like the situation in Coventry, England. When I was over there a pompous Englishman told me: "Over here in Coventry Lady Godiva rode a horse through the streets without any clothes on. She rode side-saddle, and half of the population were shouting 'hooray for our side'."

Mr. Speaker, most of us carry pictures of the things that we are proud of in our wallet, our wives or our children, and before revealing to this House some blatant political chicanery on behalf of the government, I would like to take a few moments very briefly of your time to paint a picture of the riding that I am very proud to represent, the riding of Grey North. I would like to point out, sir, the proud record of achievement of this great riding. Its great potential and the need for government attention is of paramount importance to me. Grey North, as you are probably all aware, most of you who are farmers by occupation, is about the largest producer of the finest beef cattle in the Dominion of Canada. It has fine dairy herds and mixed farming and covers an area comparable to from Hamilton to Oshawa in breadth, from the lakefront of Toronto north to Barrie. It is an area of rich farmland, fine forests, lakes, valleys; and the finest apples in the world, hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), are grown in the Beaver Valley and Thornbury-Clarksburg areas.

Owen Sound, the capital city of this area, is the home of more war heroes than any other county in Canada, such VC winners as Tommy Holmes, Colonel Currie and Billy Bishop; and it is a matter of record that more men and women leave to join Her Majesty's forces from Grey county than any other county in the Dominion of Canada. Owen Sound, as you all know, is the home of the famous great hockey team, Memorial Cup champs, the Owen Sound Mercuries, and the lacrosse Mann Cup champions.

In this rich farming area we have the thriving city of Owen Sound, which makes the largest steel propellers in the world—Black Clawson-William Kennedy and Sons—the home of RCA-Victor plant for television sets for all Canada, Russell Hipwell steel boats, Hobarts of Canada, Edwards of Canada, R.B.W.—all these firms are doing business on a world-wide basis from their base in Owen Sound. To support these industries we need an area trade school in the city of Owen Sound.

Further, Mr. Speaker, Owen Sound is the gateway to the north, a summer playground and a winter playground, and to develop this area we need a four-lane highway going north from Toronto or Hamilton.

In the beautiful town of Meaford, 20 miles to the east of Owen Sound on Georgian Bay, we have a healthy bustling town, boasting such industries as Amerock of Canada, Knight Manufacturing, Globe Knitting Mills, Bovell Brothers, to name a few. Adjacent to Meaford is the apple valley of Canada, the Thornbury and Clarksburg apple-growing region—the like of which apples are found no place else in the world. The hon. Minister of Agriculture told me yesterday, Mr. Speaker, that he thought that the experimental farms in Niagara Falls area was sufficient—not for experimental farms as far as apples are concerned.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is misquoting me. I said nothing of the kind. I said to the hon. member that there was Vineland experimental station that dealt with apples and I made no inference that it was sufficient nor that it would suffice for the Owen Sound area.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, the implication from the hon. Minister was that there was no need to discuss it, in his mind, because there was an experimental station for apples in the Niagara area. Now that is comparing, Mr. Speaker, the Niagara apples to Beaver Valley apples, like comparing Mr. MacNaughton to Sir John A. Macdonald. I will be after this matter before the House to see that we have in this area an experimental farm.

In this area we now have the finest ski area in the Dominion of Canada, the Blue Mountain ski area. It is a tribute to private enterprise that Joseph Weiler has built this area into a million-dollar corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I could speak for an hour or so on this great area, but in finalizing this part of my remarks, I wish to draw to the attention of this House that we have many needs for attention in this area that I will present to this House at a later date.

As Disraeli said a long time ago, politics is nothing but organized opinion. I would say to the hon. Prime Minister, we on this side of the House, my hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) and my colleagues, are going to organize opinion in this province to show the people of Ontario what his government truly is, a smug arrogant machine, built up with 20 years of political patronage and all its parasites.

Now let me show an example. In the Speech from the Throne, the hon. Prime Minister makes reference, on page 7, to the

activities of the Ontario Development Agency, the ODA. It says, and I quote:

It will be extended in the coming fiscal year through increased services to our industrial community.

It goes on to say the scope of this ODA, what it has done, in great figures of millions of dollars, in servicing some 600 industries. Those figures—I question where all these figures come from.

Now, while congratulating the government—and incidentally I will sincerely congratulate the government on this new appointment, the hon. Mr. Randall on his appointment—but in congratulating them on the intent and the idea behind this authority and at the same time questioning all these figures quoted, I would like to ask the government, and the hon. Prime Minister, if he plans to continue the operations of the ODA in the same manner as in 1963? If so, will it be used for political pump priming and expediency? I refer to a glaring piece of business, Mr. Speaker, which I believe was not in the public interest.

Last spring, many hon. members will recall, a loan was made to an Owen Sound industry. The first loan, I believe, made under this newly formed authority.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): The loan was guaranteed.

Mr. Sargent: Many in the House will recall that we in Owen Sound—and being aware that an election was in the offing when the loan was granted, it was well timed—were informed by the ODA top brass that it was a highly secret matter until the announcement was made in the House by the Minister. With great fanfare the announcement was made and to be perfectly frank, Mr. Speaker, regardless of who received the credit, we in Owen Sound were grateful to be able to put about 50 people to work. Geographically we have problems in getting industry. We were happy about this, but we had our own money in it too. To be completely fair, the Act itself was a credit to the hon. Prime Minister, his Minister and the government.

Loans to the industry in total amounted to about \$130,000. The interest was intense and the industry showed signs of getting on its feet. The firm was struggling and we were constantly working with them reviewing their sales picture, and Queen's Park had constant supervision too, up until election day, September 25. On September 26, the day after election, when the Conservative

candidate was defeated, the order came through to close the plant down.

This order came from Mr. Mitchell, the assistant to Mr. Echin, the director of the ODA. Where Mr. Echin got his instructions I do not know, but the day after the election, Mr. Speaker, some 50 people in Owen Sound lost their jobs and they are still unemployed. Now while commending the government to this point, I cannot condone as a member of this Legislature, the complete disregard for the rights of people and their jobs. I cannot condone the spending of \$130,000 of the money of the taxpayers of Ontario in an obvious effort to secure the election of the Conservative candidate. In brief, the deal was a good one up until September 25, election day. The day after election, it was not, it was washed out completely.

Now, Mr. Speaker, either the close-down order the day after the election was a striking coincidence or a blatant disregard of the public interest. Most of us, as public servants, would like to think that it was a coincidence. However, if it was not, it is a sad state of affairs when public money—not the Conservatives' money, it is public money—when public money can be used to serve political needs and be cut off like turning off a light switch.

I am not so naive, I would tell the hon. Prime Minister, to believe that one can take politics out of politics, but I do think there is an area for integrity. I cannot conceive of our hon. leader or anyone in our group openly admitting, to go about the country before an election and say if you will vote Conservative we will give you this and that—all across the province. The hon. Prime Minister is smiling, and admits this is what happens before an election.

The people who lost their jobs, Mr. Speaker, the people of Ontario, are entitled to an answer and I would like to ask the hon. Minister: if this was not a good deal why was the loan made? If it was a bad deal, why did they wait until the day after the election to close the plant and fire 50 people?

Mr. Speaker, the needs of the people of Ontario continue to be cut off; in reference on page 19 in the Speech from the Throne, with regard to municipal relief.

The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. members of his government should be aware that many municipalities of this province have approached the safe loan limit and are facing bankruptcy within three or four years unless immediate revision of taxing methods

are not finalized. The Ontario municipalities harbour the greatest concentration of wealth in the nation and have the least recourse of all levels of government to that wealth; and to say that municipalities cannot afford the things they need is absolutely false. The simple fact is that the money is going elsewhere to be spent, and when it gets back to the municipality there is little left.

There has been no revision in the basis of taxation since the year 1904, and in 1964 in the Speech from the Throne there is no promise of relief. We received the voluminous report of the second interim report on this and they told us not a thing new that we did not know ten years ago. It looks to me as though, although you have a very capable Minister of Municipal Affairs in Mr. Spooner—he is doing a wonderful job for municipalities—the government policy is entirely wrong. It looks to me as though the government approaches this matter like they are riding a tiger—they cannot steer it and they cannot get off.

To finalize this matter, this report said nothing. We all know that 50 per cent of the education tax bite is still being loaded on to real estate and here is an example of a year of committee work—we are the most committee House in the world, everything is committees. Someone in 1927 told Mr. Kitling of GM that Lindberg had flown the Atlantic alone. He said: "That is nothing, let him try it with a committee".

To finalize this section, the very fact that most hon. members are here shows that they do care what happens to this province, what happens to their constituencies and what happens to their people. And it is a sorry state of affairs, Mr. Speaker, in this most important field of control by this House of municipal legislation that the hon. Prime Minister saw fit to allow three lines in his Speech from the Throne on this matter. Because, believe me, this is one of the most important pieces of legislation we will have to deal with in the life of this Legislature.

The government says the matter will be given study and consideration. Without being too facetious, I would suggest that we can be optimistic—like the man who went to the city hall to find out when his marriage licence expired.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most glaring needs of the people of this province today is the need for more hospital beds and more nurses, and the government takes the attitude that this problem will be given seven lines of space in the Speech from the Throne. We all agree that our needs are great in this field

—hospital beds and more nurses. Every one of us knows the present accommodation is woefully inadequate, and the government's plan is to make a study of the costs. "A study is being made of the cost".

While congratulating the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) on his excellent address and new line of thought, I suggest to the hon. members of this House that our society last year paid \$500 million to sit in cocktail bars and become numb; they spent \$600 million to watch the rear end of a horse and their money disappear at Woodbine.

What gives the government the quaint idea we cannot pay for a little nursing? Why can we not give nurses a schedule of salaries equivalent to those of professional people like teachers? Why can nurses not be given a pension plan? The nurses are not paid as much as secretaries. In this regard I think the doctors should go to bat for the nurses.

In 1963, The Department of Health had an increase of 11 per cent in its budget, yet the demand increased 30 per cent due to hospitalization.

Further I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it is a gross injustice of the government to ask two-thirds of the people of Ontario to pay \$20 million towards subway construction in the city of Toronto.

Last night a Department of Labour official was in the city of Owen Sound at our council meeting and he was discussing the new apprenticeship Act. Numerous times he mentioned that this was the Robarts Act, this was a Robarts plan, and after hearing this a number of times I stopped him and asked him if he had been brainwashed down in his department, and he said, "No, that is what they call these things down there." This is the Robarts plan, the Robarts Act.

I suggested to him that when the sales tax went on did he call it the Robarts sales tax?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Sargent: The hard-pressed taxpayer—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: Ask the rest of the people of Ontario that, Al, and they will tell you that. The hard-pressed taxpayer of Owen Sound, Windsor and Ottawa—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

I would like to remind the member that if he refers to any other member of the House that he refers to him as the hon. member or the hon. Minister and mention his portfolio or riding and not refer to him by his Christian name or surname.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, there has been plenty of precedent in the House to call them by their first names. I thank you for correcting me. I have a lot to learn about this business.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it is hard for the people of Ontario to swallow this government of ours contributing capital funds to the city of Toronto for subway development when it is a matter of record—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, this government represents all of the people in Ontario, not—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: I correct that. The government should represent all the people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: I would suggest that it is the fact that this government will offer to pay capital costs for a subway when the people in the town of Meaford cannot even get a traffic light. I have an editorial from the *Meaford Express*, a fine paper in that area, and I will not labour this long editorial, but it closes by saying:

Why cannot traffic lights be installed in the town of Meaford? A subsidy from the government is not a gift. It is our money that has been collected by them for the good of the people. Unfortunately, they have such a maze of regulations and formulae that it is difficult to get any of it back.

Their traffic engineers are no doubt well qualified men, but they do not live in Meaford and therefore their assessment of our need cannot be based on cold figures, gathered during a short two-day visit. We suggest that the cost of the survey might exceed the amount of the subsidy which we evidently will not get. The money has gone on government expenses, we get nothing except a report.

And finally it says

When will governments, federal and provincial, become realistic and spend a little money without these expensive surveys and studies that only result in refusals?

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: I would be quite happy to hear from the hon. member for High Park later on.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to remind the members of the ancient usages of the House and the practice which we have usually followed, that when a new member is making his maiden speech, the custom is that we listen to it in silence and let the member carry on. So I would ask the members to give the member for Grey North your attention, though perhaps he is making not only a thought-provoking speech, but a somewhat provocative speech. Nevertheless, I would ask you to give him an opportunity to make his speech in silence.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

In finalizing my remarks, I would like to say that the plan of action for 1964 has many fine points, but it has many inequities. In fact it shows in summary a lack of intestinal fortitude to tackle the main problems that are facing the people of Ontario today, specifically taxation reform, protection of the farming industry and most important of all, financial stability.

We have many things that divide us here, but also let us think of the things that unite us and that is, serving all of the people of Ontario, not in Toronto only.

I would like to dwell on the shortcomings of The Department of Highways. I wish the hon. Minister (Mr. MacNaughton) were here, although I will leave this section here if he can get back in the House. I probably will be short of time.

An article in the *Saturday Evening Post* features in a current issue a story called "Highway Robbery in the United States." It reveals the scandalous graft and corruption that are rampant in all phases of highway development in every state of the union with a highways budget of \$25 billion. They had to add \$27.5 billion on top of it, to look after the graft and corruption.

Now here in Ontario, our record in this

department is nothing to brag about, but in the United States they found it necessary to set up, with every bureau of public roads, a bureau of audit investigation. They found it necessary to set up an office of right of way. Now I, through my dealings with this department, suggest there is need, a real need, for investigation into the audit division of The Department of Highways.

Last fall, Mr. Speaker, when I brought forth evidence of malfunction in The Ontario Department of Highways, the hon. Minister of Highways scoffed at it. He laughed at it. He refused a request for an independent investigation. He said that he would do his own investigation. Further, the reason why a personal friend of mine, a coloured employee, an inspector of The Department of Highways, was fired and is still unemployed, last fall, is because he insisted on the contractors living up to the specifications called for in the contract.

One particular contract, Mr. Speaker, in which he was the inspector, was the CNR bridge in the town of Hanover in Grey South. Faulty material went into this construction and last fall, while the election was on, we took pictures of it. The department had to spend over \$10,000 to repair this structure.

Further, this arrogant hon. Minister promised a large deputation—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: I repeat the charge, Mr. Speaker, this arrogant hon. Minister promised a large deputation—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Mr. Sargent: —of reeves and mayors and wardens of all western Ontario at a meeting in The Department of Highways' lavish office, that due to the disaster of snow last year in our disaster area—he used the term disaster—that he would honour a percentage of the snow ploughing costs.

Now we are talking big money. A snow-storm takes big money, and so taking him at his word, we planned a cash return in Owen Sound of around \$15,000 or \$20,000 in our budget.

The hon. Minister of Highways not only reneged on this promise, but refused to give any further ploughing subsidies, increased ploughing subsidies, to cities and towns. Yet the townships received theirs. He went as far as the township, but not the cities and towns. Yet the city of Owen Sound had to lay out over \$100,000 in capital expenditures for snow ploughing equipment which Fort

Erie and Niagara Falls and the southern cities do not have to spend.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that politics must be taken out of every aspect of our highways department and I submit to you that our Department of Highways is loaded with political patronage.

For the hon. Minister of Highways to say that there is no graft and corruption in our Department of Highways is as feeble as the statement of the Tory government last year that there was no organized crime in Ontario. If there is no graft or corruption in The Department of Highways, then every other state south of the border should come up here and take lessons from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker, as a naive back bencher, I think the rules of this House are wrong. If things get hot or embarrassing for the government on any question, the hon. Prime Minister can move for adjournment of the debate and pull out.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased through you, while I am on my feet, to welcome the former governor of the State of Michigan, the Hon. G. Mennen Williams. It is nice to have you, sir.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that if the hon. Prime Minister can move an adjournment any time that things get hot, then this is not democratic, and if these are our rules of parliamentary procedure then let us change them. We have a supermarket in Owen Sound that has a sign for its employees which says: "If you have been doing it this way a long time it is probably wrong".

In regard to questions, if an hon. Minister knows his department's business well enough to answer questions without being forewarned in advance, then I suggest that he get up here where I am. If you ran a private business the way you are running this operation you would be in the same financial plight as our government is in today—raising taxes by borrowing. The system we have in this House of asking questions is a bit ridiculous. If the hon. Minister does not choose to answer the question, he refuses it. This is an insult to our intelligence when we are entrusted with the spending of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money. What kind of business is it that the stockholders cannot ask open questions?

Looking at this system very objectively, gentlemen, we are doing nothing more than playing games—we are shooting crap with loaded dice—all in the government's favour—and the public is paying the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the *Maclean's Magazine* article that John Public

will tolerate honest graft; I would suggest to this House that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) should have started legal action by suing about 50 papers last September.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I rise on a point of order and privilege. You have just made the suggestion that a maiden speech should be allowed to go on uninterrupted, and I would gladly have concurred, but I think when a statement such as the hon. member has just made that I should say—when he says that I should have sued 50 newspapers—he obviously refers to slander and libel in September of last year.

May I say, sir, that we were in an election campaign at that time and we know that newspapers in our democratic system report many political speeches. I made some and I received some blows and I gave some. But now we are six months away from that and I would just like to say, sir, that the hon. member for Grey North is in a very precarious position even yet. I think he only got in after a recount. But the hon. member for Grey North might well go to the pure waters of Owen Sound and dip three times, if necessary, come up and then disassociate himself from the tactics to which his own party resorted, and as a result suffered its seventh successive defeat.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, it is smug arrogance like this that is shown by this government. It is not warranted when we read the record, and I reject the philosophy that the people will tolerate it. I personally feel, sir, along with most people of Ontario, that you personally are opposed to this. It is time that we in this province had government by the people, and not Cabinet and in the interests of party patronage.

Mr. Speaker, you are probably aware that farm poverty in this province is widespread. We have farmers with gross incomes of less than \$2,000 and, though the hon. Minister of Agriculture is held in high regard, I enlist his vigilance in the protection of the family farm which will shortly disappear if steps are not taken against vertical integration of industry by inroads of the packing houses in cash crops of the farmer and canning and feed firms financing poultry farms.

I think we should make our farming industry stronger, but we need to have full production to do that. No industry can operate in the black on half-production—

neither can the farm industry. By stockpiling food, by financing futures in fact, to act as collateral after proper initial financing, here is a plan that can keep our farming industry strong. By setting up food banks in Ottawa, Sudbury, Owen Sound, Windsor and Peterborough.

Mr. Speaker, if municipalities are going to continue to pay a large share of the cost of education, and if they are going to tax real estate over 50 per cent of the cost of education, then it is time that The Department of Education started moving in a straight line. We have had to close schools in our area because of the lack of teachers. Most municipalities, as I pointed out, are close to the border of insolvency unless something drastic is done in regard to education costs. In this country we have a need for a standard educational building with no frills. We have a need for schools, Mr. Speaker, to be built without paying the first big chunk of our tax money for architects' fees. We have a need for standardized textbooks across this province. In my home, and probably a lot of of the hon. members have children, we have \$200 or \$300 worth of obsolete textbooks in our homes that cannot be sold or used again. Project this across the province of Ontario and we would possibly have \$100 million worth of obsolete textbooks because of lack of standardization.

In two separate high schools in the city of Owen Sound last fall there were eight different versions of a single Shakespearean play and the leading stationer there told me that he would refuse to carry textbooks next year because of the absolute chaos in The Department of Education planning. One mother in Meaford told me that it took her husband's full week's pay to buy textbooks for her two children in high school.

Mr. Speaker, a teacher sent me a textbook with a price tag of \$4.95 on it. I am in the printing business and this book cost 19 cents to print!

An hon. member: Wow!

Mr. Sargent: When we think of all of these glaring inequities, lack of teachers, the high cost of school buildings, architects' fees, textbooks, it makes one wonder sometimes who is running the store.

In the British Isles, in New Zealand and Australia, the government pays 90 per cent of the cost of education. Our taxpayers are paying 50 per cent of their tax dollar or more for education costs.

Mr. Speaker, if you are a poor man or a middle-class man, you have your wealth in

the form of real estate; with your \$20,000 for a home you are paying your full 50 per cent tax rate for education. But if you are one of the wealthier types you have your wealth in the form of bonds and investments; you pay not one single cent towards education, therefore there is a great need for revision.

Finalizing, Mr. Speaker, with regard to truth, a very important commodity in this science of living together, I think it is high time that we paid tribute to the former leader of this party, John Wintermeyer. When he reviewed his findings of the scandals in Ontario, he was threatened that he would be sued for \$1 million if he read these findings outside the protection of the House. He did that, sir; he read the findings, his report, outside the protection of the House and no one sued him for \$1 million. No one sued him for five cents.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): But look where he is now!

Mr. Sargent: Yes, George, he is not here now—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is where the hon. member will be.

Mr. Sargent: But this man had courage. He was a gentleman, and time will prove that he was a statesman.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, one of the great motivating factors that keep all of us driving is the mail. It takes many first-class letters every day to answer them, but this is a labour of love. If we read nothing but the mail we would have almost a first-hand report from the country every day. It serves also as a very wonderful barometer on what you are doing—what is a service and what is not a service; and that is important.

But of all the letters we get I think the ones that we appreciate most are the ones we call the “dining-room table” letters. They are written by little people who do not have any offices, they do not have any secretaries, nor any typewriters, nor desks; but they sit down at the dining-room table and they write you a letter—sometimes in pencil, sometimes in ink—always with an effort.

I have a letter from an old couple about their need for dignified housing. In closing I think that this House can do a great piece of social welfare work. In Owen Sound we have built a series of old age, senior citizens apartments; it is 50-year money, a 90-10 per cent loan with the Limited Dividend Com-

pany, 5.5 per cent limited dividend. And we are giving these old people tiled bathrooms, heated apartments with a fridge and stove, landscaped grounds, from \$27 to \$34 a month. I think there is a great need in this province, and I suggest that we must collaborate with Ottawa to set up a network of low-rental apartments for senior citizens to rent from \$30 a month up.

This money is available jointly from you and the municipality; and, by subsidization of free tax land and with a limited dividend corporation, this can be a dream come true in every village, small town and city across this province. It would expand the housing programme, because we are told that in 1970 25 per cent of our population will be people of 65 or over. So let us make that demand, let us anticipate that, and I suggest that we can do this. But one thing I suggest to the government is that it does it without architects.

Another letter that I received, and I will close with this, is about a couple who could not pay their taxes, about their hardships. They told me about a rope factory in New England which makes ropes for ships. A plaque inscribes these words: “The worker in this factory weaves his conscience into the rope because he knows many lives depend on him.”

It is called “The Ropes of Gold,” and this, “being a discourse about a nature of freedom,” 250 years ago, it goes on to say:

Our lives must be anchored with golden ropes, that give us purpose, meaning, hopes.

And I was interested in this text, the old couple went on:

Know the ropes and you will be free—to know them not—means slavery.

What are these priceless golden strands we must judge in the House, building freedom unknown in other lands.

You see, when this was written 250 years ago the free people on the earth were in the very distinct minority; but in the time that has elapsed since then, freedom has been on the ascendancy in the world, until finally the democratic way of life was paramount. And, now in our day, in the last 30 years, we have seen the whole thing revert itself until today even more people are living in the shadows than are living in the light—more people are behind the “bamboo curtain” and the “iron curtain” than are in front of it. And we are right back to where we started from when this was written.

The same question is paramount again: "What are the priceless golden strands holding freedom unknown in other lands". We need to consider it in this House just as it was a top question then.

These (friends) are the ropes of gold
That all our precious freedom hold.
Go look afar at a distant star
Go look ahead at horizons gone
To look to the dawn
Trust in God and carry on.

This is from an old couple. Like the worker in the factory who weaves his conscience into the ropes because he knows many lives depend on him, we must weave our conscience, Mr. Speaker, into our legislation because the lives of five million people in Ontario depend on us.

Mr. R. Welch (Lincoln): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to extend a very warm welcome on behalf of all of us here to the Honourable G. Mennen Williams, who is presently Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the government of the United States.

I would say that the Honourable Mr. Williams is not unknown to us here. Of course he was Governor of Michigan for six terms, six consecutive terms, and I believe that is a record in at least contemporary political history in the United States. Mr. Williams, on March 11, 1952—pardon?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Williams visited, and as a matter of fact addressed, this Legislature some years ago. Some of us here will recall the occasion, it was on March 11, 1952, when he was here, of course, in his capacity as the governor of a neighbouring jurisdiction, and we welcomed him then.

I was interested in checking back on that occasion, and I find out that there are only two other Americans, to the best of my knowledge, who have addressed this Legislature from the floor. The one was the late Wendell Wilkie, and it was prior to my time in the House that he was here and addressed the members. The other was Senator Claude Pepper. Now I have no idea whether all these men were Liberals or Conservatives, Mr. Speaker, probably my hon. friends over there can tell me this.

An hon. member: Liberals!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: In any event, we extend a very warm welcome to you, sir, this morning.

Mr. Williams, in the discharge of the duties that he presently has, is here to meet with the African Students Foundation and of course as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs he is very interested in that foundation. With him is Mr. Lloyd Perry, who is national president of the African Students' Foundation and, of course Mr. Park Armstrong who is the United States consul general in Toronto.

Mr. Perry just mentioned to me, and perhaps I could mention it to the House, that Mr. Williams is addressing a public meeting at Trinity College at 8:30 this evening. Any hon. members who would care to attend the meeting would be more than welcome. In addition there will be a breakfast for Mr. Williams tomorrow morning. I do not know where that is, but my notes tell me that the Honourable Paul Martin will be attending. So hon. members will have an opportunity of meeting another—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Grand man!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Meeting another of our national Liberals, and indeed a man of great stature in international affairs.

Perhaps I would be forgiven if I were to say to you, sir, that in this province we adopted some years ago a programme of assisting students from Africa and we established in 1961-62—and I take interest in that because I was Minister of Education at that time—scholarships for African students by which we provided, on a four-year basis, a \$1,500 scholarship for ten students. We wanted to see these ten young people complete the four-year courses. That was what they were interested in and that programme is presently continuing.

So once again, on behalf of all of us, I extend to you, sir, a very warm welcome. I hope on some occasion you will come back and pay us a visit a third time because I am quite sure that will establish a record of some sort.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Perhaps before that motion is put, on Monday we will take anything that may be on the order paper, and by then everything will have been on for at least 24 hours, and we will resume the Throne Debate.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I have heard my hon. friend the hon. Prime Minister two or three times at this. He says we will take anything on the order paper!

Now surely he could limit it somewhat—I mean that is quite a wide range, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not know that it necessarily is. The motions on the order paper are put there by your people. I assume they are prepared to debate them. I certainly would not call a motion if the hon. member who moved it was not in the House, but I do not know who will be here. I do not think the order paper is really so full that it would not be possible to take any one of these items, but as I say—

Mr. Oliver: It is full enough that the hon. Prime Minister could say what one—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I was going to call one of the Opposition orders the other day and the hon. member in whose name it stood told me he would be away, so I did not call it. These are the normal day-to-day operations but there are various second readings. These bills have all been published and have been in the books for longer than 24 hours.

Mr. Oliver: Well, go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.05 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, February 3, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE STATUTE LABOUR ACT

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make a short statement in connection with the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, and bring the current activities of the council's secretariat to the attention of the House. I do so, Mr. Speaker, in my capacity as the representative of Ontario on the resource Ministers council.

As the hon. members are aware the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers was formed following the Canada-wide Resources for Tomorrow Conference held in Montreal in October, 1961. Three large volumes covering the preparation and proceedings for this conference have been issued in co-operation with the Queen's Printer in Ottawa and are available in the legislative library.

A permanent secretariat to the council was set up in Montreal with Mr. Daniel Wermenlinger, an engineering consultant, as the secretary-general. Also appointed were an administrative secretary, and a director and associate director of information and education. It is expected that the total secretariat staff will not exceed 15 persons when the staff has been completely recruited.

As a preliminary to operations, the secretary-general and the director of information and education travelled across Canada hold-

ing meetings with all the resource Ministers and their staffs. Perhaps it should be said at this point that the council represents equally all 11 senior governments in Canada and that all the ten provinces and the federal government share the cost on a proportional basis.

The secretariat, under the authority of the council, has commenced a thorough review of legislation, programmes and agreements affecting Canada's renewable resources. This review is under the direction of Dr. W. E. Haviland, an economist with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The results of the review are to be submitted to the next plenary session of the council, which is to be held in Charlottetown this spring.

Dr. Haviland will be in charge of a research group that will study agreements directly related to renewable resources, water, land, fish, forests and wildlife, as well as agreements bearing on the multi-purpose use of resources, including recreation and regional development. Members of the research team will conduct a series of meetings and interviews with government officials across the country.

The review, which was one of the main recommendations to emerge from the 1961 Resources for Tomorrow Conference, will follow the principles laid down by the council. The Ministers, in endorsing the review of existing agreements, also favoured the study and analysis of any new proposed programmes on renewable resources. They recognized that where the federal government is a party to such resource programmes with one or more provincial governments, reference to the council was particularly important. They also saw an advantage in having interprovincial resource agreements submitted to the council, thus enabling the council to fulfill its desired advisory and consultative roles.

Under the review, each resource agreement will be thoroughly analyzed covering such facets as the history and nature of the programme, legislation, jurisdictional problems;

participation of governments in preliminary studies and planning, as well as in the implementation of the agreements. Other aspects will be the application of cost-benefit analysis, education and information problems. The review team will also identify areas where new agreements might be desirable and will make specific recommendations.

Another special committee is currently re-appraising proposals for wildlife cost-sharing agreements and management of migratory birds, for the council's secretariat. This committee is under the chairmanship of Dr. D. A. Munro, of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The studies were ordered by the council, in the light of other federal-provincial agreements relating to the management of renewable resources. They are scheduled to be completed by April of this year.

The council's decision followed consideration of a recommendation proposing a federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement for fisheries and wildlife from the 27th Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference, held in Ottawa in April of last year. Delegates to that conference noted that some provinces may be unable to allocate the total funds necessary to undertake projects and study needed for the conservation and development of wildlife.

The council also considered a brief from the Canadian Wildlife Service proposing a large-scale, long-term research and public information programme on migratory birds and the problems involved in their management, as well as a ten-year federal-provincial programme to acquire easements on waterfowl breeding places and the control of wetlands to maintain public recreation. The brief was submitted in view of the increasing demand for waterfowl, coupled with the alarming reduction in their supply.

The federal government is obliged by the Migratory Birds Convention with the United States to ensure the preservation of waterfowl populations. The provinces retain proprietary rights to the resource and issue licences to hunters.

Waterfowl management in Canada has been all but limited to regulation of the kill. There has been almost no maintenance and management of the habitat upon which the ducks and geese totally depend. The experts see the preservation of habitat, and of lands where people can see and hunt the birds, as the key to the future management of the resource.

The government of Ontario has had its own resource Ministers council and advisory

committee in operation for some considerable time. This provincial council, working toward the integrated development of all our provincial resources, also works very closely with the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers in those problem areas which are common to two or more of the provinces or along with agreements between individual provinces and the federal government.

In view of the anticipated increase of Canada's population in the next two decades, the planned management of all our renewable and natural resources, and the studied control of regional development are of paramount importance. The principal task of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers is to see to it that the whole of the Canadian community is developed in a planned, orderly manner so that the ultimate well-being of all Canadians is not sacrificed either for short-term gains or through apathy.

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, in view of the statements made in the House by the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent) last Friday on the government's actions with regard to the H. J. Fairfield Company, I wish to make a full statement on this matter.

As you may recall, the guarantee to the H. J. Fairfield Company was the first guarantee provided under The Economic Development Loans Guarantee Act, 1962-63. In December 1963, Mr. H. J. Fairfield, the owner of the plant, first applied for a guarantee.

His request was turned down, sir, on two occasions by the agency's consultants. The agency was aware that he had operated textile plants in Ontario, the western provinces and elsewhere with indifferent success. In Jamaica, his brother had operated a similar company which had gone bankrupt.

When he set up operations in Owen Sound, he had been granted a loan of \$65,000 by the Industrial Development Bank, virtually all of which had been spent on setting up the equipment, with little left for operating funds. The plant had been opened for several months, had barely got into production and was in financial difficulties.

Following the refusal of financial aid to Mr. H. J. Fairfield, a local citizens' committee was formed whose objective was to attempt to reopen the plant and thus provide sorely needed employment in Owen Sound. This committee, which was sponsored by the present hon. member for Grey North, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) and other prominent local citizens, sent a delegation

to the Ontario Development Agency seeking financial support for the reopening of the plant. This delegation pointed out that unemployment was high in the Owen Sound area and that the town had lost a number of manufacturing plants in the past few years. A member of a local firm of chartered accountants had made a study of the financing and the costs involved and his studies had indicated that the plant could be operated profitably. The delegation stated that the citizens of Owen Sound were willing to pledge \$15,000 in financial support to this company. The most telling factor, however, was the offer to provide experienced management which had been sadly lacking in the past.

The reasons for granting this guarantee may therefore be summed up as follows:

(a) A genuine desire on the part of the government to assist an area in which the rate of unemployment was high—I believe at that time it was 12 per cent;

(b) The interest of the local citizens in pledging to support the company financially in the amount of \$15,000;

(c) A factor which the agency considered to be of the highest importance—the promise of the citizens to provide the type of management and business guidance which this company obviously needed.

Before a decision was reached on providing this guarantee, we knew that a high risk was being assumed. However, the Ontario Development Agency was formed for the express purpose of taking financial risks in order to create employment and this risk was taken.

The hon. member for Grey North in his capacity as mayor of Owen Sound, asked Mr. Ivor Wagner, a local businessman and the industrial commissioner for Owen Sound, to head up a new board of directors which was to take over management of the plant. A consultant of the Ontario Development Agency was invited to sit in on meetings of the board as an observer. I wish to emphasize that this consultant had no voting powers nor other executive authority. His function was to act as liaison between the company and the Ontario Development Agency, at least in the initial stages of the company's operations.

The company commenced operations early in February 1963. Mr. H. J. Fairfield, the former owner, was placed in charge of day-to-day operations. The company had large contracts from The Department of Defence Production for army socks and began to ful-

fil these orders. Like all new companies, it ran into initial difficulties. These difficulties were compounded, sir, partially because the new board of directors, although experienced businessmen, lacked technical knowledge of the textile field.

Late in April 1963, the company virtually exhausted its credit at the bank and following a series of meetings with officials of the Ontario Development Agency, a joint meeting between the board of directors, the director of the agency and three of his consultants, took place on Sunday, May 5, 1963. Several factors emerged from this meeting.

(1) The new management lacked sufficient know-how of the textile industry to operate the plant successfully without a day-to-day administrator experienced in textiles.

(2) The financial data which should have been made available on a monthly basis had not been made available.

(3) The losses resulting from continued production of socks under the army contract had to be stopped.

(4) A decision had to be made at that time as to whether or not the company should continue to operate.

Most of the members of the board of directors were inclined to the view that on purely business grounds, the plant should cease operations. However, they were all very cognizant of the need to maintain employment in the city of Owen Sound and were willing to continue their unpaid services if this end could be achieved. Some of the directors, sir, felt that with the experience which had already been gained from operating the plant, certain of the difficulties which had been encountered in the past would be eradicated. The consensus of opinion was that despite the difficulties and because of the jobs involved, the company should continue in operation. If the plant was to be kept operating, however, additional working capital was urgently required. The chairman of the board of directors and the director of the agency therefore visited The Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto in May 1963 and asked for banking credit to be made available to the company against the security of accounts receivable, work in process and inventory. The Royal Bank was most co-operative in this matter and not only made operating funds available on this basis, but also accepted the pledges of the citizens of Owen Sound which totalled \$7,000 as the basis for additional bank credit in that amount.

In internal departmental discussions, officials of the agency agreed that the additional

credit provided by The Royal Bank of Canada could at best be only a temporary palliative for the company's financial needs, and indications were that an additional guarantee from the province would be required within a matter of two or three months.

Mr. Speaker, it was, therefore, following this meeting on May 5, 1963, that a decision was made by officials of the agency to recommend to the Minister that an additional guarantee be provided at the end of approximately two months when, on the basis of our calculations, additional funds would be required. Approval of this recommendation was received in mid-May, 1963. As a result, an additional guarantee in the amount of \$75,000 was approved.

During May, 1963, the company attempted to solve its day-to-day administration problems. Mr. H. J. Fairfield was removed from his post as manager of the plant and a temporary successor was appointed. The company also requested that the services of one of our consultants be made available as a technical advisor on a temporary basis and this request was acceded to. The agency also assisted the company in other ways by loaning it temporarily the services of one of its most experienced chartered accountants.

Despite the very material assistance provided by the agency, the affairs of the company continued to decline. Our original guarantee was for \$85,000. On April 30, 1963, however, the bank indebtedness was \$86,000; had risen to \$104,000 at May 31; to \$128,000 at June 30; declined slightly to \$126,500 at July 31; then rose to \$139,000 at August 31.

At September 30, however, indebtedness to the bank had increased to \$175,000. This represented almost the full extent of the credit which was available to the company after allowing for the advances which would be made by the bank against inventory, work in process and accounts receivable.

The losses sustained by the company, which at April 30 amounted to \$26,721, increased to \$43,874 at June 30; to \$74,594 at the end of July; to \$82,053 at the end of August and further to \$94,668 at the end of September. Furthermore, the sales of the company had amounted to approximately \$19,500 in July, had fallen to \$5,400 in August and further to \$3,900 in September. At the end of September there were no sales orders on hand and none in sight.

I therefore wish to make it crystal clear that the decision to end government support of this plant was made solely on business

grounds. In a three-month period from the end of June to the end of September, its operating losses had increased by more than 100 per cent, from \$43,874 to \$94,668. In the same period its sales had declined from \$19,500 in July to approximately \$3,900 in September. There were no further sales orders on hand at that time.

I submit that in view of these circumstances there was no other course of action left to us but to withdraw further support. Nobody could reasonably suggest that further funds be made available to this company in view of the record. The company was given every chance to operate successfully and the decision to withdraw government support was only made after the government guarantee had been virtually exhausted.

I should now like to answer specifically the charges made by the hon. member for Grey North in his address to the House last Friday.

(1) As the record has shown, this industry at no time showed signs of getting on its feet as the hon. member alleges.

(2) The announcement of the guarantee to this company was made public in the House with the consent of the board of directors of the company. I would draw attention to the fact that the history of the reopening of the company was given to the press by company officials as early as March, 1963. For example, a series of articles on this company appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* last March. In fact, on March 7, 1963, a photograph of the hon. member for Grey North, along with officials of the company, appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* in conjunction with one of the articles on the company written by Mr. Devon Smith.

The decision to announce the guarantee to the Fairfield company was made on the grounds that as the first guarantee provided by the province, it would be of interest to hon. members of the House. This announcement would not have been made without the concurrence of the board of directors. Our policy is not to announce the names of companies which receive guarantees unless they specifically authorize us to do so.

(3) There is no truth in the statement that the plant was closed down on government instructions on the day after the election. The final notification of the withdrawal of government support was made in a letter dated October 22, from Mr. A. R. Mitchell, one of the agency's consultants, to Mr. Wagner, the president of the company. A copy of this letter was sent to the manager of the Royal Bank in Owen Sound.

I think that in the interests, Mr. Speaker, of

getting the true story on record, I should quote this letter in full.

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Upon Mr. Etchen's return to the office this morning I have discussed the matter of vacation pay to which the employees of Fairfield are entitled, and he has authorized me to approve of this disbursement. With this final approval, it should be clearly understood by all that this agency will approve of no further expenditures from hereforward and we consider any responsibility of ours terminated as of the close of business on Friday, October 18, 1963. A copy of this letter is going forward to Mr. Booth at The Royal Bank of Canada in Owen Sound.

Yours very truly,
A. R. Mitchell.

Confirmation of receipt of our letter by the bank and that payments were made was contained in a letter from the manager of The Royal Bank at Owen Sound, dated October 29, 1963. I wish to quote this letter in full.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

With reference to your letter of October 22, and our telephone conversation, all payroll cheques for the week ending October 18, 1963 were certified at this office on October 25. This increased company advances to \$171,000. In addition to the above, unpaid interest on the loan up to and including October 20 amounts to \$1,602.14.

There are two small cheques still outstanding, the payment of which was approved by your department, but at the present time we do not feel these will result in an increase in the company loan.

We trust the above is sufficient for your requirements but should additional information be required, please do not hesitate to communicate with us further.

Yours truly,
C. G. Booth,
Manager.

As the hon. member for Grey North should be aware, the plant in fact was operating, albeit on a reduced scale, as late as last week. On December 16, 1963, two of the agency's consultants visited the plant and found it was still operating. At a meeting held in the Ontario Development Agency's offices as late as Thursday, January 30, 1964, two senior officials of The Royal Bank of Canada who had come to discuss the financial affairs of the company with the agency, confirmed the fact that the plant was operating last week

and was engaged in processing the raw material inventory into finished goods. These operations were being carried out in part with funds which had been provided by the government for the purchase of raw materials.

I would suggest that the hon. member for Grey North should have been aware of the fact that the plant was not closed down the day following the election and that it was still operating last week. All he had to do was to ask his industrial commissioner, Mr. Ivor Wagner, who we are informed was supervising the operations of the plant until last week. Alternatively, he might have paid a visit to the plant to ascertain the situation for himself instead of trying to make political propaganda. If he was of the opinion that the company was being successfully operated, he was the only person in Owen Sound who did not know of its financial difficulties.

I would further suggest that he correct Mr. Wagner's statement quoted in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* on Saturday that the mortgage on the equipment is held by the Ontario Development Agency. Mr. Wagner, as chairman of the board of directors, was well aware of the fact that the mortgage on the equipment is held by the Industrial Development Bank at Ottawa.

I regret that the hon. member for Grey North, in his maiden speech, attempted to make political capital out of a genuine effort of this government to assist the employment situation in Owen Sound. In so doing, he has brought no credit either on himself, the Liberal Party, the citizens of Owen Sound or the constituents that he represents. Furthermore, by his actions, he might well have dealt a blow to further friendly co-operation between local municipalities and the Ontario Development Agency.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) has a question on a point of order. Would he please state his point of order?

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Yes, sir. I had hoped to avoid interrupting the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, although, Mr. Speaker, I believe the whole of his statement was out of order, but at this point I think it is impossible to refrain.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to what I consider to be a persistent abuse by the government of the right of hon. Ministers to make statements before the orders of the day, and this is underlined in the present statement. As I understand

the rules, statements by hon. Ministers before the orders of the day are permitted where they are factual, where they are announcements of government policy and where they are noncontroversial.

I submit to you, sir, that what we are receiving and have been receiving all along from the hon. Minister is not a proper statement before the orders of the day, but a proper contribution to a Throne Speech debate. He is answering a speech made in the Throne Speech debate and he is answering it in a most controversial way. But we are prevented by the device that is now being used from making any comment on it at all or participating in this debate.

I submit to you, sir, that this is most unfair and that now is a good time to suggest to the government that it should desist from this practice of taking undue advantage of its right to bring in noncontroversial statements before the orders of the day.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Is the member speaking to the point of order?

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): I am speaking on a point of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: The member can speak only on a point of order.

Mr. Sargent: No, I am speaking to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Well, ask the question later.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, if you will give me the opportunity, I want to support the point of order of the hon. member for Woodbine. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I underline the fact that I did not in any way want to give the impression of impeding the hon. Minister of Energy Resources from having his little say today in answer to the hon. member for Grey North. But the hon. member for Woodbine quite properly took the floor and I admire him for doing so at the point when the hon. Minister launched into what I think—and I do not use excessive language—might properly be called a diatribe of invective against the hon. member for Grey North.

To restate in very simple terms—and I have looked into Lewis, sir, while the hon. Minister was speaking, because I too can count the number of pages he has in his hand and I see that Lewis is silent on the subject—we must go to the rules and precedents of the Parliament of Westminster.

As I understand the rule, sir, it is that some leeway is given Ministers of the Crown to make a statement concerning government policy, and to announce a policy or a government step that is a matter of some public importance and about which they want to take the earliest opportunity to acquaint the House.

That is a far cry from what went on today. One would expect better behaviour from an hon. Minister of the Crown, who has not yet, sir, and I underline this, who has not yet participated in the Throne Speech debate himself.

He would have an opportunity to make a speech and to make the most full and complete reply to the hon. member for Grey North at some consequent time, but I submit to you, sir, you are our protector, you are the protector for the hon. member for Grey North and in your role of protector, you must put an end to this device—the hon. Minister getting up at the earliest opportunity, using the occasion to answer assertions made by a member of this side. Now, I ask you, sir, at this point to be specific. I ask you to say to the hon. Minister: desist, stop reading what you are reading, and give yourself leave at another time to make the statement. I ask for a ruling, sir.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the point of order, and I, of course, will take exception to what has been said by the hon. member for Sudbury. The hon. member was not here on Friday when this speech was delivered. I think that any hon. member of this government is free to get up and state what the government's policy is and what the government's action has been when the integrity of the government, the integrity of the civil servants of this department, is called into question as it was on Friday.

I think it is eminently proper that any Minister have the right to stand up and put the government's point of view as the hon. Minister has done. Therefore, I think that what has been said today is completely in order and in fact I think as the government, we have a duty, sir, to the people of this province to make public the position of the government after the unwarranted attack that was made upon it on Friday last.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, I am very sorry that the hon. Prime Minister has intervened on this, because I think, Mr. Speaker, that we finally have got to have a decision on this issue and the hon. Prime

Minister has made it exceedingly difficult for you.

I just want to reiterate, Mr. Speaker, what the hon. member for Woodbine has stated, that in our view, beyond any shadow of doubt, what the government has done today is a violation of the rules of the House. I would ask you to consider so ruling it as having been out of order. If the government wants to engage in a reply to anything that has been said on this side of the House, it should do so as part of the debate, and not within the shelter of a statement prior to the orders of the day when we have to sit here silently and cannot say anything. If this is the correct approach, then the Opposition is muzzled until it has an appropriate time to reply.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, may I join in some comments on this point of order?

The logical outcome of the view taken by the hon. Prime Minister is that the hon. member for Grey North should be given an opportunity to get up and to continue the debate. If he is given the right to get up and continue the debate, I would presume that the hon. Prime Minister, or one of his hon. colleagues, can continue the debate, and the hon. member for Bruce, whose name was mentioned, should be allowed to get into it and all the rest of us should be allowed to get into it. The purpose of these rules is obvious, and as quoted by the hon. member for Sudbury, they will allow a Minister of the Crown to make a statement, noncontroversial, about an issue before this House. The hon. Minister has deliberately made it as controversial a statement as possible and in so doing, sir, he has breached the rules of this House and I urge you to so rule.

Mr. Speaker: Is the member for Grey North speaking to the point of order?

Mr. Sargent: Another point—

Mr. Speaker: No, it is the same point of order.

Mr. Sargent: You have not made any ruling on this? Okay.

Mr. Speaker: I want to thank the members for speaking to the point of order and the thoughts that they expressed regarding it. It was my opinion, during the course of the statement by the Minister, that he was in order because he was the Minister responsible for the actions of the government regarding the subject matter with which he was deal-

ing. Up to a point near the end of his remarks I was of the opinion that the Minister was perfectly in order and that anyone wishing to ask him questions would be at liberty to do so, but any further remarks should be carried on in the Throne Speech debate.

I am also of the opinion that the Minister, toward the latter part of his remarks, was getting into a more controversial matter and it would be better if that part were left, perhaps at a time when he would be engaging in a Throne Speech debate or later on, perhaps even in the budget debate.

Therefore, I would say to the Minister that if he has any more remarks to make regarding the subject matter, strictly on which he was first speaking, that he continue. But I ask him at the same time to desist from continuing with any further remarks regarding the member for Grey North and his intentions when he made the speech in the House on Friday last.

Hon. Mr. Randall: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am sorry that the hon. member for Sudbury was not here when the maiden speech was delivered. I am quite sure he would have a different opinion to that he expressed today.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, oh, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: It is very difficult to listen and live by the rules of the House—

Mr. Speaker: I am waiting to hear what the Minister is going to continue with before I rule any further on the matter.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order on just his last remarks.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order on just his last remarks, that he is sorry that the hon. member for Sudbury was not here. I was here, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for York South was here, the hon. member for Woodbine was here, yet all that the four of us were speaking to, Mr. Speaker, was a point of order insofar as the rules of this House pertain and not whether the hon. member for Sudbury was here or not, and the hon. gentleman should full well know that.

Mr. Sopha: I was in the courts, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would ask the Minister to continue if he has any further remarks specifically on his earlier subject matter.

Hon. Mr. Randall: Mr. Speaker, I was about to conclude my remarks by suggesting—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Randall: I was about to conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by suggesting the kind of discussion that took place last Friday would not be good for the friendly relations that we are trying to create—

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, this is surely argumentative.

Hon. Mr. Randall: —with clients who come to the ODA for loans. We certainly do not want to discourage our small businessmen, and on that note, sir, was the way I was going to finish this presentation today.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister has made some statements which are not in line with the facts.

On September 16, the Fairfield Company directors prepared a budget for six months and this budget of \$81,000 was approved by the ODA and the government, the Cabinet—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think perhaps the member now is getting into a debate on the subject.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest to the member, that if he has a question to ask the Minister on the subject matter which has been made, he should ask the Minister a question, or a supplementary question afterwards, but to refrain from continuing with any further debate at this time.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, may I call to your attention the fact, sir, that we are now into difficulty because the hon. Minister was permitted to make allegations which are by no means accepted as statements of fact and the hon. member for Grey North, I think, quite probably wants to answer what he considers to be incorrect allegations of fact. Since the original statement was permitted, it seems to me that his answer should also be permitted in all fairness.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, the stated facts are as follows: I told the House on Friday that the plant was closed down the day after

the election. I was in error. The orders for the plant to close down came on September 27, two days after the election. The employees were given one week's notice and their payoff was on October 4. Now I apologize to the House for that. The plant did not close down on September 26, but one day after that.

The order to close down came through on a phone call, Mr. Speaker, from Mr. Marshall to Mr. Bray, the plant manager. The order was to post a notice of close-down on the bulletin board, one week's notice that the employees would be out of work on October 4. This is factual and the chronological events, starting September 16.

Further, to point out the misleading facts that the hon. Minister has given us, the Fairfield Company directors approved a budget of \$81,000 nine days before the election, but the Cabinet approved \$45,000 of the \$81,000. The provision was that there would be a further review by the end of the month—by September 30. On September 21, Mr. Wagner, the president, told Mr. Etchen he was going to Europe. Mr. Etchen assured him everything would be fine till he got back. As I said, on September 27 Mr. Mitchell phoned Mr. Grey and said: "Post the notice to inform the employees, give them one week's notice the plant will be closed on the fourth."

On October 2, a meeting was called by Mr. Mitchell for 10:30 a.m. in Owen Sound. He did not arrive until two o'clock. They took over the plant then.

On October 17, Mr. Van Horne, the assistant to Mr. Mitchell, would not agree to pay for yarn and coal that Mr. Mitchell had ordered; and also he would not pay for the \$700 vacation-with-pay stamps that had to be paid, but he finally paid that.

Now what I am trying to get through my mind is how could the former hon. Minister (Mr. Macaulay) tell the press—and the hon. Minister outlined it today—that the order did not come through until October 22 when they had already paid the vacation-with-pay to the fired employees?

Referring to what the hon. Minister said about the plant being operating: yes, we do have it operating. Under section 88 of The Bank Act we are working out the inventory and we have a boiler man there and I think it is three other employees and a girl in the office, trying to work out the inventory under section 88 of The Bank Act, which has nothing to do with the ODA.

Further, to the hon. Minister's statement that Mr. Wagner told the press that the ODA

had a mortgage on this, Mr. Wagner did not tell the press that; he told them the IDB had a mortgage on the equipment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that this is a typical gloss-over of the whole picture. The fact remains that the plant was closed—I am sorry, I am out of order. But those are the facts as they stand today in Owen Sound.

Mr. Speaker: Sorry, that closes any further remarks on the statement of the Minister before the orders of the day.

In reflection, I might say that I think the whole subject could have been more suitably brought before the House during perhaps the Throne Debate or the estimates. I allowed the member for Grey North to answer some of the allegations in view of the fact that some of the matters became debatable, but I hope in the future any question before the orders of the day will not be debatable.

Mr. Bryden: Govern yourselves accordingly.

Mr. Sopha: Where was the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) who started it all?

An hon. member: In the court.

Another hon. member: Probably winning, too.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the thirty-seventh annual report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the year ending March 31, 1963.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this House is aware of the comment there has been in the press and elsewhere recently concerning the death of Miss Patricia Morgan at the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital last November.

I have only this morning received from the chief coroner of Metropolitan Toronto an autopsy report relating to the death of Patricia Morgan. While awaiting this report, my department has completed its inquiries.

In accordance with the department's procedure, when there is reason to believe that a death has occurred in Ontario in circumstances that warrant holding an inquest, I have directed that an inquest be held into the death of Miss Patricia Morgan, which occurred at the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital in Toronto on November 4, 1963. I have directed Dr. Gerald Blanchet to act as coroner at this inquest to be held pursuant to section 17 of The

Coroners Act. The facilities of the office of the supervising coroner for Ontario, Dr. H. B. Cotnam, will also be available for the investigation. Mr. John Hoolihan will act as counsel to the coroner in order that all relevant information and facts will be presented.

I should state, Mr. Speaker, that the inquest being conducted by Dr. Blanchet is independent from the investigation ordered by the board of governors of the East General and Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mr. Bryden: May I ask the hon. Attorney General a question in relation to his statement?

Mr. Speaker, is the House to assume from the statement he has just made that it is now government policy that the decision to order inquests will be made by the government and not necessarily by the coroner having jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Well Mr. Speaker, I might say that there has always been the power in The Attorney General's Department to direct an inquest under certain circumstances. There was a request sent to me eventually by Dr. Shulman, the chief coroner for Metropolitan Toronto, that an inquest be held into this death. I have so directed it.

Unfortunately or otherwise, Dr. Shulman is departing tonight for a holiday and he will be back in two weeks' time, I believe. But, in the meantime, I think it essential that this should be dealt with.

I would say also, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question by the hon. member for Woodbine that there are many inquests held in Metropolitan Toronto, because it is a large area with many deaths where circumstances are not always clear, and that there are a great many coroners. Normally, the office of the chief coroner will allocate the duties of conducting an inquest. Where there are inquests throughout Ontario of great difficulty, the supervising coroner very often—not only in Metropolitan Toronto but throughout Ontario—the supervising coroner, Dr. Cotnam, takes the inquest.

But I would point out that once a coroner is seized of an inquest then it is his responsibility and he can only ask for and receive the advice and assistance of either the chief coroner or the supervising coroner.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this will answer the question of the hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would permit me to direct a question to him?

Mr. Speaker: Following the member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence).

Mr. Singer: I am sorry, I did not know who had your eye.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would inform the House if he is going to ask for an investigation to be made as to why the coroner was not informed, before last week, of this unfortunate hospital death?

Hon. Mr. Cass: I am quite sure the answer to that will come out in the proceedings. Mr. Speaker, I would draw to the attention of the House and the hon. member for St. George, one of the reasons that I have appointed legal counsel to this particular coroner is in order that all these matters which appear to be rather in the grey area might come out in public at this hearing.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister is prepared to advise the House as to whether or not there is going to be a public inquiry generally into all of the allegations made by Dr. Shulman.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, that is not a supplementary question to the original question and I do not think it should be answered.

Mr. Singer: That is pretty important. I have asked that before.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), a copy of which has been given to you.

Would the hon. Minister please explain a portion of the contents of a pamphlet issued by The Department of Agriculture dealing with loans to junior farmers, which refers to guaranteed bank loans and group life insurance? Are these benefits available; and if not, why?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question; the answer is no, up to the moment. In the matter of bank loans, details have just been completed after prolonged negotiations between The Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Bankers Association, The Department of the Provincial Treasurer and the regulations branch of The Attorney General's Department.

An order-in-council has been passed, Mr. Speaker, authorizing the Provincial Treasurer to enter into an agreement with the

banks to provide loans under The Junior Farmers Establishment Act. As soon as the banks advise their local branches of the procedure to be followed, applications for these loans can then be processed.

In the matter of life insurance, this will be made available to holders of loans under The Junior Farmers Establishment Act as soon as the details of such insurance can be finalized. Here again, negotiations have been proceeding over a period of months and we are now, I believe, nearly ready to present to the holders of these loans, policies of life insurance that we believe will be acceptable by the present and future holders of junior farmer loans.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, I have a question to ask of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. I have submitted this for his perusal. The question is this:

When will the hon. Minister comply with sub-section 6 of section 3 of Bill No. 169, An Act to establish The Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System, which received Royal Assent in April, 1962; that is to give an annual report containing financial statement of this Act?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, reading Bill No. 169, which was passed in 1962, and in quoting sub-section 6 of section 3, dealing with the matter of filing an annual report, the Act says as follows:

The board shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report upon its affairs during the preceding year to the Minister and every such report shall contain a financial statement certified by the auditor and the Minister shall submit the report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall then lay the report before the Assembly if it is in session or if not at the next ensuing session.

The fiscal year of the municipal employees' retirement system is the calendar year, therefore the year has just closed as of December 31, 1963. The accountants and the staff of the system are now preparing to close their books for the year 1963. The auditors are the firm of McDonnell Currie and Company, with head office in Toronto and I presume that they will proceed with the audit as soon as it is possible to do so. As soon as I have received the audit, I shall proceed, as I am instructed by Bill No. 169, to file the audited report and the financial statements in the places where they have to be filed. I would hope, sir, that probably before the end of

the month of February, that I shall be able to file this auditor's report.

Mr. Belanger: Thanks very much.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, through you, sir, I would direct my question to the Attorney General. The question is as follows:

Are the police within their power when they confiscate pictures taken by citizens at the scene of an accident? In the case of the recent seizure of such a film, will the hon. Attorney General assure the House that it will be returned to its owner?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is no; and the answer to the second question is yes.

However, I might say that in the kind of an atmosphere where a group of university students were pushing a toilet bowl across the country as a publicity stunt, I feel that the police officer was acting in good faith to ensure that a possible indignity would not be committed in respect of the unfortunate victim of this fatal accident.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to inform the House that following our success of last year in promoting the Ontario food products in the United Kingdom, a more intensive programme in this connection will be conducted this year. Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of more than 100 tons of Ontario food products to Great Britain's Ideal Home Show which will be held in London in March of this year.

This year's undertaking is more than a follow-up of our previous efforts. Rather, it is an intensification of efforts which is more than justified by the results attained in the past.

As has been the case of previous shows of this nature, food processing firms, producer marketing boards and the Marketing Development Branch of The Department of Agriculture are co-operating in stocking and manning the exhibits. We, in The Ontario Department of Agriculture are delighted to participate in this important project. We have every reason to be pleased with the progress made thus far. Our exports to Great Britain during the past year have reached an all-time high since entry to the overseas market was regained in 1960.

Having been successful in gaining a foothold in that market, I can assure this House that it is the intention of the department to assist the producer and the processor to exploit that achievement to the full. Our

optimism has a sound foundation in the great success our fruit and canning industry has achieved on the British market. This coupled with the continuing interest in exports of cheddar cheese, honey and flue-cured tobacco during the past two years, leads us to believe that there is a wide market for our quality produce.

An innovation this year, one of particular interest to the poultry industry of the province, is that whole and cut-up cooked and frozen chicken will be served and sold at the exhibition. The indications that there is definite export possibility for this product will be thoroughly explored.

Again this year all food stuffs will be sampled and sold in small consumer lots to as many as possible of the 3,000,000 persons expected to attend the exhibition. It may interest the House to know that the Ontario exhibit will occupy over 150 feet of frontage space and will be the largest Commonwealth exhibit in the entire show.

A sampling and selling staff of 20 food demonstrators recruited in London will staff the exhibit. They will supervise the selling of over 2,000 cases of canned fruits, vegetables, juices and soups; 3,000 cases of pickles; 10 tons of cheddar cheese; eight tons of cooked and frozen poultry; five tons of honey and a wide consumer display feature of frozen peas, peas and carrots, mixed vegetables, corn on the cob, whole kernel corn, french fried potatoes in retail size bags, together with frozen dinners.

Participating with The Department of Agriculture in this important undertaking will be the Boese Food Company of St. Catharines; Canada Packers Limited, Toronto; Canada Vinegars, Toronto; Canadian Cannery Limited of Hamilton; Canadian Quality Poultry Products Limited of Brampton; Clark Foods Limited of Montreal, and also an Ontario branch; Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Limited of Thornbury; Green Giant of Canada, Tecumseh; Libby McNeil & Libby of Chatham; Niagara Foods Products Limited of Stoney Creek; Smart Bros. Limited of Collingwood; E. D. Smith & Sons of Winona; Stillmeadow Farms of Elora; Stokely Van Camp of Canada Limited of Essex; and the Whyte Packing Company of Stratford.

In addition, special promotion at the exhibit will be presented by the Bick Pickle Products Limited of Scarborough; Clark Foods Limited of Montreal; Old Cherry Hill Cheese Company of Toronto; the Ontario Cheese Producers Marketing Board of Belleville; and the Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative of Toronto.

While we have made heartening progress and have received splendid co-operation from those associated with the industry, I must emphasize again that government agencies cannot be expected to carry the entire load. There is a limit beyond which governments should not go in rendering assistance and support. There is nothing that can supplant private and co-operative enterprise. The government's part is to give a lead, as we are doing, and to provide the opportunity for producers and processors to participate in their own interests.

I wish to express appreciation of the efforts of G. Frank Perkin, our commissioner of marketing, in handling the manifold duties that are entailed in such an important undertaking; and to E. F. Marritt, director of the agricultural branch of Ontario House in London, England, who will manage this show under Mr. Perkin's supervision.

Because of the progress made in export market development of Ontario farm and food products, a representative of the department has been permanently established at Ontario House to service and to encourage further the sale of Ontario products in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: First order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. R. Welch (Lincoln): Mr. Speaker, it is with a true sense of privilege that I rise to participate in this particular debate, echoing at the outset the many words of congratulations and commendation on your choice as the Speaker and the manner in which you discharge the responsibilities of the high office which is yours.

In doing so, I am sure that I will be excused in singling out the dignified way you conduct the opening exercises each day and I refer particularly to the reading of the prayers. It could be quite a temptation, you know, in the repetition of this opening, to complete it as quickly as possible and so lose the entire significance. But as you have read these words clearly, slowly and with great meaning, we have been reminded daily of the sovereignty of Almighty God, who in fact is the Supreme Authority. Indeed, perhaps it would not be out of place at this point in the

address, to mention the tremendous influence that this has and must continue to have on the legislators of this province and of the nation.

Reference was made a few days ago by the hon. member for Kingston and the islands (Mr. Apps) to the need for adequate accommodation for the private members in the legislative building. It would be my hope, Mr. Speaker, that such plans might include a room that could be set aside for some quiet meditation, reflection and perhaps even some prayer—a room where one could for a time, avoid the busy and pressure-filled pace of the daily routine around here—a room to be available for a little soul-searching from time to time.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to participate in this debate, representing that great and historic riding of Lincoln, made up of the entire county of Lincoln with the city of St. Catharines as its county seat. Names such as Niagara, Louth, Beamsville, Grantham, Merriton, Port Dalhousie and Smithville; and the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Caistor, and Gainsborough are all very familiar. This riding of 332 square miles of the land area of the province, with a population of 127,000 wonderful people, 70,400 of whom were eligible to vote in the last provincial election, has made a very important and significant contribution to the life of our province and of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would be very amiss if I failed at this point to pay public tribute to the long and faithful service given to the people of Lincoln and to the province of Ontario by my predecessor in elected office, the hon. Charles "Tod" Daley. Tod Daley was first elected a member of this House in 1943 and immediately became a member of the Cabinet formed by the hon. George Drew. He remained a member of the Cabinet of the province for nearly 20 years, having served under four premiers.

His length of service as Minister of Labour is unparalleled by any other Minister holding a similar office anywhere in the British Commonwealth. Mr. Daley has made his mark in Ontario public life, and no words of mine can adequately describe the services which he has rendered in the fields of labour relations, workmen's compensation, human rights and other such measures. His steps will be most difficult for me to follow as the successor to his seat in Lincoln.

As already mentioned, Mr. Speaker, Lincoln is truly a historic area. If we could turn the calendar back nearly 172 years, we would see the streets of the town of Niagara in the

eastern section of my riding. At that time it was called Newark, crowded with hundreds of happy citizens. They had come from all parts of the provisional district of Nassau. The newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, attended by detachments of soldiers from various regiments forming a guard of honour, marched along the streets to the music of regimental bands. The procession proceeded from Navy Hall to a small edifice nearby.

The occasion was the first sitting of the first Legislature of Upper Canada, and the date, September 17, 1792. And we sit here today as the direct legislative descendants of the small group of men who formed that first Legislature. These men envisioned that their young and undeveloped territory would some day become a vigorous and powerful province. We sit here, today, as the beneficiaries of that vision.

Of course, it can be truthfully said that that vision has not yet been completely fulfilled. On each succeeding provincial Parliament lies the heavy hand of responsibility to add a little more to the great structure now called the province of Ontario.

Reference has already been made to the question of human rights, and all of us, regardless of party affiliations, seek to put an end to prejudice and to those distinctions which divide, knowing full well the difficulties which are involved in attempting to legislate against personal attitudes in these matters. And all of us, I am sure, are disturbed and have been; about the problems that arise in this connection in the southern United States and in parts of Africa. But it is interesting to learn that at the second session of that Parliament of Upper Canada, to which I have already made reference, meeting at Newark—now Niagara-on-the-Lake—on May 31, 1792, an Act was passed to abolish slavery.

(Mr. W. G. Noden takes the chair.)

It is to the credit of those who ruled Upper Canada at that time that they ended quickly the slave traffic. A slave might not be held in bondage for more than nine years and the children of slaves were to be free when they reached the age of 25. So in consequence, slavery gradually disappeared as the old slaves died and the young ones became free, and so it resulted that after 1793 Upper Canada was a refuge for slaves. Once across the frontier from the United States they gained their unchallenged freedom.

An obscure Legislature sitting in a wooden shanty, on the border of the wilderness which

is now the riding of Lincoln, had outlawed the slave trade, years before this was achieved by Great Britain herself. And so the task of establishing human rights continues to be a great responsibility of the government.

Mr. Speaker, these comments logically lead one to a consideration of that section of the Speech from the Throne dealing with our centennial programme and our national anniversaries. In the first place it seems essential that we take definite steps to preserve our historical treasures. It would seem obvious that this would fall within the jurisdiction of the province, dealing, as the province must, with property and civil rights.

It is interesting to note that the Legislature of the province of Quebec has taken certain action in this sphere. In Bill 57 of the first session of the 27th Legislature of that province, the government of Quebec has established the Quebec Historic Monuments Commission, consisting of seven members including the Minister of Culture of that province.

The purpose of this commission is to classify any property having a historic or an artistic interest. And under section 18 of the Quebec Act the Minister may, on the recommendation of the committee, acquire, expropriate, reconstruct, sell or lease any property so classified by the commission. The making of grants to local societies and the preparation of publications respecting the historic monuments, places and objects are other functions of the Minister acting on the advice of the commission.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would strongly urge the government that serious consideration be given to the enactment of similar legislation in this province.

In the second place, those of us blessed with young children know that when you have a birthday party you have to give things away as well as receive the gifts. So in celebrating our centennial I would hope that we would keep in mind that while we in Ontario have much to be thankful for, many other peoples and many other nations do not.

We should, therefore, as a result, attempt to do something that illustrates the fact that we are willing to share our great birthright which we will acknowledge in 1967.

We can remember, I am sure, the great airlift of immigrants after World War II inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of Ontario, the hon. George Drew. Perhaps something like this should be tried again by this government during the centennial year. We could transport people from have-not

areas of the world where there is much overcrowding of population and little in the way of natural resources to support them and bring them here to Ontario, to Canada, if they would be willing, to share with us the benefits of our great citizenship.

This act would do much to dissipate the belief that our centennial celebrations are nothing more than self-centred programmes.

In turning to a consideration of other matters, may I reveal my enthusiasm with the general tone of the Speech from the Throne itself. It is most encouraging to hear in the opening paragraphs of the address read by His Honour a warning against complacency on the part of the party in power with its large majority and a pledge that the banner province will continue to play a major role in the promotion of unity in the Canadian nation.

To me, Mr. Speaker, these points, and a recent exchange in this House between the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and some of the hon. members on this side, indicate that the hon. Prime Minister of this province is going to lead the way into a new approach to the whole concept of politics.

Others talk about a new kind of politics but the hon. leader of this party, in my opinion, is practising it.

Senior hon. members of this House in all parties—all of whom I might say at this point have been extremely kind to those of us who are entering our first year—will perhaps appreciate the difficulty which this freshman is struggling with in attempting to understand and appreciate a type of "political partisanship" which he sees on the "battlefield" at election time and sometimes in the conduct of this House.

Before I am misunderstood, let me hasten to say that I am not talking about the party system. What I am trying to say in a very awkward way is that I feel the people generally speaking are getting a little fed up with the destructive aspects of the party system which are being paraded before them constantly. It was my hope that the surgery performed by the people on September 25 had removed a lot of this illness but recently we have seen signs that the disease has not been completely cured. It is my humble opinion that much has been done to tarnish the image of our great party system by what may be classed as a narrow and parochial approach.

You see, we have so much to concentrate on which will produce real and genuine differences on the basis of approach and funda-

mental principles that it seems quite strange—at least to this freshman—and indeed quite hard to understand, why one has to go out of his way to find fault or levy criticism simply because he does not want to be caught agreeing with someone on the other side.

Now the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario goes to Ottawa and does not come away with all he asked for because some sacrifices had to be made to preserve the unity of our nation—Canada was to come first. And in the same way the member for Lincoln, myself, may not be able to get all he is going to fight for in the next few years because the interests of the whole province have to be weighed as well.

What a refreshing breeze was felt in this House a few days ago to hear the hon. Prime Minister, in referring—as he was at that time, although this is not the point—referring to the medical services legislation, to hear him state emphatically that he was going to fight against compulsion, and at the same time state that he was violently opposed to a system which took everything away from the people and then set up a group of bureaucrats to hand it all back to the same people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we can stand up and be counted on an issue such as this. The great majority of our people, including a great band of our young people, do not support socialism in any of its disguises. Our people, including that same great body of our youth, are simply asking for the opportunity to develop their God-given talents in our democratic society. They are not asking to be spoon-fed, they want incentive, they want rewards for that effort. And as the people are organized in government, as we are here, so then we will be compelled to recognize our social responsibilities toward those who, through no fault of their own, are not able to look after themselves. The individualistic approach in so many things is so important. One cannot help but admire—as I speak from my point of view in the riding of Lincoln—to admire the individualistic characteristic of those who look to agriculture for their living.

Agriculture forms a very important part of the economy of the riding of Lincoln. The orchards and the vineyards with their precious harvests, not to overlook the general farmer and the dairyman must be mentioned in a speech such as this because all of Ontario depends on them. And as we do depend on them, we must be sure that those who resist the temptation of higher wages in industry, and those who resist the temptation of the great bundles of cash of the

subdivider; we have to be sure that these people can earn a decent living from their agricultural activity.

The Junior Farmers Establishment Loans Act will assist young farmers in establishing themselves and will protect to a certain extent the existence of the family farm. The rust eradication programme will take advantage of the government research facilities with the object of wiping out a harmful weed.

I should say at this point that there have been several criticisms in my riding with respect to the agricultural research branch. Two recent resolutions of the Niagara Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association deplored the fact that certain highly trained professional people have left The Ontario Department of Agriculture research branch because of inadequate salaries; and the resolutions go on to deplore the fact that the results of much governmental research has little potential practical value to the average farmer.

The government should look closely at the salaries of their professional research staff if private enterprise is in fact losing many of them away. Perhaps as well it would be wise for the government to ascertain the practical value of much of the research that they do, in order that a proper ratio be kept between applied and basic research. The programme of weed eradication, to which reference has already been made, would appear to be one phase that has worked out well in a practical fashion.

Another problem that has been drawn to my attention is the fact that certain farm implements, namely, those self-powered vehicles with long low platforms which are used, Mr. Speaker, for the transporting of fruit through the orchards to the packing sheds, these vehicles are being classified as motor vehicles by The Department of Transport rather than as implements of husbandry. As a result these vehicles require a motor vehicle permit and a chauffeur licensed driver, whereas ordinary farm tractors do not fall into this category.

It would appear that as these vehicles in question are constructed from motor vehicle chassis and engines and are used merely for the purpose of transporting the products of the orchard to the packing sheds that they should not be licensed in this respect but rather be classified as I have already mentioned, as implements of husbandry.

Mr. Speaker, much more could be said under other headings; such as tourism, referring to the great attractions in our

riding of historical significance, the beauty of the countryside at blossomtime, the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta. And much more, too, could be said about the need for additional park and recreational facilities, keeping in mind the survey about to be undertaken in our riding by The Department of Lands and Forests concerning the Welland Canal park lands.

There is also the whole question of our natural resources and conservation which would involve a tribute to the great work being done by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.

But may I hasten to conclude with a reference to the challenging subject of education. We, in Lincoln, together with the rest of the Niagara area, look forward with excitement to the establishment of Brock University. In addition, we appreciate that not all of our secondary school pupils are university bound, and we are very pleased with the announcement that we are to have the advantages of the facilities of an institute of trades, to be located in the city of Welland, which, of course, will be easily available to all of us in the peninsula.

We are hopeful that construction will soon commence on a new teachers college. In this connection land was purchased some time ago in a section of the township of Grantham, now part of the city of St. Catharines.

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that The Department of Education might want to enter into negotiations with the board of governors of Brock University and build that teachers college on or near the new university campus, in much the same relation that the Hamilton school is to McMaster University. Thus university facilities and the full programme of the university would be easily available to the student-teachers there. I am sure that the department would have no difficulty selling its present site, if in fact it could locate the new teachers college closer to the university.

It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that great strides are being made to encourage our young people to stay in school longer. We must be constantly concerned that everything possible is being done to fully develop our human resources. Equality of opportunity is the great demand in our educational system today. Guidance programmes and the opportunity for student consultation must be continually emphasized as our young people try to find their proper place under the sun.

But let us not lose sight of one very important fact, that education and all the

allied training are but the essential tools to be used by our people to prepare them for a productive and meaningful life in the true meaning of those words. They must not assume the role of gods to be worshipped as ends in themselves, for really the process never ends. Ability must be recognized at all levels of the educational system and encouraged to develop. Financial problems must not be allowed to stand in the way of anyone in his or her educational development and growth. I hope, too, that we would stand on guard against status symbols creeping into our system, because it has to be recognized that there is a large percentage of our student population that cannot or will not go on to higher education at the university or academic level. Many will find fruitful lives in the many technical opportunities which continue to present themselves at this time.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the establishment of more local universities will not discourage those students, who are able, to seek this type of training at some centre away from their homes, so that they may be able to enjoy the association with other young people from other parts of the province and the Dominion. Maybe we should even consider ways to assist some of our pupils to have this wonderful association of meeting their fellow Canadians from other parts of the Dominion. Indeed, I treasure as one of those friendships the association with the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). It was through the university association that I was able to meet him, but unfortunately we have apparently parted political company, following graduation.

Much has already been said, Mr. Speaker, about the challenge of the sixties. Just as that small group of early settlers faced their problems 172 years ago with courage and with faith, so we must be prepared to meet the problems which face us in the sixties with a true sense of dedication to our purpose. Indeed, the impressive words of Pericles himself, that accomplished and impressive orator of Athens who died 429 years before the birth of Christ, are most relevant today, for those of us who would seek service in the public interest, when he says:

Fix your eyes on the greatness of your country as you have it before you day by day. Fall in love with her, and when you feel her great, remember that her greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their duty, and with a sense of honour in action, who, even if they failed in some venture, would not think of depriving the country of their powers,

but laid them at her feet as their fairest offering.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this Throne Speech debate, may I first congratulate the mover and the seconder of the reply to the Speech from the Throne.

I think it is nice to see a lady back in this House again. I hope that this is the trend from now on and we will see more ladies in this chamber. If nothing else, it certainly keeps the language a little better.

I would like to congratulate the 37 new members we have. They are quite a young group and I know as the weeks go on, we will certainly be hearing from them all in the debates of this House. But over the last four years, Mr. Speaker, I enjoyed the fellowship with a group of people from all political parties in this House. To those 25 members who are not with us today, the ones who have retired, I would like to wish them well in their retired life, and I hope they have many happy years. To those who were not so fortunate at the polls, may I only say that some of them served long in this House and their debating ability will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to notice the Speech from the Throne mentions the expansion of our universities. While I am interested in all our universities, it is only natural, since I represent an area in Hamilton, that I am more familiar with the expansion of McMaster University. Although federal and provincial grants are largely responsible for these expansions, I would like to point out to the hon. members that McMaster University has found it necessary to make a financial appeal through public subscription to raise \$7.2 million. I have not much doubt that the other universities are also finding it necessary to resort to public appeals for finances.

Also stated is that enough new places were available last year to accommodate the 5,000 additional students who entered academic life. This seems to indicate that only 5,000 additional students desired to enter university and that all is well in the field of higher education.

Nothing could be further from the truth, Mr. Speaker. First of all, university expansions are planned to meet the apparent needs, and they are finally expanded to the degree that funds for this purpose are available. Obviously McMaster University has not sufficient funds to meet its needs for expansion, and presumably this is the case with any other university in the process of fund-raising drives. Their expansion plans are no doubt

based on an assessment of the probable increase of students likely to attend university, by using some percentage figure of Grade 13 high-school students in the area, which past experience has evolved.

But will this method of determining how many students can be accommodated meet the needs of our nation or of the students themselves? I don't think so, because it is based on the ability of the student or his parents to pay. I know there are bursaries and loans available but not many young people are willing to enter a profession in debt. There is also the danger that students will be plucked rather ruthlessly in order to limit the entrance to the available accommodation. Many of the people of Hamilton and other areas who now have no hope of their children attending university will make their contributions to these financial drives.

It is my strong opinion that only the ability to benefit from higher education should be the entrance qualification to university. This means free university education and that some method of financing must be found to meet the need for this type of education, such as the elementary and secondary schools we now have.

As a first step I suggest that it would be necessary to conduct a thorough survey of Grade 13 students at least, to discover how many could reasonably be expected to qualify academically, without any limitation as to how many have parents who can afford to continue their education. I am doubtful if the findings would permit us to point with pride to our university expansions and really claim, as the Speech from the Throne seems to, that expansion is proceeding at a rate sufficient to meet the needs of our young people. I very much doubt this, Mr. Speaker.

I notice that The Department of Labour is one of those departments whose activities are to be reorganized and modernized. I commend the government on finally recognizing this long overdue need and I have a few suggestions which I hope will receive favourable consideration. One of these is the matter of overtime. Overtime, of course, puts extra money in the pocket of the worker but unfortunately it puts it in the pocket of someone who already has a job and it does nothing for the unemployed person.

The Throne Speech expresses an innocent delight that unemployment is only 3.8 per cent in Ontario, while Canada, as a whole, suffers a further 1.8 per cent of unemployment. Mr. Speaker, 3.8 per cent does not sound very big, but 75,000 is a good round figure and that is the number of Ontario's

work force unemployed. Let us assume that each unemployed worker has two dependants. I know they do not all have a wife and one child—some are single and some have several children or other dependants—so I do not think it is a bad guess. This means that 225,000 people in Ontario are affected. You see the fact that we have just under four per cent unemployed is really nothing to be proud of. Every step, no matter how small, that will reduce these numbers must be taken.

Overtime should be reduced to the point where it only occurs in matters of extreme emergency. Perhaps consideration should be given to confining it to the field of maintenance, where it is essential that the operation of the plant continue in order to provide work for its employees.

Present provisions are far too lenient and even these lenient provisions are abused. I have been given information that one Hamilton firm was causing its employees to work 12 hours per day, six days per week. Because I have not yet checked this information out, I will not name the company here, but I would be glad to give the name to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), if he cares to check it. I hope that it is not true but I would not be surprised if it was.

I urge that the reorganized Department of Labour acquire sufficient staff so that a continuous check may be made into overtime in all plants of any size—say, for instance, those employing 15 persons or more. I use this figure because they would already be on record through the provisions of our hospitalization plan and the information would be available without delay. I think a check of their payroll records of overtime, matched against their requests for overtime permits would be revealing, even under our present legislation which does not require employers to obtain an overtime permit until they require their employees to work in excess of 48 hours per week. I understand too, that these permits are fairly easy to come by.

The average number of hours worked in Ontario is 41.5 per week—for September, 1963 in the *Labour Gazette* of December, 1963. Most industrial plants operate on a 40-hour week, but our legislation provides a standard work week of 48 hours. Therefore, you will see that in these cases, by obtaining an overtime permit for a further 100 hours per employee, per year, each employee could work an additional ten hours per week.

As I said, Ontario has legislation providing for a standard work week of 48 hours. In a province where the average is a 41.5-hour work week, and where industry is operating

on a 40-hour week or less, it is only common sense to see that our legislation at least keeps pace with current conditions, even if it fails to provide leadership. As a matter of fact, the pattern for the 40-hour week was established almost a quarter of a century ago. It is ridiculous that our legislation should be so outmoded and that we should hold back a 40-hour week with maintenance of take-home pay for even a relatively small number of employees. This small adjustment of 1.5 hours on the average work week, however, would put some of our 75,000 unemployed back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about runaway plants. Last session, I brought to the attention of this House the plants that evaded the terms of a union contract by a mere change of name. By changing their names, these companies were able to void the contract they had signed with the union under their previous names but, as a rule, there was little or no change in company personnel. The employee still had a job, although union gains in wages, fringe benefits, seniority provisions and grievance procedures were lost until the union reorganized and again became certified.

During recent years several plants have moved from one location to another and now we can see a definite trend developing toward establishing this pattern. I can quickly name four companies that have, within the past year, sir, closed operations in one location and moved to new quarters in another. The companies which come to my mind are: International Silver Co., which moved from Niagara Falls to Perth; Globelite Battery, from Kingston to Toronto; Amalgamated Electric, from Toronto to Markham, and General Steel Wares, from Toronto to Fergus.

Why do companies run away? Usually for the financial gains they can make. I have yet to hear of any company moving for the benefit of its present employees. They can hardly claim they do it in the interest of the community, because it doesn't do much good to hire new employees in one area at the cost of leaving an equal or greater number unemployed in another area. No, the real reasons are these:

1. To reduce labour costs by escaping from the provisions of existing union contracts; by recruiting a lower-wage labour force in new locations; by breaking up the established patterns of relationships among workers, and between workers and management; by setting new work standards and work loads.

2. To gain technological advantages of cost reduction and/or quality improvement by bet-

ter building layout; by installing more advanced, integrated equipment; by making possible expanded production and addition of new lines.

3. To obtain tax concessions by lower municipal taxes in smaller communities, tax holidays and low assessments by municipalities to encourage location of new plants; by the recently announced federal three-year corporate tax holiday for new plants in depressed areas; by accelerated depreciation write-off for building—20 per cent a year instead of five per cent—and machinery—50 per cent a year instead of 20 per cent—for corporations at least 25 per cent Canadian-owned.

These accelerated depreciation incentives are complicated, but important. The fast write-off greatly reduces taxes in the early years of using the new plant and equipment. In effect, the corporation gets an interest-free loan of public funds equal to the difference between the actual tax paid and what would have been paid without the excessive depreciation. As long as expansion keeps up, this supply of funds to private industry at public expense continues. These latest tax incentives are in addition to the already excessive depreciation write-offs normally possible since 1949.

Furthermore, corporate losses can be carried back one year and forward five years for tax purposes. This means that establishment of a new plant with big start-up expense plus very heavy depreciation write-offs can conceivably more than offset profits made at other plants of the same company. The resulting loss can then be carried forward to reduce profits for tax purposes over five future years. Finally, it must be realized that the government is going to get its revenue anyway, and the tax burden is on the shoulders of the working people.

If we are going to prevent the personal damage to the employees—loss of jobs, pension rights and medical protection—and the economic damage to the community left behind by the runaway company, we must legislate to provide successor rights to the union certified to protect the employees' interests, so that it may continue to do so. Surely the various measures of tax relief were designed with a view to interesting the establishment of new industries to increase employment opportunities, not to encourage the shift of existing industry from one area to another, particularly when it results in harm to individuals and communities.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the hon. members' attention to a problem that was brought to my attention last

year, regarding a second mortgage loan made by Income Investments Limited to Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, who reside in the constituency of Hamilton East.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson borrowed the sum of \$3,970 on a second mortgage but ended up receiving only \$1,969.45. The major portion of the difference of \$2,000 between the amount borrowed and the amount received was the cost of the bonus he was required to pay in order to obtain the loan, which bore 7.5 per cent interest. It seemed to me that a 50 per cent loss in what they had borrowed was much too great, and I brought the case to the attention of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass). He looked into the matter and advised me it could not be faulted under The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act as it was completed before the Act came into force, but that Mr. W. M. Jaffray, deputy superintendent of insurance, had advised Mr. Thomson of the result of his investigation into this matter. Mr. Thomson showed me the letter he had received from Mr. Jaffray and I want to quote from it:

While we do not look with favour on a bonus of the amount you have agreed to pay, we did find that you signed a written agreement whereby you clearly obligated yourself to pay this bonus.

We have also found that, while the mortgage broker and the lender's lawyer, Mr. Joseph Macalusso, clearly understood that your second mortgage was for \$3,570, not \$3,970 as registered, it was not clear from the documents and correspondence that we examined that you understood this fact. Let it now be understood that your second mortgage was for an original amount of \$3,570.

This investigation resulted in a saving of \$400 to the borrowers.

About two weeks after this letter was received, the press carried the news that the Supreme Court of Canada had upheld the constitutionality of Ontario's Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act. Armed with this information and the letter from Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Thomson called on the lender's lawyer and the end result was that he gained a further reduction of \$200 for a total saving of \$600.

I must compliment the hon. Attorney General and the deputy superintendent of insurance for their prompt and thorough investigation. I wonder though, how many people are the victims of excessive loan costs and harsh transactions, or how many are unaware of the exact terms of the loans they make.

We all know that he who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client, but sometimes, Mr. Speaker, even those of us who employ the services of a lawyer on our behalf become confused in the mysteries of legal phrases and most particularly in the small print which abounds in many contracts.

I would urge that the hon. Attorney General consider carrying on a programme of education to acquaint Ontario citizens with the many pitfalls that lie in wait for the unwary traveller into the fields of credit buying and mortgages, and to advise them of what means of redress are available. Had Mr. Thomson not been a sturdy fighter, this matter would not have come to my attention and thus been placed before the proper department. Since his only source of income is his pension, he would probably have lost his home and his story would not have had its present happy ending.

I fear there are many, many people in similar circumstances who have no idea that they can get relief from their excessive burden, and I would suggest that some educational programme, perhaps through the press, radio and television, would serve the twofold purpose of protecting the unwary and acting as a deterrent to the unscrupulous money-lender.

Mr. A. E. Reuter (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, as I rise for the first time in this House to participate in the debates, I do so with a deep feeling of pride. It is a privilege and an honour to be a member of this Legislature and I am proud to be a Progressive-Conservative member. It is a real pleasure, sir, to join with the hon. members who have spoken previously in extending my congratulations to you on your appointment as Speaker of the House.

(Mr. Speaker resumes the chair.)

The reports I have heard about you indicate that you will undoubtedly fulfil your duties in an admirable manner; and I must say that there certainly is ample evidence that you will, based on your performance during the short while in which we have been in session.

I also extend my congratulations to the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) on his appointment as deputy Speaker and chairman of the committee of the whole House. My brief association with him to this date leads me to believe he will be a very conscientious hon. member and a worthy man in his new position.

Congratulations are in order, too, for those

new hon. members who have spoken so well in the past few days, and I wish, particularly, to express my admiration of the eloquence of the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis).

The Speech from the Throne, in my opinion, sir, is filled with evidence of the extensive programme of worthwhile legislation that is contemplated by the government of Ontario. A study of the content of the Speech reveals that the policy of the government will be a continued programme of quite successfully meeting up with the responsibilities that confront us today and that will continue to face us in varying degrees with many different problems as we meet the challenge of keeping Ontario in the limelight as Canada's province of opportunity.

The Ontario government will, quite obviously, continue its successful programme of the past in maintaining Ontario's position as Canada's banner province. On page 19 of the Throne Speech it is noted that the final report of the select committee on municipal legislation is expected this session. The two interim reports of the committee, which I have carefully studied, demonstrate clearly that a great deal of effort has been expended by the committee under the able chairmanship of the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett). The many recommendations are, in my opinion as a former participant in municipal government, highly desirable and I commend this committee for their fine work. It is to be hoped that most of the recommendations will receive the favourable support of this House prior to the close of the session.

Mr. Speaker, as a new member I have been looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to participation in this debate. Again, as a new member, I intend to speak only about those matters with which I am reasonably familiar. All phases of provincial government are, of course, of great interest and concern to me, but as one with municipal government experience, I will, at this time, confine my remarks to municipal government matters.

Waterloo county covers an area of only a little more than 500 square miles but with a population of about 185,000 the population density is more than four times that, for example, of Wellington county and about eight times that of Huron county. The rural population is only about 15 per cent of the total as compared, for example, to over 60 per cent rural in Huron county. These statistics are mentioned, sir, only to emphasize the existing situation as regards population explosion and urban development in the area whose residents I represent.

Now perhaps I should make a slight correction here since I represent only the riding of Waterloo South, which, of course, is less than half of the total county area. But I believe the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) will follow me and support my contentions as the problems are of common concern to the entire county.

When I say there are problems in Waterloo county I do not exclude other areas of the province from similar or greater problems. Certainly, we must consider the Metropolitan Toronto area and the Ottawa area as well as sections of the Niagara peninsula, but I believe my area is representative of a situation rapidly coming to the acute stage in numerous sections of the province.

Much has been said and written about the need for area or regional planning and a possible revision of local government concepts. There have been numerous suggestions made by numerous people and associations. One suggestion made was that our county system should be abolished. This, of course, would serve no purpose in itself, but it seems to me there are many inequities in our county system, which, if remedied, would provide a basis for a modern form of regional government.

When I mentioned a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, that an acute situation exists in certain sections of our province, I had in mind particularly, of course, areas such as Waterloo county, where the area is relatively small, the population is expanding by leaps and bounds, industry is expanding and concentrating, and perhaps of most significance, we have three cities located within the county boundaries.

These three cities comprise nearly 75 per cent of the total county population, yet there is no city representation on county council. There are also three towns in Waterloo county making up about ten per cent of the population. One of the gross inequities in the present county system is clearly indicated in the case of my home town of Preston which represents less than seven per cent of the total county population but which, believe it or not, is faced each year with the unfair requirement of contributing almost one-fourth of the total county financial needs.

The facts of the situation are not new discoveries to the officials of the municipalities concerned and I am sure, Mr. Speaker, they are not unknown to The Department of Municipal Affairs. Not too long ago, a local study was made to determine the reasons for the obvious inequity. The results

indicated that the town of Preston might have saved over \$50,000 in one year if they had not been a contributing municipality to county government costs. Every item of revenue and expenditure was considered and it was found that the greatest factor involved the financing of road construction and maintenance. Those municipal units that have not achieved city status are carrying by far the greatest load of the cost of suburban roads when considered from a population and relative use basis.

The matter of property assessment is another point for concern. The discretionary powers of assessment officials have given rise to a wide variance in valuations across the province and in areas such as Waterloo county, with numerous municipal units of all sizes within its boundaries, we find that buildings of almost identical construction and size are assessed at several different values for tax purposes. This can only result in an inequitable situation as regards the annual municipal tax account, even if the mill rate was the same in each case.

In this day of keen competition to attract industry as a desirable means of improving the municipal revenue picture, municipalities are not permitted, under the provisions of The Municipal Act, to offer financial incentives to attract industry, which is the way it properly should be. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, we have the assessment situation I just outlined which is nothing else but a wide-open invitation to do exactly what the law says shall not be done.

In a densely populated area, such as Waterloo county, there is a device known as the equalized assessment wherein the assessments determined by a local municipal assessor are equalized for county rate purposes by a location allowance. A factor based on location is worked out by the county assessor to bring all municipal assessments to what the county assessor feels is an equal basis. Here again the so-called factor will vary from eight per cent to 30 per cent or more and is applied to towns and villages sometimes within only a ten-mile radius. In my opinion this is a horse-and-buggy arrangement, Mr. Speaker.

It is interesting, sir, that the province has prepared a new assessment manual for the use and guidance of assessors and that the assessment function may now be taken over by a county assessment commissioner. The new manual is by all means desirable and will be of great use, I am sure, in the process of a programme of complete reassessment on a county basis. I must point out, though, that the reassessment programme will be a

long one and that to the best of my knowledge there is no mandatory legislation regarding the use of the manual, the reassessment programme, or the use of a county assessment commissioner. Assessing officials will still have wide discretionary powers. As I pointed out, the reassessment programme will be long and I can see no real programme of equity in assessment for some time.

The inequities I have pointed out have been the cause of much concern to the municipal officials in the smaller municipalities in Waterloo county and I am sure also in similar areas. There has been a long story of annexations prompted sometimes by a real need for boundary expansion but sometimes, I am afraid, motivated only by a selfish desire for assessment increases in the hope of lower tax rates, among other things.

Sometimes amalgamation of two or more municipal units has taken place but in this procedure, and even at the mere suggestion thereof, that old bugbear of preservation of local autonomy always rears its head. I do not suggest, sir, that local autonomy should be swept aside by the imposition of mandatory provincial legislation. Indeed, local autonomy is the very basis of our concept of municipal government. But I do submit that the mere thought of the loss of even a small degree of local autonomy is the very real stumbling block to achievement of any satisfactory solution to regional government.

The provincial statutes stipulate that a town may make application for city status when the population reaches 15,000. I note too that the select committee on municipal legislation recommends that the 25,000 population requirement for townships be now amended to read 15,000. There have been many cases over the past few years of towns expressing a desire to extricate themselves from the inequities of county government before the population requirement has been attained.

In 1948 the town of Waterloo, with a population of less than 11,000, became a city; but this was by means of a private bill passed by the Legislature. There are also cases of municipalities becoming a unit known as a "separated town" wherein, like cities, they participate only to a very limited degree in county government. The current provincial economy, Mr. Speaker, is such that the loss by a county of a member municipality would spell financial chaos to that county. Little wonder then that the Ontario Municipal Board does not look at all favourably on any county separations. This would not be a solution.

Mr. Speaker, this summation will provide the hon. members with a picture of that situation which I described as acute a few minutes ago. So what do we do? Should we just sit back, scratch our heads and utter that modern expression: "So what!"?

I have nothing but praise, sir, for the past considerations and efforts of The Department of Municipal Affairs, the community planning branch, the Ontario Water Resources Commission, the select committee on municipal statutes and all others who have done a fine job in their endeavours to keep abreast of the situation over the years.

Perhaps my remarks today will simply be added to the many words that have already been spoken and written about regional government and planning. But I feel that I would be doing less than my duty, sir, if I did not take the liberty today of speaking on behalf of all of the municipal officials, municipal associations and other organizations and individuals who are proponents of a new form of area or regional government.

The municipalities are reluctant to do anything that could mean a loss of autonomy. The Department of Municipal Affairs is reluctant to do anything that might be interpreted as a move to interfere. In fact, I have heard it said that the department is waiting for a request or an invitation to assist; and this rightly so since they are primarily a service department. But I do not believe that anything will, or in fact can, happen unless and until the government of Ontario becomes actively engaged in the serious consideration of all aspects.

We require the co-operative efforts of provincial and municipal authorities and the task will not be an easy one. Regardless of the degree of difficulty, in my opinion, we must stop talking and start doing and in this respect, Mr. Speaker, I do not refer only to the Ontario government. I am referring to all of those people who are proponents of a revision in our county system.

The initial move, however, should be made by the government through The Department of Municipal Affairs. A few moments ago I suggested that the department was perhaps waiting for an invitation from the municipalities to start the ball rolling. Well, I assure you, sir, that the municipalities and others who are interested, are not only waiting, but looking to the government to do something.

I would like to offer a few suggestions as to what might be done and why these things should be done.

First, I believe our counties should be retained as the geographical regions to come

under a revised regional concept of county government.

Second, serious consideration must be given to bringing the cities into the county system, particularly in areas of high population density. The county administrative function is primarily rural and county councils consist of a great majority of rural representatives: This feature, I believe, is outdated and I repeat at this point that Waterloo county rural population is only 15 per cent of the total with a majority of rural representation thereon.

Third, the planning concept pertaining to specific regions or areas has so far been more or less limited to land use. I submit that this is highly desirable, but difficult to implement due to the existing jealous safeguarding of autonomy. Planning should be extended to include financial economy. There is too much duplication of municipal capital expenditure for one municipality's own particular projects when one expenditure would be much more economical on a shared basis between several municipal units, be they city, town, village or township. For example, a sewage treatment plant should be constructed to serve the people in adjacent areas rather than to have a separate unit constructed in each municipality. The same principle should apply to sewage transmission, to water development and transmission.

These are only a few of the things that would be a responsibility of the regional government, and I believe millions of dollars could be saved if integrated and jointly shared services were controlled. I will go so far as to submit, Mr. Speaker, that there should be more mandatory legislation in this respect rather than the ineffective permissive statutes.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have the existing machinery within our government to investigate, report upon and to implement a desirable form of what I would like to call "regionally planned local government". I have voiced a few words of commendation for our Department of Municipal Affairs and for our select committee on municipal legislation.

I very respectfully submit, sir, to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), that the select committee should continue its effective studies by probing into the entire matter of regional planning and regional government. In conclusion I would further suggest that the Ontario government, by immediately proceeding with such a programme as a centennial year project, could present to the Ontario municipalities; and

indeed to all Ontario people, a new and effective plan for local government, as a contribution to the celebration of Canada's centennial year.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I first extend my hearty congratulations to you, sir, on your election to this important and high office. May I also say that in the few occasions in the short time that the House has been in session when you have been called upon to exercise your judgment on the spur of the moment, that this judgment has been most acceptable to those of us on this side of the House and we congratulate you sincerely for it. We would like to add further that if the incorrigibles to your right give you any additional difficulties, we would be pleased to back you up on every and all occasions.

I would certainly like also to extend my hearty congratulations to the new hon. members in the House, not only for their election, but also for their fine contributions to the debate thus far.

Since the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) was good enough to single me out and mention our previous association, I would like to particularly congratulate him. He has always been a strong debater, but I should tell you, sir, that his electoral success has not really been so outstanding in the past as it was in September. As a matter of fact, I remember on one occasion when he went down to electoral defeat, he was running for president of his year at college and I happened to be his campaign manager. It may be that some time in the future I will work my way into that office again, because I am firmly of the opinion that the hon. member for Lincoln will give the Liberal Party more long-range trouble even than some of the hon. members presently sitting opposite.

I would like to say before getting into the burden of my remarks, I was very interested in hearing the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on Friday last reaffirm once again to this House and to the citizens of the province, the fact that his government has nothing to conceal. This certainly is a very good position for him to take; and yet in the light of this, it is very difficult for us to harmonize it with the remarks made in the House just this afternoon by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) in his comment about the calling of a special investigation into the death that shocked us so when it was released in the press last Friday. There does not seem to be a great deal of consistency there.

We were certainly interested that the special inquest was called by the hon. Attorney General, and he said that special counsel was being provided so that in fact it would make what would amount to a real inquiry.

Nevertheless, the allegations that have been made by the Metropolitan chief coroner have been directed against some officials in The Department of the Attorney General itself, and there is some suggestion that these very officials will be called upon to investigate the allegations.

I submit to you, sir, that this is anything but acceptable to us on this side of the House or in the province in general. Surely the whole process of an investigation by a coroner, and calling this investigation in the first place, has been called into some question by the allegations of Dr. Shulman and by the recent events in the city of Toronto. I would submit to you, sir, that nothing short of a full-fledged judicial investigation will satisfy the allegations that have been made and the feelings of the citizens of this province that the whole coroner system must have a full investigation.

I am very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that not all hon. members opposite have responded to the national call at Ottawa and while the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is in his place, I would like to take a few moments and talk about some aspects of education that perhaps will not fit into the more general debate that will come when his estimates are discussed.

We were all interested in reading the report of the provincial auditor on the position of the teachers' superannuation fund and quite shocked to see that the last calculations showed it to be approaching \$300 million in actuarial deficit. Not being a participant in this fund myself, I feel that I can speak with some frankness about it.

I would like to begin by saying something which I am sure will be said publicly on two or three occasions in the next few weeks when the superannuated women teachers visit the education committee.

I would like to stress once again for the consideration of the House the fact that a good many of these ladies, after having given 40 years service in the schools of this province, retired prior to the magic date in 1954 when the regulations governing their superannuations were changed. Many of these ladies find themselves, after giving this service in Ontario—this important service—living on a pension which is far below subsistence and certainly depending on additional monies

given to them in old age assistance or the old age pension itself. Surely the time has come when the government, and the hon. Minister of Education in particular, must consider setting a minimum pension which will regulate this fund so that if a teacher is pensionable the pension payable will not be less than, I would suggest, \$1,000.

There is another aspect about the superannuation plan concerning the fact that the streaming plan, called the Robarts Plan, that has been in operation for some months now in the province of Ontario, has called into service a number of teachers with special qualifications, particularly those who have come into teaching with an industrial or business background and have thus entered teaching after having spent a number of years in other pursuits. Certainly their services are very valuable and the programme could not continue without them. But we must remember that the regulations of our superannuation commission do not permit a pension payable to teachers who serve less than a specific number of years.

It has come to my attention, and I am sure to the attention of the hon. Minister of Education, that some of these teachers will have entered the teaching profession at such a time that they will not be able to achieve this minimum length of service; and even though they are required to make the regular contributions to the fund there is at present no possible chance of them sharing in a pension based on it. I would urge the hon. Minister and those advising him to look into the possibility of changing these regulations so that such a pension could be provided.

Now both of these points, the one referring to the superannuated women teachers and to these teachers who enter the profession later in life would tend, if anything, to aggravate the difficulties the fund is presently in. But, of course, we on this side are in the unhappy position here of not having the responsibility along these lines. But certainly my last and most important recommendation about this fund would be that the hon. Minister should enter into discussions with the Treasury board and the provincial auditor and last, and probably most important, the Ontario teachers' federation to come to some final and workable solution—I am not even saying "actuarial" solution—but some final and workable solution, so that justice to the teachers may be done and still this fund will be put on an acceptable basis.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have read recently in the press some comments about the

efficiency of the teaching of a second language in this province. It is very difficult to discuss that in any political forum without certain political overtones coming into the mind which really have no place in such a discussion, particularly when we refer to the teaching of the French language.

As you know, sir, in our school system French is taught to almost all of our students beginning at the first year in high school, but they do have available other languages, German, Spanish, and in some schools Russian—but French is the most important and most popular, if I can use that phrase, of the second languages being taught. Many of the hon. members of this House were subjected to the five years of French instruction in our collegiate system and they themselves are the best judges of its efficiency. It has certainly been proved without any doubt whatsoever, that if a language such as this is to be taught so that the student can have an actual working knowledge of it, it must be begun at a much earlier age and the experts say at the Grade 3 level.

I would like to go on record again as strongly favouring the introduction of a plan that would make such instruction generally available across the province and not just in a few selected situations where the advantage of very heavy assessment makes money available for this programme.

As some hon. members may remember, when we were discussing this in the Legislature last year I made a proposal that because of the shortage of qualified teachers of the second language, particularly French at a conversational level, that the government would have to consider the use of educational television in this regard. I re-emphasize this, that we are falling rapidly behind some other jurisdictions when in fact we should be leading in our position in Ontario next to the province of Quebec; and certainly where we have already indicated the importance of French instruction at the higher levels. If we are going to instruct in a second language with any efficiency at all, it must be begun in the lower grades; if it is going to be begun soon it will have to be with the aid of educational television.

There is one other thing, Mr. Speaker, that has come up for a considerable amount of discussion in my own area, and perhaps in others, and that is the general availability, or lack of availability, of kindergarten facilities across this province. Coming from a rural area myself, we are at a considerable disadvantage in that the students, my own children included, have to wait until they are a full

six years of age before any formal instruction is begun, except on a private basis. I would hope that the department would look very carefully into providing some regulation, and perhaps some additional grant support, favouring the kindergarten in many more areas across the province. If this is not possible, surely further thought might be given to a programme that the hon. Minister inaugurated a few months after he took office wherein he made it possible for school boards to start a regular Grade 1 class in the middle of the school term. It seems to me that, particularly in areas where kindergartens are not available, the regulations should provide for the children to begin their formal education at the Grade 1 level at an earlier age. In this way the rural students would not fall behind in their education, and I feel that this would be most acceptable in most areas.

There is, of course, the basic argument, and I have heard, sir, the former Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) express himself publicly that the children should not be started in school too soon. There is certainly room for debate here, but I submit to you, sir, that with the coming of television many of our little children from the age of three on are abandoned by their parents to the rug in the front room and they stare at the baleful eye of television for many hours in the day. They could surely benefit from formal and proper schooling.

I would even suggest further that if this could not be done at the present time the hon. Minister of Education should enter into some co-operative programme with CBC or other commercial television, making available some acceptable type of instruction that could be put over public television, and in the very near future indeed.

Just in ending this section of my remarks I would like to say that I was interested in reading a report of the hon. Minister of Education's remarks having to do with the possibility of inaugurating what might be called a community college system in this province.

I believe that he was talking to a meeting of university registrars and the report was perhaps over-simplified, but I would like to say that I would be very much in favour of any programme that would provide facilities for education beyond the secondary level in the many towns and small cities across this province. I think of the city of Brantford particularly in our own area, which is right in the heart of the student population, where there is a great demand for instruction beyond the secondary level.

The hon. Minister has already announced that the department is not considering a trade school in Brantford at the present time. I was quite struck by the fact when he made this announcement, although he gave quite a full description of the trades school programme in this province, it took him about 11 seconds to tell us. I do not feel that this programme is extensive enough. Certainly as soon as he can lay his hands on a little more money he would surely consider the building of a school in Brantford and a number of other centres where the need is very apparent.

In addition to the trade school, as I have said, surely, in the very near future he will have to provide community college facilities of some sort that will be distributed across the province so that education beyond the secondary level will be more readily available. We certainly will be discussing this in more detail at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, I read in our local press that some representatives of the Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Board were going to be visiting in Toronto today. I do not know whether they have arrived or not, but certainly these gentlemen, representing 7,000 tobacco farmers in the province of Ontario, have many dealings with the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) and the branches under his direction. Since the tobacco industry is much in the news in recent days, I would like to say something about its importance and the role of the present government in its direction.

Now, I know that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil) may want to argue about this, but the constituency that I represent, Brant riding, has within it the richest tobacco areas in the province of Ontario, not the largest, but the richest.

I very well remember visiting these areas with the former member for Brant, my dad, when the constituency was changed in 1933 and these tobacco areas were taken into it. They were not tobacco areas at that time, they were known as poor farming areas. The soil is identified as fox sand, and it is not much good for anything except growing tobacco. Some of the people down there say if they cannot grow tobacco, they understand marijuana does very well on it too; so there may be some future there, I do not know.

But certainly these townships which are in the heart of the richest tobacco-producing areas are anything but poor areas now. To drive through the areas, one is impressed by

the high standard of the township facilities—the roads, the general prosperity of the farms, the beautiful homes that have been built, and the hard-working people who live there and their strong community spirit.

They have had some serious setbacks in recent days. Not the least of them of course was the report of the Surgeon General of the United States in a well-researched report which would indicate there is some association between smoking and lung cancer. And I do not believe that any sensible person would question the findings that have been arrived at in a number of independent jurisdictions in all parts of the world. But we also noted with great interest that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) reacted to these findings by saying that he would strongly urge a programme of education in the schools of the province beginning at the Grade 3 level, so that the incidence of smoking among our young people would be cut down.

This, of course, is certainly a federal programme as well, and I do not think either myself or the hon. Provincial Treasurer would want to go on record as commenting one way or the other particularly on it.

As well as this, the government saw fit to fly a kite having to do with the possibility of expanding our provincial revenues by adopting a ten per cent tax on cigarettes, which was certainly another blow to the industry.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): I understood the kite came from over there.

Mr. Nixon: I am sure, Mr. Speaker, this is entirely incorrect, and of course it will remain to be seen next Wednesday, if that is Budget day, how the government will react to this suggestion.

But I am here, speaking on behalf of my constituents in the tobacco area, to recommend very heartily to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that if at all possible he find some other ways of increasing his revenue—if he feels that it is necessary at all—and leave the tobacco industry with its present heavy weight of taxation, particularly when it is having the other difficulties as well.

Before I leave the discussion of this particularly important part of the farm economy, I would also like to suggest that there is a feeling among some areas, some farm areas in the province, that now the tobacco farmers, after so many years of prosperity, are going to get their lumps like the rest of the farmers. Surely such an idea is not one that will stand much examination, because the industry itself—one of the largest individual sections of

agriculture, if not the largest—contributes tremendously not only to the 7,000 farmers who are members of the industry, but certainly to the sales-tax revenue and to the general buoyancy and prosperity of the province.

I would think that the government should undertake serious consideration of setting aside some money for research into the difficulties that presently face the industry. I know this is being done in many other places. It might be co-ordinated with other jurisdictions in an effort to see whether or not the carcinogenic attributes of cigarette tobacco can be removed. Surely it is not good enough to read the report and say, "Cigarettes cause cancer," then throw up our hands and say we have to educate people not to smoke. There is a large part to be played by research, and I would not suggest particularly that the Ontario Research Foundation should be instructed to take part in this, but certainly it would be something into which the research foundation could look with great interest.

As you know, at the last session of this House, legislation was passed changing, to a considerable degree, the amount of control that the government has over the growing of the tobacco crop and the recommendations are largely implemented through the Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Board, which is normally called the local board. But if you read the legislation carefully, of course the power lies with the government's board—the Farms Products Marketing Board—under Mr. McCague. This board has really the role of Big Brother to play in the management of this industry, because as you know, the local board, the Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Board, is made up of members elected by the farmers concerned themselves, and on a number of occasions the decisions that the local board has reached by considered majority opinion, have been overruled by Big Brother here in Toronto. In fact, this part of our agricultural industry can be said to be operating under a large measure of state control.

The responsibility for this has already been brought home to the hon. Minister and his representatives on the board, and I know that he is fully aware of it. The powers given to him by the amendments last year are very far-reaching indeed, and I feel, as a representative of the area, and having spent a considerable time among the tobacco growers themselves, that I should tell him that it is their considered view that their own representatives in the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco

Marketing Board must be left with the responsibility for the management of this market. I hope that he will keep the interference of the Toronto board with this local board to an absolute minimum.

Certainly, just before I leave the topic, I would like to remind the House that there is at present sitting, a Minister's committee looking into the whole range of difficulties in the tobacco segment of the agricultural industry. The committee was appointed late in 1962 and I feel that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should take a leaf from his colleague, the hon. Minister of Education, when he appoints these committees, to give them a date when he would expect their report. You may remember a few days ago the hon. Minister of Education announced the appointment of a committee to look into the difficulties at the Grade 13 level and he said he has instructed it to report as of June 1. This, I think, would indicate the appointment of the committee in good faith to examine a problem before it reaches catastrophe proportions, and in no way would indicate simply a method whereby the government is putting a problem out of public discussion by giving it to a committee.

I do not feel the same about some of the agricultural committees that have been appointed. Certainly the hon. Minister of Agriculture could give us a fine speech justifying the terms of reference and the freedom that his agricultural committees work under because he is not insisting upon their report at any particular time. Yet his tobacco committee, appointed in 1962, at a time of extreme crisis in the tobacco industry, carried the government very nicely over a period of intense embarrassment and upheaval in the tobacco industry. Still, now that times are a bit more buoyant as far as the tobacco farmers are concerned, there is no report and we are of course expecting it in the very near future.

I submit to the hon. Minister that the whole of the terms of reference with which the committee was originally set up have changed. There is the whole aspect of the effect on the tobacco market of the fact that tobacco may be carcinogenic, and the fact that our foreign trade in tobacco is in a very fluid state. We hope that it improves, and there have been certain sales announced recently that are very encouraging, but the terms of reference have changed since 1962 and it appears to me that when the committee does report it will occasion one or two small comments in this House, a couple of editorials in agricultural journals, and it will

then be set aside. The thing has served its purpose. It has carried the government over an embarrassing period and it took the heat off the government, in fact. But there is no report yet, and the same is true of the hon. Minister's special committee looking into the milk industry.

This committee, as well, is a good committee. The personnel would certainly be open to no criticism whatsoever. It has conducted hearings in all parts of the province and it was appointed at the time when the hon. Minister said the industry was approaching chaotic conditions, or words to that effect. The committee effectively took the heat off the government, but in fact it has done nothing for the milk industry. We do not know when it is going to report. I look for better days in the milk industry and I am personally associated with it myself, making my living by milking cows, or having somebody milk cows. I have followed the reports to the committee with great interest, but I feel—and I say this in great sincerity—that the committee was appointed in good faith, and we all look for good things in its report, but it should have had a report date associated with its terms of reference. The thing is lagging right now and we are looking for a useful report.

The same perhaps cannot be said of the hon. Minister's committee on vertical integration. I should have looked up its date of appointment, but I did not. I am talking, of course, for the hon. Minister of Agriculture's benefit, but certainly all of us who have followed this committee realize that it did not solve the problem. It did take the heat off for a while, but when it became apparent that it was not going to give a report that was any use to the hon. Minister, it faded into the background. Last year we had another commission formed—the hon. Minister's food council. There was a lot of publicity associated with appointments to this food council but, once again, there was no action whatsoever.

A farmer with whom I was talking about these committees said that they are a very imposing group of garbage sifters, but the more often they sift through the garbage the more it smells and there is nothing like action to improve these aspects of the industry.

Agriculture has, in a large part, because of the committees appointed, been in limbo for a two- to three-year period, and surely the time has come for action, definite action, and we look expectantly to the present hon. Minister for action in this session.

I would also like to make one or two comments about the water problems of Ontario during the recent drought. We read with interest and with a lot of sympathy the difficulties that were experienced by many farmers. Particularly, I noticed in one of the newspapers a reference to, is it Biddulph township, that many of us are familiar with from reading about the Donnellys and the difficulties down through the years there?

The fact is that many farmers are trucking water to their stock and are continuing to do so through the winter season. It makes us very thankful in my own area of South Dumfries, around the village of St. George, where the water springs from the rock in a most miraculous way and we have artesian wells that have been brought in with eight-inch pipes, flowing full of the best water that you could ever find. Unfortunately, once the wells are tapped the water flows away down the hill and is lost, but many farmers do make use of this.

We are very thankful that in our own area there is a plentiful supply and certainly the fact that The Department of Agriculture has seen fit to make monies available to assist farmers in their difficulties with the water supply is commendable. However, it is a long-range problem and as we were discussing last Thursday and Friday, a problem that is now in the hands of the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett). I would say to him that there is, in this province today, a support for the work associated with his new responsibility that is second to none. If increases in taxation were associated with this particular need, I do not feel that there would be a strong argument condemning him. If he were to branch out in a programme that had imagination and which would cut through the yards of red tape and overlapping authorities that presently hold back the development of conservation in this province, he would receive the thanks of every thoughtful citizen.

But, as the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Reuter) mentioned and so well described in his speech, the responsibilities between the representatives of this government and the various small areas throughout the province are changing very rapidly. It is a question whether the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management should deal with townships, counties or larger areas, and it is here, certainly, that the whole province is in the state of change. I could not describe the difficulties nor the solution better than my friend, the hon. member for Waterloo South, who lives in Preston.

All of us have seen the present government carving the province up into a number of areas for regional development. The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) has his own districts. School inspectors are set up on another basis. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) has some of his experts left over from certain assessment projects that have been farmed out into different areas of the province, where they are available on a regional basis. The conservation authorities are another carving up of the province by the present government. I do not think there is any reason to suggest that these areas should coincide. It would be nice if they did, but they do not.

Certainly, the members of this government have seen over the past few years, that they must apply their regulations and general direction in areas considerably larger than the present municipalities, and the townships themselves have found in the past few years that it is of great advantage to them to co-operate along lines of welfare. We have seen school sections amalgamating into larger areas. Towns in my own area are co-operating in police and fire protection and in many areas they are co-operating in the development of county and township roads. The whole thing is in a state of flux and I agree wholeheartedly with the hon. member for Waterloo South when he says that direction and leadership is essential, otherwise, if it is left to the individual areas to work out these difficulties for themselves, they are going to end up with another hodge-podge similar to the one that we are labouring under now.

Mr. Speaker, all of us in this debate are really talking about the amendment that has been proposed to the original motion, the amendment proposed by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I would submit to you, sir, that this is a reasonable amendment and it is proposed by an eminently reasonable man, a man who is beginning his 37th year in this Legislature. I would like to call particularly to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that in 1966 he will have completed 40 years in this Legislature and I hope that you will begin now to make plans to suitably mark that occasion.

We, on this side, are most grateful for the excellent leadership that he is giving the official Opposition under these particular circumstances, and I know that his ability is appreciated in all parts of the House. He has proposed a reasonable amendment, and I am confident that it will be supported by all reasonable members.

Mr. L. M. Hodgson (Scarborough East) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I may say that the programme for tomorrow is a continuation of that of

today, except that there will be some second readings.

Hon. Mr. Allan moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying our curiosity about the past, but also a means of training the mind and of developing the character.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying our curiosity about the past, but also a means of training the mind and of developing the character.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying our curiosity about the past, but also a means of training the mind and of developing the character.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, February 4, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the east gallery members of the Tuesday Luncheon Club, Toronto, and in the east and west galleries students from the R. J. Lang junior high school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Brunelle, in the absence of Mr. Evans from the standing committee on labour, legal and municipal bills, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 11, An Act to repeal The Slot Machines Act.

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act.

Bill No. 16, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Dower Act.

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Bill No. 25, An Act to amend The Mental Incompetency Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with a certain amendment:

Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

Mr. Edwards from the standing committee on standing orders presented the committee's

second report, which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices, as published in each case, sufficient:

Of the corporation of the city of Waterloo praying that an Act may pass providing for the establishment of a community services board to develop and supervise the city's parks and recreational activities.

Of the corporation of the town of Smith's Falls praying that an Act may pass authorizing a fixed assessment for Hershey Chocolate of Canada Limited.

Of the public school board of the township school area of the township of Erin praying that an Act may pass annulling certain trusts with respect to certain lands and permitting the sale thereof by the board.

Of the corporation of the city of London praying that an Act may pass giving the public utilities commission power to acquire and hold land, and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the township of Saltfleet praying that an Act may pass authorizing by-laws with respect to the postponement of part of special rates for local improvements with respect to lands used exclusively for farm land.

Of the Toronto Home Missions Council of the United Church of Canada praying that an Act may pass widening the terms of the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust.

Of the corporation of the city of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass transferring the administration of the Dr. H. P. Wright Memorial Trust to the corporation, and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Hamilton praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of buildings and providing for their safety, and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the University of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass empowering it to expropriate certain specified lands.

Of the Norfolk Hospital Association praying that an Act may pass authorizing the use of income and capital of any donations, gifts or bequests for the general authorized purposes of the association.

Of the corporation of the city of Barrie praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to make a grant to the Barrie YM-YWCA of \$4,000 per year for ten years.

Of the corporation of the city of Peterborough praying that an Act may pass authorizing an exclusive franchise for five years to Border Transit Limited.

Of the corporation of the township of York praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to establish a board of control, and for other purposes.

Of Ottawa Community Chest praying that an Act may pass authorizing notice of its meetings to be given by publication as provided by by-law, and changing the corporation's name to Ottawa and District Community Chest.

Of the corporation of the city of Niagara Falls praying that an Act may pass approving a pension plan for its employees.

Of Assumption University of Windsor praying that an Act may pass varying the provisions of its Act of incorporation.

Of the corporation of the city of Port Arthur praying that an Act may pass authorizing grants, not exceeding \$5,000 in the aggregate, for activities which are, in the opinion of the council, for the general advantage of the inhabitants of the city.

Of the corporation of the township of Toronto praying that an Act may pass exempting farm lands in excess of 100-foot frontage when held in blocks of not less than five acres from the special rate per foot frontage for waterworks.

Of the corporation of the township of West Ferris and the Frontenac district high school board having been withdrawn, your committee recommends that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

TOWN OF SMITH'S FALLS

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the town of Smith's Falls.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF BARRIE

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF OTTAWA

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting Assumption University of Windsor.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the township of Saltfleet.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

LILLIAN FRANCES MASSEY TREBLE TRUST

Mr. H. E. Beckett (York East) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David), in the absence of Mr. K. Brown (Peterborough), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Peterborough.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Port Arthur.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK

Mr. G. R. Carton (Armourdale), in the absence of Mr. E. A. Dunlop (Forest Hill), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the township of York.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF WATERLOO

Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Waterloo.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ROCHDALE COLLEGE

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish Rochdale College.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of Niagara Falls.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North), in the absence of Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence (Russell), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the University of Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

OTTAWA COMMUNITY CHEST

Mr. Hamilton, in the absence of Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence, moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting Ottawa Community Chest.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

Mr. A. A. Mackenzie (York North) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

NORFOLK HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the Norfolk Hospital Association.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ERIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL AREA

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park), in the absence of Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the township school area of the township of Erin.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF LONDON

Mr. Cowling, in the absence of Mr. J. H. White (London South), moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the city of London.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to pass on to the hon. members the gist of a telephone conversation I had at noon today. The call was from Mr. James Parlee, vice-president in charge of Sudbury operations of the International Nickel Company of Canada. Mr. Parlee wanted me to know that his company, one of the greatest corporations in Canada, would immediately be taking 1,700 men into employment in the Sudbury area and another 150 at Port Colborne.

That, Mr. Speaker, is news that should bring cheers from both sides of the House, and unquestionably it will bring cheer into a great many homes in these two centres. The addition of a work force equal to that of the average community of about 10,000 people cannot fail to have a considerable effect on the economy.

Recall notices have been sent out today, and of course former employees who were laid off in September, 1962 when it became necessary to reduce stockpiles, will be given first chance at the reopened jobs.

The hon. members will remember that at that time the company announced it would have to curtail production by 9,000,000 pounds of nickel per quarter until the world over-supply was adjusted. This cutback meant that 2,500 men had to be laid off and it is certainly a matter for gratification for us all that such a large number of jobs will be reopened in the first step towards resuming full production. The increase in nickel production entails a similar increase in the output of copper and the precious metals that are derived from the same ore.

According to a statement which I understand is being issued today by the company, it plans in this stage to restore about half the

amount by which production was reduced beginning with September, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to me to be able to bring such cheerful news as this to an assembly where such a large part of our deliberations have to do with solving public problems. Here we have a great industry solving one of them for us, and apart entirely from the fact that a great many men will be restored to useful employment with all that it entails in terms of human dignity, this action by International Nickel will of itself be of real value to the people of the whole province in that it will mean an increase in the number of tax-paying citizens and perhaps a corresponding decrease in the cost of unemployment insurance payments and other charges on the public purse.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, may I reflect through myself, having the honour to represent this great community, the enthusiasm with which this announcement will be met in Sudbury.

Ours, sir, is a strong and vibrant community. We were by no means in the doldrums, however, the community was conscious of the economic reverse it suffered when these 2,500 men were laid off. The return to work of these able-bodied persons will be greeted with great joy and thanksgiving in my community, sir.

Mr. J. C. G. Demers (Nickel Belt): I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) a question, a copy of which has been submitted to him.

Has the hon. Minister taken any action regarding the fog problem on Highway 17 west, near Copper Cliff?

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I should first of all thank the hon. member for having provided me with notice and I would say in reply to his question the following:

The Department of Highways is greatly concerned regarding the safe passage of vehicles along this section of Highway 17 during periods when fog exists. At the moment, an extensive investigation is being carried out by the special assignments engineer with the assistance of the former and present district engineers for the Sudbury area. Detailed studies of the local geographic conditions have been made in the field. The waters of the creek have been analyzed and ground and water temperatures have also been studied.

Consultations have been held with officials of the International Nickel Company and con-

tact has been made with the meteorological branch of the federal Department of Transport to collect data and request their assistance in carrying out the study of local atmospheric conditions.

I am advised that the investigation to date and information collected give evidence that there is no simple solution to the problem. At this point I wish to bring to hon. members' attention a few of the possible contributing factors to this condition.

(a) A general climatic condition in which temperature inversion occurs; (b) Possible contributing effects from both the INCO smelter and iron ore plant; (c) Water temperatures in the creek relative to the surrounding area temperature; (d) The possibility of automobile exhaust having a triggering effect to accelerate the fog formation.

In conclusion, may I state that it is the intention of the department to pursue our investigations and endeavour to establish the cause or causes and find a permanent solution to this problem.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): I should like to inform the House that in addition to the increase from \$65 to \$75 monthly for recipients of old age assistance, blind and disabled persons' allowances, and assistance to widows and unmarried women, we are also in a position to allow for higher margins in the total incomes which these persons may have.

The new income ceilings for old age assistance and disabled persons' cases are as follows: single persons now \$1,260 per year, previously \$1,140 per year; married persons now \$2,220 per year, previously \$1,980 per year.

In the new programme for widows and unmarried women, 60 years of age and over, the total permissible income is \$1,260 per year; previously it was \$1,140.

A higher margin has always been made available for blind persons; and the new adjustments in this programme are as follows: single blind person now \$1,500 per year, previously \$1,380 per year; single blind person with dependent child now \$1,980 per year, previously \$1,860 per year; married blind person with sighted spouse now \$2,580 per year, previously \$2,340 per year; married blind person with blind spouse now \$2,700 per year, previously \$2,460 per year.

The amounts I have quoted in each case include the allowance that is granted.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I

wonder if I might ask the government leader, whoever that is today, whether it is the intention of the government to conclude the Throne Debate by Tuesday next, prior to the introduction of the Budget, or whether it is the intention to carry it on afterwards. I ask this, Mr. Speaker, because obviously it affects our planning.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I can do no more than say what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) said when this question was asked before: that we should hope that this debate would be concluded before the Budget is brought down next week, but as the hon. Prime Minister said earlier in this session, there is no intention or desire on the part of the government to cut short debate on the matters which are raised by the Throne Speech, and I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that any better answer or any other answer could be given.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE FEMALE REFUGES ACT

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions) moves second reading of Bill No. 23, An Act to repeal The Female Refuges Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DAY NURSERIES ACT

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare) moves second reading of Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 29, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: First order: resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to

the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. L. M. Hodgson (Scarborough East): Mr. Speaker, may I at this time add my congratulations to those you have received on your election. I am sure that you are very capable of this job. We have noticed that your abilities have been tested and I am certain in the days ahead we will have great confidence in your conduct of affairs here. I will also appreciate your understanding in the days ahead as I myself adjust to these new challenges.

In the Throne Speech debate, I understand it has been a tradition to congratulate those who move and second acceptance of the Speech from the Throne. I might say that I listened with great interest and admiration to the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) on that day.

It is gratifying to rise at this time and participate in the Throne Speech debate. I do so without great confidence because this is my first time on my feet in this House. As the member for Scarborough East, from time to time I hope to express the thoughts, hopes and desires of my constituents. As you know, I am part of that group in the House that is under 40. Two other hon. members and myself make up a group that is in its 20s. I do not suggest that any number of years is an accomplishment, but rather that accomplishment enhances the years as they pass. Therefore, with God's help I hope that I can honour the trust of the electors in Scarborough East.

Of interest to me as a new member, were the comments of the hon. member for Waterloo North on reasons why one would run for public office. This desire to run for public office has been mine since the age of about nine—that was the first time I became closely associated with political life in an election.

Association with hon. members of this House and the Commons at Ottawa has only whetted that desire. As a youth, I can quite honestly say that my heroes were not Mounties, firemen or sports heroes, but the hon. members of Parliament for Haliburton and Victoria. And those two gentlemen at that time were Clayton Hodgson, in the federal House, and hon. Leslie M. Frost, former Prime Minister, in the provincial House. In

my life I would like to harrow a little around the fields that they have plowed.

The Speech, as a document, is such that we as hon. members, can be justly proud. We can be proud because it outlines a programme of action that will make this session one of accomplishment. I feel that our term here will be worthwhile in that many measures will come forth to improve conditions for the people of Ontario. There is a determination to ensure economic expansion and we certainly will be entering into new fields where government action is necessary.

It is abundantly clear that Ontario is embarked on a new age—not one of preparation for election, as some people have expressed over the past year, but one of aggressive action and one that will last. The people of Ontario have recognized this new spirit—the evidence is here—here to my right and to my left and across the way. The people of Ontario have expressed their confidence in the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts); that confidence will be honoured and the subject under discussion is certainly evidence of that.

The riding of Scarborough East, which I represent, is one of those created by redistribution. It comprises that part of the township of Scarborough east of Markham Road or Highway 48. For the greater part it is a residential area with some industrial development. In the northern section there is still active farming although we are within the boundaries of Metro. Scarborough, as you can appreciate, has experienced its earliest and most complete development in parts that lie closest to the city of Toronto. Thus my section has more recently come into the main stream of development.

The commission on redistribution recognized the tremendous influx of people into the township of Scarborough and, of course, created four new ridings. I would like to reflect for a moment here if I might, and commend the former member for the old riding of York-Scarborough, Mr. Sutton, for his service to the people of the area that I now represent. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that his contribution made it possible to return three Conservative members from the township of Scarborough.

I am especially pleased to represent this riding because the people who live there have a very similar background to myself. Many of us left other parts of Ontario and other provinces and we joined this great trend to centralization and came to the Toronto area. Many of us are building homes and raising families, making our con-

tribution to society under circumstances that were much different than we knew as youths in times past. Those living in the riding over a greater period, of course, Mr. Speaker, with some of the newcomers, know the life of rural Ontario and these are interests that we hold in common.

I think the most significant development in my riding that has been guided by this government is the development of the extension of the University of Toronto in Scarborough College. This gives us an institution of higher education and related facilities within the immediate area. It is planned to accommodate approximately 5,000 students at full capacity. I am happy to say that the first students will arrive there in the fall of 1965, a total of 500; in 1966, enrolment will increase to 1,000, and in 1967, it will increase to 1,500 and so on, until this figure of 5,000 is finally reached.

It is obvious that the encouragement and support of this government has made this extension possible. The proposal to create a new Department of University Affairs, I am sure is evidence of the government accepting its responsibility in this field. And it is quite a pleasure to know that spaces were available for the 5,000 people who entered academic life last year.

Some time ago, in the township of Scarborough, it was decided to create a new hospital to meet the ever-growing demands in the Metropolitan area. That hospital, which is now well under way, is Scarborough Centenary. And I am privileged to be a member of that association.

At present our plans are progressing well. A site has been located and approval in principle received from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. This hospital, at completion, will have approximately 700 beds. In this hospital, besides the active treatment section, there will be developed a psychiatric out-patient wing and a number of beds for this purpose. Because of limitation of finances, construction will be in three stages of 200 beds each. The psychiatric wing will, of course, progress under a similar three-stage principle. And this psychiatric wing will bring to the township of Scarborough a new service, a service that we have not had before, and I think certainly the people of our area will appreciate it.

I would like to go into the problem of financing hospital construction costs in detail, but I think the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) covered this so ably a few days ago that it would possibly be an excess at this time. However, contrary to what he

said, this hospital that we are building now will not rely on public subscription but will be financed by debenture by the township. It has been recognized that the sums required to build this new structure would certainly be too great and the past experience of public subscriptions has not been too successful.

On the question of grants from the higher levels of government, the people in Scarborough appreciate the significant increase by Ontario, and it is now the case that the hospital will receive a grant of approximately \$5,500 per bed considering the service areas as well. Further grants of \$12,000 are expected to cover the full cost of the psychiatric wing on a per-bed basis. However, Scarborough, after considering both federal and provincial grants, will still be responsible for something approaching \$10,000 per bed in the active treatment side.

In Scarborough there is a great deal of concern about the level of capital cost grants. In the opinion of many, capital cost should be split on a one-third basis among federal, provincial and municipal governments. And I would say, Mr. Speaker, should this come about, Ontario will certainly be in the fore. Equalization will have to come from the federal government. In the Metro area, as pointed out by the hon. member for Forest Hill, there is a shortage of some 2,300 beds. To catch up, let alone prepare for the continued growth in the future, tremendous efforts will have to be made. Our municipalities do not have the resources at this time to meet the need. We must now look to the federal government and its representatives in the Metropolitan area to help create 2,300 beds so there will not be a great shortage in this area.

One thing that I would like to discuss for a moment, if I may, is the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation study. The people of Scarborough East, of course, are looking with great interest to this study that is now going into its second phase. I think the job opportunities that will be opened up by a more central transportation programme throughout Metro have great significance. For instance, people in my riding at the present time are almost prohibited from working in other parts of Metro if they do not have the price of purchasing an automobile.

As this committee now proceeds to examine the economic competence of this service and related land use, I should hope that it will keep these things in mind. In other parts of the world transportation services on a com-

muter basis have not been too profitable, if profitable at all. However, convenient transportation is essential to the growth of outlying areas. Other great Canadian cities are seeking industrial expansion, and if we fail to provide these conveniences and service it is going to be our loss and someone else's gain. I am not suggesting this in a narrow parochial sense, but the competition is keen, we have to compete, and our commitments in the Metropolitan area are great.

Mr. Speaker, the new emphasis on resources management and conservation is of interest to us in Scarborough East. For some time the government has been acutely aware and has taken action to combat the ravages of the natural process and man's negligence. I am confident that the new Department of Energy and Resources Management, under the leadership of the hon. Minister (Mr. Simonett)—and I am sorry he is not in his seat today—should that come about, will contribute greatly to solving many of the problems that we face in that area.

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority has been active in Scarborough East for some time. The Highland Creek and the Rouge River systems flow through my riding. I am informed that the authority's policy in these parts of the rivers is to protect the valleys from destruction at time of flood. Many properties have passed from private to public ownership in both valleys. At the end of 1963, over \$1 million had been spent in acquiring lands in the Highland Creek valley alone. This involved large grants from Ontario. A system of parks, managed by the Metropolitan government, has now developed in this area and is providing excellent recreational facilities for our community.

This programme is excellent and will leave valley lands in their natural state, or near natural state, for the use of all in the years to come. Unfortunately in this transfer from the private to the public many individuals have been inconvenienced. Some have given up their homes—or are about to have to give up their homes. Others have given up business opportunities in the valley. Expected profits by many of the developers in our area have been lost and development infringing on these conservation areas has been delayed by the lack of decisions by the authority, and I understand, Mr. Speaker, that the ultimate plan will involve up to 15 years before these valleys come into public ownership.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, under this system, many people will be inconvenienced for some time in the future. I think at the

present time that the way they have been zoned and controlled and so on, that they are left with the privilege of paying taxes only; and possibly that of living there if they have a home built. This is a very real problem. In taking over private lands for public use, Mr. Speaker, more than money is involved. There are emotions as well. I should hope that with this new emphasis, that new channels will come about—a new approach, possibly decisions from the authority—and these problems can be solved.

Of special interest to me in the Throne Speech is that part dealing with Canadian unity. I have had the privilege of living in eastern Canada, travelling in the west and knowing the tremendous scope of this country. I lived in the province of Newfoundland, the most recent to join Confederation and from this experience, Mr. Speaker, I believe I know some of the significance of the birth of Canada. I also have relatives living in seven of the ten provinces and many friends across the country. When I say I feel I am Canadian, I know something of the meaning of these words.

Since Confederation, Canadians have striven to create a strong, independent and free nation from the last of the British holdings in North America. This was accomplished without the use of excessive force so ably put by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) the other day. We were the first nation in the world to gain political independence without violence.

Now political genius united two races and a collection of far-flung communities into one nation 3,000 mile wide and, with very few exceptions, 90 miles deep. Through great sacrifice, communications were created to bind these parts into a whole. Nation building in this part of North America involved a massive struggle to wrench a foothold from nature for some 18,000,000 people. It has required the miracle of Canada to develop a balanced economy based on agriculture, primary resource production and secondary industry.

Canada has grown slowly, but substantially, so that we have now taken our place proudly in the fore of free nations. The competence of Canadians has been recognized the world over. At the United Nations we have made significant contributions and in our NATO alliance, and so on. In nuclear power development, we are now certainly ahead; and also certainly in another matter, such as aircraft development, design and manufacture. Canadians have been recognized in many

other fields—their contribution in the Second World War is an example.

Our success at political independence, the methods through which we achieve this, has been a guiding light to those new nations that have recently become independent.

But, today there is a movement afoot to break the great experiment in nation building. I say nation building in the present tense because Canada, we hope, will always be building and growing. Unfortunately for the common good, some think they can do better alone. This is an approach in direct opposition to the present turn of events.

Greater nations than ours are looking to co-operation with other nations to improve their lot. Interdependence within the host of nations is becoming a real fact. The European Common Market is evidence of this. These alignments are taking place not for individual gain, but for mutual benefit of the nations involved.

In Canada the spirit of one nation, I believe, is on the wane. At the moment we are not united to meet the challenges of the world, divisive forces are at work. These forces are greater than one thinks. I have felt, and I am sure that many others here in a like manner assumed, that the two nation principle, or separatist principle, was the figment of a small minority's imagination, or possibly newspaper sensationalism.

Mr. Speaker, on this point I have changed my mind. This change has come about because of events in the past few weeks. I am not thinking of the theft of arms in Quebec, or the increase in the guard around armouries, or Mr. Caouette's demands, emphasized by some sort of a bank; but because of information received of a very startling nature, information that has great significance for the province of Ontario. I hope to convey this to the House in the next few minutes.

I am thinking here of a company that has developed, with an investment of \$2.5 million, over the past 12 years here in Canada. This company was organized to produce products that had formerly in the main, been imported—40 per cent of their production was formerly imported into Canada. Over 40 jobs have been created by this replacement of imports. They are located in two provinces, this company, Ontario and Quebec. Production facilities are in Ontario; warehousing, and sales office, and so on, are in Quebec and at that point their staff is bilingual personnel.

Quebec Hydro, an extensive purchaser, is implementing a policy of buying from firms with manufacturing facilities in that province

and giving a ten per cent differential. From press reports, I believe, the Quebec government is going to give a 12 per cent differential to Quebec firms. Further, a list of firms with 51 per cent Canadian ownership is being compiled. This list will be brought to the public some time in the future and the purpose of this is that they will patronize their own.

These appear, these differentials of ten per cent and 12 per cent appear, on the surface to be a policy of the Quebec government. I should hope they are not.

The problem that the manufacturer in question faces is this. Manufacturing in Ontario, he cannot compete in that market with artificial tariff barriers of this size. To be awarded contracts from the province of Quebec he will have to move his manufacturing facilities from Ontario, and this is an expense he cannot afford at this time.

What I ask is this, Mr. Speaker, is this a fair way to treat an industrialist manufacturing within Canada? Does this policy complement our national government's trade policy? Is this the approach of the Ontario economic expansion programme? I submit, sir, it is not. If I may, Mr. Speaker, I would like to outline one example of this policy in action.

Tenders have been called for insulators for Quebec Hydro. Three companies have quoted: a Japanese company quoted at \$4.20; a French corporation at \$6.10; an Ontario firm at \$6.20. The contract went to the corporation from France on the basis that manufacturing facilities would be built in the province of Quebec. This shows an increased cost to that organization of \$2 per unit, from the low to the high bid—or something in excess of 30 per cent.

Is this policy, Mr. Speaker, helping our national government's concern for Canadian ownership? Does it strengthen existing Canadian industry to meet competition from abroad? Does it provide economical power for secondary industry in Canada? I think not.

Our viewpoint, the viewpoint of Ontario, in like situation, is that whatever is good for Canada is good for Ontario. Whatever benefits Canada so benefits Ontario.

Our stand has been consistently "pro-Canadian" and I use that word, that term, with care. Our hon. Prime Minister has said repeatedly that we will go the whole mile in preserving Confederation. This is a stand that I, for one, appreciate. This is a stand that the great majority of Canadians appreciate. The question is, how far must we go?

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to go into a discussion of what action Ontario should take for our protection. Protection I do not believe is what we want. What we want is a return to those principles of time past, principles that will allow Canada to remain free, united and independent, to take her place proudly among nations of the world. We want to continue to provide a guiding light to those nations joining the ranks of the independent—continue to be strong so that we can help the less fortunate to a greater degree. We want to strengthen the forces of freedom and maintain a high standard of living for our people. To do this we need ten provinces not nine.

Division into two nations, Mr. Speaker, fragmentation of our economy, a spirit of indifference among our historic racial groups, will not accomplish this for us. If we continue on this path, Mr. Speaker, I would predict that our future is now. Canada as a nation will not last, as we know it. Our place in the sun will be lost forever.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Speaker, in rising to make this, my maiden speech, I would like first to extend the welcome that you have given to the ladies of the Tuesday Afternoon Club. I do not believe I could have made my speech at a more auspicious time than today. Ladies, you are welcome.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to you on your appointment as Speaker of this House. In the short while that I have known you and observed you at your duties, sir, I have come to realize that this House could not have picked a better man. In the last day or two, in the midst of all this turmoil, your impartiality, Mr. Speaker, impressed me. May I wish you well for the rest of this term.

I would like next to extend my congratulations to the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) on his most concise and thought-provoking speech. I would like also to congratulate the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) on her election and on her first speech in this House. I am certain that she will well represent the constituents of Hamilton Centre and all of the women of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to express my appreciation for the personal courtesies and the warmth of acceptance shown to me by all hon. members of this House. My experiences to date have been interesting and I feel that I will find the duties of the Legislature much to my liking.

As you know, I am privileged to represent the constituents of the newly created riding of Etobicoke, the most north-westerly riding in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of this House that I am often asked if the riding of Etobicoke is synonymous with the township of Etobicoke. In answer, I would like to say that most of the township of Etobicoke, like Gaul at the time of the Romans, is divided into three ridings. The southern-most portion of the township of Etobicoke is a part of the riding of Lakeshore which is so ably represented in this House by a very good friend and colleague of mine (Mr. Eagleson). North of the Lakeshore riding, one finds the riding of York West, so well represented by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree).

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to digress for a moment and say a few words with reference to the hon. Minister of Labour. It is not often that a former law student has an opportunity to pay tribute to one of his former mentors. I well recall, Mr. Speaker, the days that I spent under articles to the hon. Minister. I must say that I learned a great deal about the law and something about politics from the hon. Minister of Labour. As I think back, I believe that it was just before or during his campaign for the 1956 election that an irate constituent wrote a letter to the newspapers complaining that he had written to the hon. member and had received a reply which had been, in error, unstamped, and which therefore cost him four cents when it was delivered to him by the postman. The next day, there was a picture in one of the local papers showing the hon. member for York West shaking the hand of the now smiling constituent and handing him stamps for the pennies that had been expended. And I might add, Mr. Speaker, that we all know that the hon. member was elected in that election.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I learned a great deal about the law and something about the art of public relations while serving under articles to the hon. Minister from York West. Little did I dream that I would be standing here one day, across the floor from him addressing this House and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I felt that I should take the opportunity to publicly thank the hon. Minister for the courtesy and the time that he spent with me. The work was hard and demanding and the hours were long but the opportunity was there for one to learn and I did my best to take advantage of that opportunity.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Braithwaite: I would remind the hon. members of this House that the period I speak of was during that time when it was not considered fashionable to have a member of a minority race in one's law firm, particularly if it is downtown. The hon. Minister from York West is to be commended for his far-sightedness and fairness. He was one of those few who set a precedent that I am pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, is being followed by more and more firms in the city of Toronto, and I wish to commend him and to give credit where credit is due, even though it may not be long before he and I may violently disagree.

It might well be asked, Mr. Speaker, why, having become associated with a member of the Conservative Party and knowing something of the high calibre of some of its members, I decided to join the Liberal Party.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Speaker, I would say first of all that I did not become actively interested in the working of any partisan party until fairly recently. At the time, I felt that I would find out all that I could about all four political parties and decide where best my aims and ideals would fit in. I examined the parties to the far right and to the far left, read about them, made inquiries as to their purposes and platforms. Very good friends of mine, including some close neighbours, do belong to the New Democratic Party, and I would say that they are very fine people, and that we are still friends.

However, being a moderate man, I concluded that I could not, in all conscience, join either the party to the far right or the party to the far left.

I then considered the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party the first to the right of centre, the second to the left of centre. I read about the long period of time that the present government had been in power and I looked about me to determine, in my estimation, whether or not it had done all that it could have done while it was in power. I looked upon our industry, I read about the north, and I concluded that there are natural resources that remain woefully unexploited. I concluded that industry could be much further advanced than it is, not only within the golden horseshoe, but in the far stretches of our northern Ontario.

I understand—and I do not know how true it is, but I have been told—that the money that the province gets from taxes from the mining industry, for an example,

is less than the money given in aid. If this industry was as healthy as it should be, I do not think that that should be so, Mr. Speaker. I concluded that so far as I was concerned, I did not feel that the Conservative Party was truly representative of the wide variety of people that we find in this great province of ours.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I considered the Liberal Party. I examined its past and found that despite the difficulties it has been through in the last 20 years or so, it has always been known as "the reform party of the age." In talking to people here, there and everywhere, I concluded that this was the party that could and would represent the ordinary people—the working man as well as the farmer, the business man and industry—and I felt that here one would find a true cross-section of the people of Ontario. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I determined to join the Liberal Party and to use my best efforts to help it return to that healthy position it had of yore.

So far as I am concerned, the Conservative Party, notwithstanding the fact that it is back in power, has not done all that it could have done for this great province of ours. We Liberals on this side of the House will make it our business to bring this to the attention of the people whenever and wherever we can.

Mr. Speaker, many times I have sat here in the last few days and I have heard people commend the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) and his party. I can only say that this party has already been through its toughest days and I look at the two rows in front of me and I say if the mantle of leadership falls on any one of the men here, or even on an outsider, with the able help of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I think that it will be after the next election, and mark my words—there may be a different man sitting where the hon. Prime Minister is today.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments with reference to the Speech from the Throne. I was sorry, Mr. Speaker, that although the government made reference to education and to teachers' colleges, it made no reference whatsoever to the improvement of methodology at the Ontario College of Education, or at any of the teachers' colleges throughout the province.

Mr. Speaker, during the election campaign, there was hardly a gathering, small or large, that I attended where the parents of children attending public and high school did not complain, first about the inability of their

children to read and second about the inability of their children to spell.

Mr. Speaker, this reminds me of a conversation which I had with an Etobicoke businessman not long ago. He told me about a student whom he had employed for the summer months. This girl, just there as temporary clerical help—she was an honour student, one of the top girls in her class—but she had difficulty in spelling. He was telling me about one day when this girl took a message at noon time and it was a Mr. Kerr who had called—K-E-R-R. She wrote the message and he said to me: "I was astonished; she spelled it—C-U-R".

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is but a symptom in my mind of deeper trouble. It is indicative of something being wrong. As I said, during the campaign many mothers and fathers complained that their children were not being taught how to read and how to spell properly. They complained that this whole question of phonics was not being given sufficient attention in the teaching.

Further investigation of the general situation, Mr. Speaker, leads me to ask the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) whether or not, in the light of the new courses that are coming out in mathematics, history and geography, to name a few, and the changes in curricula: are the proper changes and upgrading in methods being carried out at the teacher college level? I would like to see the hon. Minister of Education appoint a commission to look into the history of methodology in our teaching colleges and I would like to see that commission report back to this House so that the public might know that the government does not have the cart before the horse. Because I question the advisability of bringing out all of these new courses and investigating Grade 13—now I think this is commendable—but I question it without starting at the base, namely bringing the teaching of the teachers up to date.

Complaints made to school boards, I understand, are answered quite often by answers such as: "We have nothing to do with the way teachers are taught to teach".

Mr. Speaker, where there is smoke, there is fire. If so many people in my own riding are worried about the general question of reading and writing and spelling, then I am certain many other people are also worried about the same thing.

I was pleased to see, Mr. Speaker, that the government saw fit to set up a new body to study the problems of our youth. It is to be commended. However, I would bring to the attention of this House the fact that minor

league hockey, particularly in the urban areas, could do with more support from the government. In my own riding of Etobicoke, youth is our most vital commodity and we are very interested in its problems.

We have, for instance, the Northern Etobicoke Hockey Association wherein close to 1,000 boys participate during the hockey season. This winter we had the usual mad scramble by all the boys to sell raffle tickets in order to raise funds to pay for the ice time and the other expenses connected with the league.

Now, Mr. Speaker, because of a complaint and a threatened prosecution by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) these hard-working parents and boys had to refund all the monies collected through the sale of the raffle tickets and the whole league was in grave danger of disintegrating. It would seem to me that this new committee might well consider further aid to worthy projects and organizations such as the Northern Etobicoke Hockey Association to make it unnecessary for them to have to raise funds in this manner.

Last, the hon. Attorney General might consider what steps could be taken by the government so that the federal government might be persuaded to amend the law with reference to lotteries so that worthy fund-raising activities could be carried out without fear of prosecution.

One other matter, Mr. Speaker, comes to my mind. When I was elected I was elected as the representative of all the constituents of the riding of Etobicoke to this House, and not as a representative of any particular race or creed. I make this statement, Mr. Speaker, only to ensure that the next few words that I have to say are kept in their proper perspective.

I am speaking now about something which has been brought to my attention in my particular riding for three years, from as far back as 1960. I refer now, Mr. Speaker, to a particular section in the statutes which allows for the setting up of separate schools solely for coloured persons. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there has not been need for such schools since before the beginning of this century.

I refer to Chapter 368 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario which is called The Separate Schools Act and which provides for the setting up of Protestant and coloured separate schools. Now after the Civil War it may have been, Mr. Speaker, that there might have been need for some of these schools in the southwestern part of our province. Those

days have passed. I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that an examination of many of our other laws and statutes will reveal that there are other Acts that need to be brought up to date.

I mention this matter, Mr. Speaker, only to show that although the government has been in power for over 20 years, there are many things that can be done and should have been done, to keep Ontario abreast of the times.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the House about the remaining portion of the township of Etobicoke, that part which makes up the riding of Etobicoke. It is bounded on the south by Richview Sideroad, on the east by the Humber River, on the north by Finch Avenue and on the west by the Indian Line. Within these boundaries live, Mr. Speaker, the constituents whom I have the honour to represent.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I speak for all my constituents when I say that I believe that the interests of the province of Ontario and of Canada are of vital interest to our constituency. I believe that we should all take inspiration from the fact that we are approaching the centenary of Canadian Confederation and attempt to reinitiate into our local, as well as into our provincial, community life, that sense of idealism that the Fathers of Confederation had.

There are now opportunities for building better communities and wonderful show-places as tributes to Canada. However, I believe that this might be an apt time for all of us to consider the rededication of our efforts towards bringing to the old framework of Confederation a new sense of brotherhood and unity.

We, in the riding of Etobicoke and in the township of Etobicoke, intend to be in the vanguard. My constituency, by its very makeup, constitutes a tribute to Confederation. No special language, ethnic or parochial group holds a role of dominance. I am pleased to tell this House that the riding of Etobicoke is truly representative of a cross-section of the Canadian people. We are proud of having the finest representatives of the professions, the working class, industry, the commercial trades and services, and even of the arts. These people will work with their municipal and provincial governments to attract the best teachers, to introduce the finest hospitals, to sponsor ambitious adult educational and recreational programmes and to win for themselves the reputation as the most progressive constituency and community in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, while on the subject of the riding of Etobicoke, I would like to touch very briefly on the question of the Thistle-town housing project which is to be built in the riding. As a member of the much discussed council of the township of Etobicoke, and without going into the merits of the situation, I welcome the opportunity to put before the hon. members of this House some of the reasoning behind the actions of the council of the township of Etobicoke. Speaking personally, I have never been in favour of any action which would hold up the commencement of the project. As for the remaining members of the council, I am certain that any actions which they may have taken, which might appear to be delaying in nature, were taken in good faith and with the sole thought in mind, that inasmuch as this is the first time that such a project has been envisaged on such a large scale for the province of Ontario, sound planning is of major importance in order that the success of the undertaking may be ensured.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. Minister from Don Mills (Mr. Randall) and the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner) for their co-operation and understanding. We all know that there are at least two sides to every question. Further, there is no problem which is so weighty that it cannot be solved, and I was pleased to see today, Mr. Speaker, that an agreement has been reached by the hon. members and the reeve of the township of Etobicoke. I only hope that the project is commenced with all due speed.

Mr. Speaker, although my time spent in this House has been but short, the road leading to my election to this House was not a short one. It began in my childhood with the convictions, ideals and beliefs that were instilled in us when we were at public school. Convictions, ideals and beliefs in the type of political institutions existing in Ontario and of which we are all so proud of today. Yes, Mr. Speaker, my story has a particular individuality. I am a product of that crucible of democracy located in and around the general area of the Kensington Market in downtown Toronto. We attended Ryerson Public School and Harbord Collegiate with members of just about every race, creed and religion. At that time, and subsequently at high school and at the University of Toronto, I recognized that the kind of democracy which we have functions best when it is properly tested by periodic elections from time to time.

My respect for local school boards persuaded me to seek a role of service at this

local level, and here, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause for a moment to say a few words concerning members of all Ontario school boards. These people, on the whole, serve without thought of financial gain and most do not aspire to higher office. They are dedicated people whose sole interest is service to their community. Be that as it may, there are times when at this level of municipal government, democracy does sometimes seem to falter because it is not tested. Time after time, Mr. Speaker, one hears about acclamations in the elections of this school board or that school board. Looking back on my service on the board of education in the township of Etobicoke, I cannot help but wonder if the general lack of interest among the people in serving as a school board trustee could have any relation to the fact that there is no consequential reward for the long hours that are entailed.

In my view, the hon. Minister of Education might be well advised to consider the general principle of trustees being paid by the Department of Education or by the province of Ontario, in the same way that an alderman or councilman or other elected municipal official is paid.

There are those who feel that this might have an adverse effect on those who are really dedicated and interested in the position for the position's sake. The wrong people might become interested, they feel, and I presume they mean politicians. However, Mr. Speaker, I would say that the vast majority of municipal politicians are very interested in the affairs of their communities and I fail to see how the paying of trustees for their services and the resulting competition which might ensue for the job as trustee would not help but bring about a greater interest in the job. To my mind, one would find slates of candidates for school trustee throughout the province with a more balanced cross-section of minds and ideas.

Continuing with my story, Mr. Speaker, one hears serious talk about the value of men and women coming to grips with the grassroot problems of their own communities at the local or municipal level, because in doing so they achieve a particular understanding of the kind of legislation required for their particular community. As for myself, I realize that training at the local level was a necessary and invaluable prerequisite for service in this House. As I have said, Mr. Speaker, from the days of my childhood I have had a high regard for the legislative process. This regard was inspired both by my educators and by my family and friends.

As my experience in the House broadens, it is my hope that I can call upon my faith in the democratic process which has been nurtured on the local level.

I know that as the business of the House proceeds, the role of my hon. colleagues and myself will be a dual one. On the one hand we will criticize constructively where criticism is due. On the other, we will bring forward fresh ideas and legislation from time to time in keeping with the precepts of our party. It is my own hope that my comments will be considered constructive. I begin my period in this House with considerable admiration and regard for the hon. members on all sides of the House. However, I fully realize that we will come to differ on many issues as the days progress. I, for one, recognize that we are all partners in this, a co-operative democracy, and that we are all here for a single purpose—the betterment of this great province of ours.

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Speaker, although quite some time has now elapsed since you were elected to the high office of Speaker, this is my first opportunity to congratulate you on this well-deserved honour, and I wish to compliment you on the very able and impartial way you conduct the business of this House.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and all his Cabinet for being returned to office last September. It shows that the people of Ontario feel that this government is a true government of the people. The Speech from the Throne proves that this government is resolved to keep this province to the fore in the economic life of our country, and at the same time to co-operate with the federal and other provincial governments to keep our union strong, free and vigorous, and to continue to raise the standards of living of our people, and our democratic free-enterprise system along with social justice and social reform.

Mr. Speaker, I have noted with some interest the reports we have been hearing since last fall of the possible union of the New Democratic Party and the Liberal Party. I do not feel that it is too facetious an idea to suggest that if the New Democratic Party really feels that we should return to the two-party system, perhaps its true home is with us on the government side.

While we continue to battle the depression of the thirties—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Everybody wants us.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Why do you not toss up?

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Be my guest, take 'em.

An hon. member: It has got them thinking.

Mr. Peck: —many of the unions they depend upon for support have become so affluent under the prosperity and the favourable labour laws of the Conservative government that they no longer believe in socialism.

Indeed, in the only jurisdiction in North America where there is a socialist government, socialism became such a failure that it was discontinued, and the movement now seems to be one merely of social reform. Mr. Speaker, the Conservative Party also believes in social welfare, and perhaps it is not too radical to suggest that the New Democratic Party join with us under the free-enterprise system, the more efficient free-enterprise system, to help bring the people of Ontario unprecedented prosperity.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): You can have their members, we will take the votes.

Mr. Peck: The Throne Speech promised the continuation of the very successful trade crusade to bring us the 60,000 new jobs per year needed to keep our economy buoyant and to encourage our exports to the United States and Europe.

The Department of University Affairs is a very logical step in the development of educational facilities. We have gone through a growth period in our elementary schools which is resulting in a major expansion in the secondary school field, so the next step is to ensure that those graduates who wish to continue their education at university may do so and be able to afford to do so.

The three select committees to be appointed will have the opportunity to investigate some of the major problems that concern our society today. We have heard from many speakers about the problems of youth and the desire to investigate and correct some of these problems.

I would like to say a word in favour of the committee to investigate the waste that is occurring from too early retirement of many of our older people, the difficulty in obtaining jobs, and the problems of older lonely people living out their declining years on small pensions.

(Mr. W. G. Noden takes the chair).

There is an increasing number of these, and as people live longer and retirement age is lowered we should not forget them while we concentrate on the problems of youth.

It is customary, Mr. Speaker, in a maiden speech to speak of one's constituency. Along with nine other hon. members of this House, I represent one of the new ridings not previously represented here. Mr. Dick Sutton, formerly the member for York-Scarborough, very ably served a riding with 250,000 people, and I am sure this was an onerous task. The hon. Prime Minister, realizing that the democratic ideal of representation by population was not being served in Scarborough, as well as some other areas of Metropolitan Toronto, brought in legislation which gives the people of Scarborough four representatives to serve them in this House.

It is difficult if not impossible, Mr. Speaker, to speak of my riding of Scarborough Centre out of the context of Scarborough as a whole, or indeed of the entire Metropolitan Toronto area, which today has grown into one tightly knit economic area in which boundaries that once separated the various municipalities have become merely academic and bear no relationship to the original communities which once surrounded the much smaller city of Toronto. The Metropolitan Toronto area is now an industrial, commercial and residential complex which physically but not yet politically has outgrown the parochialism which is so evident in many of the councils and boards which administrate it.

The corporation of Metropolitan Toronto, created by the famous Bill 80 of over ten years ago, did much to alleviate many of the problems and growing pains which hindered the economic growth of this area. Townships such as Scarborough would have been seriously stunted in growth and development without the advantage of debentures guaranteed by the high credit rating that the corporation enjoyed, and also the grants that came from the province to both Metro and the various municipalities for schools, roads, bridges and many other facets of municipal government.

However, Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the Metropolitan corporation is not now doing the job it was originally designed to do, and that some of the problems that plagued this area before Metro are with us again, and showing signs of becoming chronic in the near future if not already. This preamble, Mr. Speaker, is leading up to what I regard as the most glaring failure of the Metropolitan form of government—the inequality of education in Metro caused by the various levels of

assessment and the ability of some municipalities to pay compared with others.

For the past seven years I have been an elected trustee of the Scarborough board of education and I have been disturbed by the signs of an ever-widening gap between the haves and the have-nots among our municipalities. I feel major changes should be made, and while I may be jumping the gun somewhat, Mr. Speaker, by speaking on this before the Goldenberg commission report is debated in this House, it is only because I feel that there is a real urgency to this problem.

Scarborough township is one of the dormitory suburbs, with many small homes and apartments and a great many families of school age and pre-school age on the one hand, and a very low assessment on the other to support the schools that these children must attend. In Scarborough there are 17.7 per cent of the children of the entire Metropolitan Toronto area but we only have 9.6 per cent of the assessment. Twenty-five per cent of the people in Scarborough are attending school—over 60,000 people in a population of almost 250,000—a ratio unheard of anywhere else in Canada.

During the years I spent on the Scarborough board of education our school system grew at a fantastic rate. For 24,000 public school pupils in 1956, we now have double that many—48,000. Our secondary schools have increased in that time from 4,600 pupils to 13,000 today, a threefold increase, and an increase that is only just beginning and which is leading to many staff and accommodation and financial problems. Other boards in Metro have found themselves in similar situations which vary only in some degree, and the net result has been to create a different standard of education in every municipality. It is one that I feel can be corrected only by a common education system, and a common education mill rate across the entire Metropolitan Toronto area.

This can be accomplished by either outright amalgamation of the area boards or by a borough system with the main authority vested in one central board. To paraphrase a famous Canadian of another era—amalgamation if necessary, but not necessarily amalgamation!

Let me cite you, sir, one example of the variety of educational standards that prevails in close proximity in some areas. Victoria Park Avenue, the western boundary of Scarborough, passes through four different municipalities. A youngster who lives on the east side of the street attends school in

Scarborough, which has a two-level system of education; on the west side of the street he can attend, within a comparatively short distance, either a Toronto school, which has junior and senior high schools, or an East York or a West York school, which has the tri-level system of education.

I submit that in Metropolitan Toronto education should be equal for all and not dependent on what block on a street a youngster lives in, or on whether his municipality has a high or low ratio of industrial to residential assessment. The taxpayers cross these artificial boundaries daily to work in the offices and factories of those municipalities with the high industrial assessment, and the same thing happens to our students when they graduate from our schools. Although it has not been proven that the tri-level system of education is superior to the two-level system, we must assume that there are certain advantages.

The same thing applies, Mr. Speaker, to the pupil-teacher ratio, where Scarborough is also at a great disadvantage, for it does create a heavy load on the teacher who has a higher pupil-teacher ratio than is normal in adjacent areas.

Mr. Speaker, having tried to establish Scarborough as a have-not municipality when it comes to assessment, but a have municipality when we speak of the great wealth of students who are attending our schools and the labour force that daily goes out in Scarborough to contribute to the prosperity of the entire Metropolitan area, and having established that Scarborough is, comparatively speaking, starved for funds and unable to possess many of the facilities that our neighbours have, I would like to speak just for a few moments on the financing of education. Here we have an anomaly, for the Scarborough education tax rate is the highest of any suburban area in Metro, while the per-pupil cost is the lowest. In our public school system in Scarborough, we spent in 1963 only \$309 per pupil, against a weighted average of \$394 in all Metro boards; approximately 25 per cent less. Leaside, where many of our taxpayers work, spent almost \$500 per pupil, or approximately 70 per cent more per pupil than we are able to afford to do in Scarborough.

We see a similar picture when we look at the assessment per pupil ratio. The overall average assessment per pupil in Metropolitan Toronto varied little from 1957 to 1963 at \$18,000. The assessment per public school pupil in Scarborough has decreased from \$10,000 in 1957 to \$9,500 today, or approxi-

mately a little over half the Metropolitan average.

The maintenance assistance grants give a much truer picture of how Metro has failed to equalize education costs. In 1954 these grants paid 82 per cent of the daily cost of our public schools. This came down every year by degrees to 61 per cent in 1961, and a slight increase in 1962 raised it to 66 per cent; but still much below the 82 per cent it started off with at the formation of Metro.

Secondary school grants show an even larger discrepancy. In 1954 the grants paid 87 per cent of the cost, dropping by 35 per cent in 1962 to 52 per cent, with a slight increase to 56 per cent the following year, but still 31 per cent under what Metro was designed to do.

Thus the gaps between what the grants were designed to accomplish and what they are actually doing is, with small variations, widening every year. And no amount of tinkering with Metro will cause any more than a short-term palliative. Major surgery is needed to erase these inequalities. The maintenance assistance grants in recent years have become a political football on the Metropolitan board of education.

The Toronto board, with half the Metro votes but less than half the Metro population, holds the whip hand to keep the suburban boards in line. When one does step out of line, all the other suburban boards are punished equally by the refusal to make any needed changes in the grant structure. We find the paradox of the school board, who, according to their submission to the Goldenberg commission, are most opposed to any changes in Metro, are, in fact, the very ones who are forcing the need for amalgamation. I speak of the Etobicoke board of education. Its complete lack of co-operation with the other boards in Metro and the many gimmicks they have to lure away top teachers from other boards, is, in my opinion, the number one reason for the demand for an amalgamated board, or at least a borough system with equalized mill rates.

We all know, Mr. Speaker, and hear of the great resources of our province; of our mines, of our farms, our forests, our lakes and streams. But the greatest resource of all is our children. Their education is important to the future of our province, our country and our way of life. We can give them a great heritage from the past, but they need a good education for their future.

The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) in his statement to this House on January 27 on the Ontario foundation tax plan has made

an important step to ensure equal education facilities for all children in Ontario. I feel it is also a step in the direction of removing some of the costs of education from the property owner and putting it where it belongs, on society as a whole. But we must also have equal education facilities for all who live in this Metropolitan Toronto area and equal education mill rates as well.

Another area I would like to touch on briefly before concluding, Mr. Speaker, as it has reached serious conditions in Scarborough, is the question of hospital beds. We heard the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) and he spoke perhaps much more ably than I can on the need of hospital beds; but this question is important, as important as education in many regards to the people in Scarborough.

For those who need a hospital bed and cannot get one because of the very grave shortage that exists it is one to which we should give a great deal of thought. There is no hospital in my riding of Scarborough Centre. The Scarborough General Hospital, which serves not only the Scarborough area of 250,000 people, but much of the outlying area as well, has only 340 beds and 100 bassinets. Now, according to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, there should be five active treatment beds per 1,000 population; which means we need 1,250 beds, three times the number we have now.

The proposed addition to the present hospital and the construction of a new hospital will result in a total of 750 beds. However, by the time these are ready for the first patient, the population of Scarborough will have increased to the point where we will still have only one-third the minimum number of beds required for our population. By 1980, when the township population is expected to reach 500,000, accommodation should be 2,500 beds. This is a goal which will require superhuman efforts and which should be started immediately.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) has stated that hospital accommodation should be provided by an equal partnership of federal and provincial and local governments. I think we all agree with this. The contributions of the provincial government, after the 60 per cent increase in grants announced last fall, brings it to almost the required third. It costs, in Metropolitan Toronto, approximately \$18,500 per bed to build a hospital. The provincial grants amount to \$5,500 per bed. The federal government pays \$3,000, for a total of \$8,500, which still leaves \$10,000 per bed to be raised by the local community.

A few years ago it was possible to raise the bulk of this amount by public subscription, but this is no longer so. Hospital drives of late years have been a complete failure. So, in order to raise this money in Scarborough, it is necessary to levy the \$10,000 per bed against the local property owners. This obviously is impossible in Scarborough where property owners are already taxed as much as 50 per cent higher than many of our neighbouring municipalities.

If the federal government could be persuaded to increase their grants for hospital construction to the provincial rates and the provincial government could include, for grant purposes, such necessary areas as office space, boiler plants, storage and mechanical equipment areas, waiting rooms, and such other appendages so necessary for the operation of a hospital, it would help considerably for the short term. However, for the long term, I would like to suggest that the Ontario government consider a tax foundation plan for hospital construction, patterned after the tax foundation plan for education, to ensure that all our people in Ontario, wherever they may live and whatever the assessment or wealth of their township or municipality, will be able to obtain a hospital bed whenever they have need of one. This may be a new approach to this problem, but one I feel would help solve one of our most pressing problems.

Although the Ontario government has been most generous with their hospital grants, we cannot be complacent until such time as there are sufficient hospital beds in this wealthy province for those who have need of them.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding might I say that I have had the privilege, in my lifetime, of serving as a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force in the British, in the European and Mediterranean theatres of action. I have had the privilege of serving my community in Scarborough as a member of the board of education and various other boards, which I hope have contributed something to our community. It is a great privilege and an honour to be able to stand here in this Legislature and take part in the debates and represent the people of Scarborough and the people of Ontario, as a whole.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, it is a great deal of pleasure for me to be speaking on behalf of the residents of Essex South. This is the first occasion in four years that an elected representative of this great riding has had the opportunity to speak in reply to the Throne Speech and the last two weeks has been the first time in

four years that the elected representative has had the opportunity to raise questions or speak on bills or motions on behalf of his constituents.

In the first session of this 27th Parliament I was very pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Robarts') kind remarks about the former Speaker of the House—my predecessor as representative of the riding of Essex South. Since being in the House I have heard many fine attributes in regard to the capabilities, friendliness and the fairness with which my predecessor filled the office of Speaker of the House. I am sure that our new Speaker has some apprehension to the pitfalls and dangers to his newly exalted position and that he will strive to take measures in order that the same fate does not befall him as did his predecessor.

Possibly, Mr. Speaker, you are giving strong consideration to the proposals of my predecessor of a riding of Queen's Park and the office of a permanent Speaker. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, you will agree that I did my part in September of creating one job opportunity in our province. It is to be hoped also that this government will look kindly toward the previous member who served this province and the constituency of Essex South for some 20 years.

As is customary in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, sir, a member gives a résumé of the wonderful assets and requirements of his riding. Originally, I had decided to depart from this procedure, but because of the lack of voice from this area for four years, I feel I must give you a brief outline of Essex South and sectors of Essex county as a whole.

Essex South is the most southerly riding in all of Canada. It is possibly the most complex riding to represent in all of Canada. It has almost every conceivable problem, both rural and urban. It has two great assets: its outstanding agricultural economy, which is not surpassed in variety or dollar volume anywhere in Canada and possibly the world, and its main asset—the finest people in the world, who have come from all parts of the world, who are contributing their talents to make this a better Ontario and Canada in which to live.

The western boundary of this riding is the Detroit River, the world's busiest waterway. In the river is Bob-Lo Island, possibly the only Canadian soil for which you must clear United States customs to set foot on land. The major community in this area is Amherstburg, steeped in history and where Fort Malden and the Great Lakes Marine Museum

can be found. To this area the first French settlers in Upper Canada came and settled, and the area still exists as one of the few original French-Canadian areas in southern Ontario.

Amherstburg played an important role in the War of 1812 and it was here in succeeding years that escaped slaves from the country to the south reached British soil and freedom. The descendants of these people number among Essex county's finest and most respected citizens. In the Amherstburg area are two major industries: Calvert Distillers who annually use tons of Essex and Kent county corn with its higher alcohol content, and the Brunner-Monde, producing soda ash and calcium chloride. Mining in this area has attracted, in recent years, miners from the north of Italy who are blending their skills and culture to enrich our area.

Turning south and east along Lake Erie, we find Holiday Provincial Park, a rather new park in the area, and of great value to the recreational needs of the residents of the county and our three million visitors who come from across the river.

Through all this area are great marshes which used to foster a great hunting clientele, which has almost disappeared because of certain policies. It is to be hoped that changes in rulings will allow this area to return in time to the great hunting preserve it once was.

Further to the east along the shores of warm Lake Erie are thousands of summer residents, making their contribution to the recreation of our people and to the economy of our townships and communities. The town of Harrow and its surrounding agricultural area is renowned throughout Canada for its fine potatoes, peaches and other fruits and vegetables. Here, too, is the Dominion Experimental Station, which has contributed so greatly to farmers all across Canada.

The town of Kingsville has its world-famous Jack Miner bird sanctuary, its great fishing fleet, tobacco and food processing plants, and is one of the province's great summer tourist towns. About four miles to the east of Kingsville is the site of the Union water plant, the first major water system built through the province and serving the communities of Ruthven, Cottam and Essex to the north, and to the east, the largest community in south Essex and the next city in western Ontario, Leamington. Leamington, the tomato capital of Canada, has the world's largest tomato processing plant, the H. J. Heinz Company of Canada Limited, with a payroll of almost 2,000 people. Here, too, is located a variety

of industry, related to the wonderful agricultural economy of the area. Over 50 per cent of all the greenhouse glass in Canada, valued in millions of dollars, is located within a ten-mile radius of Leamington, providing winter jobs to hundreds and fresh tomatoes, cucumbers and flowers to millions across Canada.

This is the great early market garden area of Canada, with products of all types reaching markets two weeks ahead of anywhere else in Canada. Here, too, is Point Pelee National Park, which last year attracted more than 750,000 visitors—more than any national park east of the Rockies.

To the south lies Pelee Island, in the centre of Lake Erie, internationally famous for its pheasant hunt and soya bean crops. Finally, on the eastern boundary of Essex South is the large fishing port of Wheatley, which votes in Kent West, but has economic ties in Essex South. This rich agricultural land of Essex South has attracted thousands of immigrants from all countries of the world and they are working together as an example to peoples of the world for the benefit of Ontario and Canada.

Most speeches to date have all asked some special consideration from the government. We, in Essex South, desperately require one thing—water. We must have water in all parts of this riding and in quantities to satisfy the needs of this highly specialized agricultural economy. We, in the communities or areas served by existing systems, are grateful for these systems, but those persons within sight of the pipelines who cannot buy the water that they would gladly pay for and cannot have, who must sit idly by watching their year's production wither on the vine, must have this water. If there is one thing that this government can do or will do on behalf of the people of Essex South, it will be to assist in the extension of existing water facilities and the creation of more pipelines to criss-cross Essex South.

It has been a long time since any suggestions or resolutions have been introduced on the floor by a member for the most southerly riding in Canada, but I have taken a great deal of time and effort to devise and advance a programme that will be of benefit to all the people of Ontario, and will lift the prestige of our great and noble province to heights hitherto unknown. Being unencumbered by predetermined lines of thought that are usually prevalent in the background thinking of those elected members of this Legislature who have risen to these exalted elected positions by serving on municipal councils or through the hallowed halls of Osgoode Hall, I have searched for

the obvious situation in our province that could have been overlooked by the members of previous governments in this province. I feel that I must offer a project that will inspire the wonderful people of Ontario to a pride in our great province that knows no bounds, and at the same time offer something that will create manufacturing opportunities, create jobs for our people. And further, it must be something that will beautify our picturesque and rugged terrain and at the same time identify the population to the many thousands of visitors who annually flock to our vacation-land province to enjoy the wonderful resources with which nature has so bountifully endowed us.

To me, as the representative of the people of the garden gateway to our great province, there is one symbol that can do all these things on behalf of our people. A truly representative flag for the province of Ontario. A distinctive provincial flag that will enthuse people with the greatness of the province, certainly will be something to look up to.

Our people will talk in glowing terms of the assets of our province and our visitors will sense this wonderful provincial pride. Jobs will be created as additional thousands of yards of textile products will have to be produced. Jobs will be created to fabricate and erect the hundreds of new flagpoles that will be erected. As our visitors travel miles of highways, they could be greeted by our own distinctive provincial flag at service stations, and not merely the flag of our great country and the country to the south, and the flag of *la belle province*, to the east.

We all know of the great centennial plans that are being formed for our country and province. These must be ready by 1967 and assuming the speed with which committees work, I have had the forethought to do some advance preparation in order to assist a committee that could be established to develop a special province of Ontario flag.

I have viewed flags from many of the states of the great country to the south of us, but naturally our flag must be truly representative of all our people. Since approximately 16 per cent of our citizens are represented here in the Legislature by our friends to my left, I thought it was only fair the first consideration be given to this minority group. So my professional designers and I have planned a flag with a solid green background, symbolic of the monetary theories of this party, and in gold bold lettering the initials NDPO in the centre to tie in with the golden promises that have been emitting from this group over the years

in the Legislature. I have submitted this proposed design for comment and some viewers have uttered such remarks as: "This flag must represent 'no damn part of Ontario'; or the 'no debt province of Ontario'; which we know is not true.

Now, this was the sample flag which we designed. But I realize that my own initials happen to be in the centre of this flag, and I certainly cannot stand for that. So if I remove my initials, we have two letters left, "NO"; which surely is the expression of the people of this province.

The second flag I designed was based on the taste of approximately 35 per cent of our voting population and proved to be a little closer to my heart. Half of the background is a good Liberal red; the other half a virtuous white, to symbolize a clean and fresh approach to the problems of the province that are held by those who are bound by the cause of true Liberalism in our province, just as the white portion of our flag is bound to the beautiful Liberal red. Affixed to the white portion of this proposed design we would place the official crest of our province to symbolize our natural resources, our heritage and symbols of justice based on parliamentary law. Here is the design we have produced for further consideration by a proposed committee.

Finally we came up with a design which is representative of approximately 49 per cent of the people of our province, and possibly might be favoured by the elected representatives of the majority of this House. Naturally we determined that the background would have to be solid Tory blue, although technical dyeing experts think this particular shade is very susceptible to fading away when this particular shade is exposed to the bright glare and close scrutiny of the sunshine, which from time to time covers our fair province. Possibly there is an analogy that could be drawn by those hon. members of this House who also are dyed by this special shade of blue.

But this was only the first problem that we encountered with this particular design. The second problem was as a result of the outstanding efforts that were made by the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay). I am sure that my suggestion of manufacturing opportunities will not only receive the blessings of this hon. member, but also the support of his successor, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). But as I stated, we did have a problem with this design. On this beautiful shade of Tory blue should we place the head of a

hippopotamus or should we be up to date and use the head of one of our all-Canadian province of Ontario genuine moose? Now this was a very difficult decision, but we finally decided to get reaction on a particular design. So I submit this design for your approval.

However, with due respect to the large majority in this House who are tinted with the shade of Tory blue, we have proceeded further and arranged for one more design advance. No doubt in their travels across the breadth of our province, the hon. members in the House as well as the citizens of our fair province, are aware of all the symbols depicting our provincial flower. Of course, I am referring to our many highway contract signs which permanently dot short stretches of antiquated highways that are being brought up to standards of the mid-20th century. I submit this design for your consideration, but I do seek some direction. Should we place on the flag the name of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton)?

In all seriousness, I would like to introduce into this House a proposal that a truly representative committee of this House be formed to study the feasibility of developing a distinctive province of Ontario flag. During the calendar year 1963 the two major producers of flags manufacturing in our province produced and sold thousands of Red Ensigns and Union Jacks of all sizes; and at the same time hundreds of flags of *la belle province* to the east were produced and sold in eastern Canada. Think of the possibilities for our own provincial flag.

I have no figures as to how many flag poles are now in existence, but if we had our own distinctive provincial flag it would almost invariably mean a duplication of existing poles as I am sure citizens would be proud to fly our flag, along with the flag of our nation. Just think of the hundreds of flags and flag poles our Department of Public Works could purchase and erect on the many provincial buildings and institutions in our province. These are obvious manufacturing opportunities for the many textile, printing and fabricating plants; and further the possibilities of retail sales are unlimited. Not only will our own citizens purchase these flags with pride—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): More sales tax!

Mr. Paterson: —but many thousands will be taken back to homes and communities by visitors to our fair province. The enthusiasm of the symbol of our own flag could generate

a new breed of Ontario residents, more energetic and more resourceful in their outlook, and instil vigour to the economy of our province that is sometimes lacking.

It has been a pleasure to me as a representative of the people of Essex South to advance a symbol that could mean so much to the pride and prosperity of our great province.

Mr. J. C. G. Demers (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, in rising to address this assembly for the first time I feel that I must share with you and my hon. colleagues the feelings and emotions of a young man who suddenly realizes that he has crossed the first obstacle in his public life and has achieved a lifelong ambition.

Mr. Speaker, it seems that I have prepared for this maiden speech for years and yet when the moment arrives I must summarize for delivery in a few minutes, the hopes, ideals, aspirations, fears and ambitions of youth and one is faced with the cold fact that suddenly the opportunity to change the whole world is here. It would be presumptuous to expect that one's hopes and ideals will all materialize in this House, but after two weeks I have realized that it will be a pleasure to try and already, Mr. Speaker, I am telling my people back home that I am working with a charming lady and a great bunch of guys. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that I always feel this way about all the hon. members in this assembly. I imagine that it is not by pure coincidence that we, the more junior members of this assembly, are seated together in these back benches. To the senior members I say that we appreciate your guidance and advice, and we thank you for making us feel at home.

(Mr. Speaker resumes the chair.)

Mr. Speaker, you have brought great honour to your people of Ottawa West by your appointment and I am sure that their respect and admiration continues to grow as you gradually approach the status of a master in the art of co-ordinating the oratory of 108 persons.

Mr. Speaker, I am constantly reminded of the debt of gratitude that I owe to the people of the Nickel Belt for electing me to this assembly. This has been my lifelong ambition and I want to assure them that I will give them the best years of my life and that I hope to live up to their expectations. Their expectations are great because my riding is truly the treasure chest of this province. I will not take up the valuable time of the hon.

members by describing the boundaries of the great Nickel Belt and enumerating its resources. Suffice it to say that my people live in the Texas of Ontario. From mining to lumbering, tourism and agriculture the Nickel Belt is really a giant, geographically and otherwise. The needs of the riding are great—these needs are commensurate with the contribution that my people have made and continue to make to the economy of this great province.

Mr. Speaker, in reviewing the political history of my riding I find that I will have to excel if I wish to keep up with the kind of representation we have had in the past half century. In my travels throughout the riding I am told of the great men who have preceded me. The older residents of my riding cite to me as examples these great public servants, Charles McRae and Welland Gemmell, who both served their province as Minister of Mines. The one who represented the Nickel Belt from 1955 until last year, a very close and dear friend of mine, was appointed to the Canadian Senate last March, 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all the hon. members who knew and admired the hon. Senator Belisle as a member of this assembly will continue to give his young successor the same co-operation and understanding, even though the temperament of the new member does not always reflect the wisdom and the expert approach of the master.

Mr. Speaker, I listened the other day to my first Speech from the Throne. I was impressed. Reference was made to the federal-provincial conference and to the determination that this province has to continue to lead the way as the province of opportunity and to continue to be an example of moderation and fair play to the other provinces. My grandparents were born in the province of Quebec and today I am not prepared to forget my ancestry and racial origin. This is why in my short life I have always regarded the people of Quebec as brothers. This, Mr. Speaker, is why I have always taken pride in the fact that we in Ontario have done business with our brothers—in my riding we send to Pierreville, Quebec, for our fire engines. We have invested millions of dollars in the purchase of lumbering equipment from Forano Limitée, one of the companies affiliated to the Société-Générale de Financement, the Quebec Crown corporation. Some of our best contractors have their head offices in *la belle province*.

I am sure that the statements made in Montreal recently by the hon. Mr. Levesque

do not reflect the general policies and the attitude of the Quebec government. This province has been fair to the other provinces and especially to Quebec. As a third-generation Ontarian of French origin I make appeal to my Quebec compatriots to be more reserved and sober in their attempts to become "maître chez-soi." Confederation is at stake.

In the field of economic expansion this province is again at the forefront. This progress is largely the result of the positive and aggressive attitude adopted by the former Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Macaulay). To the new hon. Minister of Economics (Mr. Randall) I wish success. He is a true "organization man" and his experience in the field of industrial organization and management will inject a new life in this department.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that one of the weak points in his campaign to bring to Ontario greater economic development and prosperity, is the lack of interest on the part of municipalities in certain parts of Ontario in the field of industrial promotion. Our regional development groups are not doing the job they should and one must realize that the province can only do part of this job. Much is left to the initiative of the municipalities. There must be a way, Mr. Speaker, to obtain greater participation of our municipalities in the field of industrial development. If not, I believe the province should review its contribution in the field of regional development.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my riding welcome the establishment of a new Department of University Affairs. I am happy to report that Laurentian University, this great experiment in the field of university organization, is a success. The construction programme is well under way and the three federated universities—Sudbury, Huntington and Thornloe—have already contributed largely to the academic and cultural progress of northern Ontario. Public response to the establishment of the extension department has been tremendous. We are grateful for the role that this government has played in the establishment of this unique institution. Former Premier Frost and his enterprising young successor (Mr. Roberts) will be remembered as the pioneers of a new era in the field of education in this country. The new Department of University Affairs is a bold example of the importance given by this government to the education of its people.

Mr. Speaker, we have the hon. Minister from Peel (Mr. Davis), who in spite of his youth, has already demonstrated that the

great Corneille was right in saying, "A toute âme bien née, la valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années."

Mr. Speaker, the future generations will be grateful to these men; and I must mention also the religious leaders of our community who have contributed so unselfishly of their talents and energy to the first chapter of success of Laurentian and its federated universities.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I make special mention of the contribution made by my predecessor, Senator Belisle, to the establishment of Laurentian. This contribution continues: appointed to the board of regents in May, in September the hon. Senator accepted the new task of chairman of the board of regents of Sudbury University.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the expansion of The Department of Energy and Resources Management. The conservation authorities branch is now where it belongs, and I speak as one of the founders and the first secretary-treasurers of the Whitson Valley Conservation Authority.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) made a very sensible statement the other day when he said that the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) had his work cut out for him. He sure has, and I know he will succeed and I know that his job will be made somewhat easier by the fact that he will inherit from The Department of Lands and Forests some of the most competent men in this country in the field of conservation and hydrology. I refer of course to my very good and close friends at the conservation authorities branch, and I know that the hon. Minister from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) and the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Pittock) will agree with me.

Mr. Speaker, the conservation authorities have done more in Ontario than to manage some of our natural assets. They have done more than supervise conservation and flood control. They have brought together a number of municipalities whose geographical and physical position was such that only a collective programme could produce results. In many instances the conservation authorities have been the vehicle of better co-operation and understanding between the municipalities of the same valley or watershed.

Mr. Speaker, the OWRC is now where it belongs. There is a commission, Mr. Speaker, that is now being studied and copied by several Canadian provinces and American states. Not that we have achieved perfection. I could name many points where the OWRC

could streamline its operations and I have brought these suggestions to the attention of the hon. members for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) and Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Wisheart); and I must say that they have almost convinced me that I am again trying to change the world. But I am not quite convinced.

We must have, Mr. Speaker, better co-ordination between OWRC, the municipalities of Ontario, the OMB, the consulting engineers, and The Department of Municipal Affairs.

While I am on the subject of OWRC, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute quickly to a man who gave this province its present status as one of the leading jurisdictions in the field of water resources and pollution control—an authority in his field, the greatest authority I am told on this continent and perhaps in the world on sanitary engineering, a sound administrator and a charming personality.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that this government will never forget the contribution made by Dr. Albert E. Berry. And let us not forget the part played by the first commissioners of the commission, from our great hon. Prime Minister to Dr. Vance and the affable hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton).

Mr. Speaker, the labour people in my riding welcome the announcement that measures to simplify and speed up proceedings under The Labour Relations Act will be undertaken. There has been unrest in the ranks of labour in my riding over the past three years. Still today there is friction and unrest. It has not been easy for this government to deal with the two groups and I do not suppose it will be over the next years.

However, let us never forget that we are not working for one union or another, whatever its name may be. We are working for the members of these labour unions who are the hon. members' neighbours and mine. We are working for the betterment of their conditions of work, salaries and fringe benefits, their standard of living and the future and welfare of their families.

The Ontario Foundation on Automation and Employment must start working immediately.

Mr. Speaker, the workers in the mining industry in my riding suffered the consequences of two lay-offs in 1962 and again in 1963. I was already elected when the Falconbridge lay-off hit our district. I attended at meetings with the workers and their families, accompanied them on a delegation to Queen's Park, but the lay-off could not be averted in spite of the very sincere

efforts on the part of labour-management and the government. Frankly, how can these lay-offs be averted unless there is a better and deeper sincere understanding between labour and management?

Mr. Speaker, I was extremely pleased to listen to the statements made a few moments ago by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope). I can very well imagine that my people back home share my feelings at this moment.

I want to thank the hon. Minister for making this announcement to the House and I want to express my appreciation to him on behalf of the people of my riding for the representation which he has made over the past several months to the International Nickel Company of Canada and Falconbridge Nickel Mines in his efforts to avert these lay-offs.

It is my sincere hope, Mr. Speaker, that the International Nickel Company will, when all their own men have been rehired, give serious consideration to the hiring of the 530 employees who were laid off last October by Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

Again, Mr. Speaker, prosperity returns to the people of my riding.

Mr. Speaker, these may be the dreams of a young man making his maiden speech, but it is my very sincere hope that some day there will be a sincere and honest attempt by labour and management to avert lay-offs, to give men real job security. Why meet management after the lay-off is announced and the payroll is ready for distribution? Will we ever see the day when free enterprise will be accepted by labour and vice versa?

One of Canada's largest utilities has promoted excellent employee relations by offering stock to its employees at a reduced cost. Have you ever imagined the effect on labour-management relations if a majority of the employees were encouraged to invest even their modest savings in common stock of the employer?

Mr. Speaker, much has been accomplished by this government in the field of labour. The proposed legislation to speed up conciliation and arbitration procedures will be welcomed by the people of my riding.

Mr. Speaker, I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on his choice of Ministers. Some two months ago the hon. young man from Leeds (Mr. Auld) paid his first visit to my riding. He came as the guest of the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters' Association. My people liked him, he made a hit. I must say that the tourist outfitters

in my riding are not amateurs, they rank with the best. The secretary-manager of the association, Mr. Bob Giles, and some of the directors, operate in one of the most prosperous tourist areas in the north, the French River region. I hope that the hon. Ministers and the government will continue to listen to Mr. Giles and to his association. These people know the tourist industry well.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to hear that The Department of Reform Institutions is expanding its academic and vocational training programme as well as its rehabilitation work. I welcome these improvements and I know that the staff at the industrial farm, Burwash, will find a new purpose in their work when these changes have been implemented.

Mr. Speaker, I have already commented on the formation of The Department of University Affairs. At the secondary education level I have one criticism to make. Several municipalities in my riding took advantage of the federal-provincial scheme for the construction of vocational schools. We are grateful; but I would ask the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) to give consideration, as he promised us last month, to the plea of the smaller, isolated community that did not qualify for these special grants.

They are placed in a severe financial position because of mere circumstances, and I refer more particularly to the towns of Capreol and Chappleau. In my humble opinion special consideration should be given to those municipalities which did not qualify for the millions spent on capital costs.

I feel that it is the duty of our friends in Ottawa to contribute in the same proportions as in the past.

The foundation tax plan is a further step towards the greater equalization of grants to our public and separate schools.

Mr. Speaker, we welcome the introduction of free school books in Grades 9 and 10. We welcome the establishment of the bilingual teachers' college in Sudbury.

The people of Foleyet and Gogama have very special problems in the field of secondary education. These two communities are somewhat isolated and it would be economically unfeasible for the province to establish high schools in that area. It is, therefore, becoming increasingly difficult for the parents to provide secondary education for their children. They have to spend enormous sums each year to pay tuition and boarding fees as well as transportation costs for their children, who must obtain their

high school education in centres such as North Bay and Sudbury.

I have met brilliant students whose parents are simply not in a financial position to give them a high school education. Ironically bursaries and loans are available to these children when they reach the university level. I urge the hon. Minister of Education to give serious consideration to this problem even if we have to pay special grants to the parents of these children.

You will say that these people choose to live in these isolated areas. Mr. Speaker, the parents of these children are employed by the province of Ontario in many instances, and if not they work for one of the railway companies. They are not there always by choice but mostly through necessity.

It is my hope that the select committees on youth and the aged will get down to work very shortly to review the needs of the last and the future generations.

In the field of social welfare I can only suggest that we implement as soon as possible the recommendations of the Northern Ontario Children's Aid Societies. As a former director of the Sudbury society and a municipal welfare administrator, I know that the northern societies have special problems that must be solved soon. I have studied the brief submitted to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare's (Mr. Cecile's) committee and I fail to see why it could not be adopted in its entirety.

In the field of health, we have made great progress in my district in the past decades, but we sadly lack facilities for the care of the chronically ill, and we need our own hospital for retarded children.

I appeal to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), Mr. Speaker. Nobody is convinced—including those who have dedicated themselves to help the mentally retarded child—nobody is convinced that the North Bay Ontario Hospital can be converted into a hospital for retarded children. This hospital is needed in the north and it should be built in the town of Capreol.

Mr. Speaker, I am anxious to receive the final report of the select committee on municipal legislation. I hope that the committee in its report will recommend legislation to permit municipalities to appoint municipal managers. We have always taken for granted in this province the contribution made over the years by the appointed officials and especially the clerk or clerk-treasurer.

I am not saying this, Mr. Speaker, because I have been one of them for the past nine years. I have found in my short life that the

role played in local government by the administrative officials is of great importance. These people have been the backbone of local government in this province. The municipal clerk-treasurer is the chief executive and administrative officer of most municipal corporations. His responsibilities have reached proportions far beyond what this assembly has seen fit to include in the municipal and other related Acts. You will tell me, Mr. Speaker, that local government must retain its autonomy. I agree; but at the same time we must realize that the municipalities owe their very existence to this province.

Mr. Speaker, we passed legislation last year to allow municipalities the right—without the necessity of private legislation—to establish pension plans for their employees. The fact of the matter is that municipalities will not and should not be expected to seek special legislation to carry out such things.

Mr. Speaker, local government in Ontario is facing new challenges. We must help our municipalities to meet the needs for services and we must first of all initiate a training programme for our appointed and elected municipal officials. We have accomplished more towards this end in the past 10 years than in the previous 50 years. The introduction of the assessors' course and the clerks' and finance officers' courses at Queen's University marked a milestone for local government in this province.

Under the leadership of the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner), The Department of Municipal Affairs has taken on a new life. Members of his staff were telling me recently that they have found a new purpose, a new meaning in their work. The hon. Minister, I am told, makes frequent visits to his regional offices despite his numerous obligations in this city. There, Mr. Speaker, we have a great man from the north, a true servant of local government, both as an elected and appointed official.

The hon. Minister can be proud of his assessment branch. In 1960, the mining section of this branch was established. Three men are now exclusively assigned to the assessment problems of the municipalities. The new manual of assessment values will be a major step in the province's attempts to clarify, simplify and equalize assessment values in Ontario.

I imagine, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members in this assembly are pretty tired of listening to the members from the north asking for higher mining grants. I have some sad news for them—it will get worse before it gets better.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Demers: I will make no attempt to advise the association of mining municipalities regarding the submission they are preparing for the Smith commission on taxation. The hon. Minister and I know that the people who founded this association and who have promoted over the years, are municipal experts. They will produce the data, the statistics and the facts.

Nor am I going, Mr. Speaker, to try to influence the members of the Smith commission. I will only say, Mr. Speaker, that when the submission of the association of mining municipalities is made, we here in this assembly, we the collectors of mines profit tax, we had better listen and we had better listen carefully.

Mr. Speaker, it is so difficult, it seems, to explain to our hon. colleagues from the south that we in northern Ontario have no statutory or other right to assess and tax mining properties, plants and equipment. In other words, we have no right to tax our primary industry, and there are good reasons why we should not be allowed to assess and tax these properties—and I am not suggesting that we should tax them. And I must make very clear to all my hon. friends that we receive something in compensation for being denied the right to levy our own municipal taxes against the mining industry.

Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs I am going to suggest to either the municipal or the mining committee of this House that all the members be invited to a special session where experts will give us a briefing on the provisions of The Mines Profit Tax and the regulations as they apply to the payment of mining grants designated to municipalities. I know that I would learn a great deal from such a session and I am sure that my hon. colleagues from southern ridings will come out with a better understanding of the financial problems of the northern municipalities.

Give us a chance to explain our situation. I know that all the hon. members have problems in their own constituencies, that it is not always easy to forget these problems for a few hours and to think of the others. But I am telling them now that we in northern Ontario have special problems demanding special solutions and these solutions must be accepted by all the hon. members of this assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honour of representing here the best one-third of the city of Sudbury. I hope that my good friend the

hon. member who represents the other two-thirds (Mr. Sopha) will permit me to say this. I am proud to be the spokesman in this assembly for this one-third of this great metropolis of some 80,000 inhabitants—the capital of the north.

Mr. Speaker, the amalgamation of the Greater Sudbury area has brought about great problems—problems brought about by an explosion in the population, unfavourable soil conditions and climate. Again, I will not attempt to produce statistics. A special committee to study the current and long term financial needs of the city has been established under the leadership of an aggressive young chartered accountant, Louis Desmarais. Again I say to my hon. colleagues, and especially to the hon. members of the Cabinet, let us listen to them.

In my home town of Chelmsford and throughout the valley, we have many problems, and again they are related to local government. We have over 15 satellite municipalities in the valley and suburban Sudbury. I imagine that some day some of these municipalities will have to merge, for the sake of economy and efficiency. But for the time being, while we prepare for these great changes, could we not encourage our municipalities to merge some of their services?

Already in my riding three municipalities have reached agreements to provide for mutual aid by their fire departments. It is my dream that some day several of our towns and townships will join forces to establish a police department similar to what you have in the metropolitan areas. I believe that this merger would result in more adequate policing at a lower cost to each municipality.

Mr. Speaker, Judge McDonald recently recommended that municipalities be not allowed to employ security guards to police municipalities. I hope that this recommendation will not be implemented, especially in northern Ontario. In my riding the mining companies have a good working arrangement with the municipalities for police protection. For the sake of economy and efficiency we cannot accept this recommendation.

I think it is our duty in this House to provide our municipalities with the legislation and the advice and encouragement that they require, in order to achieve their objectives. Let us make this and other legislation permissive. But let us provide them with the vehicles they require in order for them to give to their citizens the best possible value for their tax dollar.

Let us broaden the base of our local government institutions in Ontario and I am sure that our councils will respond and take on new initiative. Let us be more imaginative; we have modernized our structure of government at the provincial level—let us hope that the select committee will come out with some modern suggestions.

Mr. Speaker, the farming community of my riding is pleased with the present government policy regarding junior farm loans—ARDA programmes, and so on, and the many services available through The Department of Agriculture. But to the marginal farmer of the north these programmes and schemes are secondary in importance. I believe that our farmer is in greater need of incentives, advice and markets. May I suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) that a study of markets be intensified and that the information be passed on to interested farmers in monthly bulletins—something similar to the excellent publication which is published by The Department of Economics and Development, and sent out to the province's manufacturers?

Mr. Speaker, the people of my riding welcome the announcement that a select committee will be appointed to inquire into the exploration, discovery and development of our mineral resources. The establishment of an office in Sudbury for a resident geologist has been a further recognition of our riding as a mining centre of major importance.

Mr. Speaker, the northern part of Nickel Belt is one of the most important—if not the most important—lumbering centre of the province. Lumbering is the major industry in the town of Chapleau. My people in that area have problems, and my friends from the south will be amazed as I enumerate them. Firstly, Mr. Speaker, the lines of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario do not yet serve this area. Chapleau, a town of 5,000, has very inadequate and expensive power. I was pleased to hear the other day from the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Boyer) that by September, 1965, his commission hopes to reach Chapleau with a 115-kv line from Hollingsworth Falls at Wawa, but this will only be made possible if the hon. Minister from Huron (Mr. MacNaughton) has completed the road from Wawa to Chapleau. This, Mr. Speaker, is an example of the type of frontiers we are still opening in my riding.

The economic prospects of the area? you will ask. Before I started my speech today, I had delivered to the desk of each hon. member of the Cabinet a complete report on

the economic prospects of Chapleau and district. This report was prepared a few days ago by the self-appointed industrial commissioner from Chapleau. This great civic-minded citizen is Mr. A. J. Grout. The hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) tells me that he received his copy sometime last week and that he has already read it. It goes to show you, Mr. Speaker, that our men are not asleep at the controls. I know that you will study this report and that you will pass it along to your senior officials so that when the member for Nickel Belt speaks in glowing terms of the Chapleau area you will know where to find the facts.

Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) visits the Chapleau districts early in May he will see for himself the tremendous potentials of the lumber industry in this province. But there are problems. My people tell me that we must improve our present methods for harvesting timber. We are not making the best use of our forests. There is a great deal of over-mature timber in the area, especially in the jack pine species. Timber is no different from any other crop; it must be harvested at maturity. Much timber is being wasted by letting it over-mature. But I am told also that great strides have been made over the years toward better utilization of our forest products. In Chapleau we are no longer wasting the chips, slabs, trim-ends, and so on. Each year thousands of tons of chips are sold to the pulp companies for the production of paper.

Mr. Speaker, I say let us revitalize our reforestation programme in Ontario. Let us draw up a master-plan of our forest resources and plan for the scientific developments of tomorrow. Let us harvest our mature stands first. Let us tighten regulations for sawmill licences. Let us assist our lumber operators in the construction of main access roads as we do for the mining industry, and wherever possible let us open up these roads to the tourist people.

Mr. Speaker, we are especially grateful in Nickel Belt for the development by The Department of Lands and Forests of many provincial parks, the most important being Windy Lake Park, Ivanhoe Lake Park and Fairbanks Lake Park. Ivanhoe Park, in my opinion, will become an international tourist attraction, probably under one condition—that the hon. member for Muskoka, in co-operation with the hon. Minister from Cochrane South convince certain people here that it would be economically sound and desirable to push the hydro line another 70 miles to Foleyet.

Mr. Speaker, we spent millions of dollars decades ago to promote rural electrification. Is it a sin to look at such a project with a dim view? What's wrong, I say, with a capital expenditure of even \$500,000 to bring hydro to Foleyet—and the HEPC asks my poor people up there to prepay some \$150,000 toward these costs. I ask the hon. members from the rural constituencies: Would you go for a deal like this? Neither will I!

Mr. Speaker, the Sudbury-Timmins highway is being built. Brushing of some 24 miles has started at the north end near the hon. Minister from Cochrane South's riding and construction at our end on eight miles from Levack to Cortier is underway. Construction of this road must continue at an accelerated pace. This will require some very special scheduling and the constant attention of the hon. Minister from Huron and the member for Nickel Belt. I pledge myself to assist him in keeping a watchful eye over the progress of construction on this road.

Mr. Speaker, the name of the hon. Minister of Highways will go down in history as the one who actually commenced the Sudbury-Timmins highway, and that, Mr. Speaker, is an accomplishment.

Naturally, it is understandable that all the municipalities of my riding wanted to see this highway go through their community. This was physically impossible but I understand the feelings of the people of the east end of the valley and especially of Capreol, and I hereby pledge myself to work twice as hard for the people of the east end and Capreol. I hereby pledge myself to work for a link between the chosen Berry route and Capreol.

The hon. Minister of Highways and I discussed this again this morning, Mr. Speaker, and he was most encouraging. A fine fellow, the hon. Minister from Huron. We discussed the possibility of entering into an industrial-road agreement with the lumbering industry in order to make this link possible. We are going to see the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests and show him where his department can open up tremendous fishing and hunting grounds between Capreol and the Berry route. We are going to show him the best way for him to tap these resources. To help the hon. Minister from Leeds to reduce his deficit in the tourist industry, is to help the hon. Minister of Highways with the construction of this link.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Keep at it.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): You are going to be overwhelmed with help.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Wait until two or three years from now and he has to come back and repeat the same thing.

Mr. Demers: The hon. Minister and I have already made arrangement for a helicopter reconnaissance flight over the route of the proposed link and things look good. But, first things first; let us make good progress on the Timmins highway before we build the link.

Monsieur l'Orateur, permettez-moi d'exprimer en ma langue maternelle mes sentiments les plus sincères à l'égard de notre Premier Ministre et du gouvernement. A la veille du centenaire de la Confédération, les Ontariens d'origine française peuvent être fiers de l'exemple que les chefs de ce gouvernement donnent aux autres provinces, en ce qui concerne le respect des minorités et leur respect pour la deuxième langue de ce pays.

J'espère, Monsieur l'Orateur, que tous les membres de cette assemblée nous honoreront de leur visite au cours de l'été, lors de la tournée annuelle du nord Ontarien. Je les invite bien cordialement, mais surtout au nom de la population d'origine française de ma circonscription—un groupe si hospitalité.

Mr. Speaker, forgive me for taking so much of the hon. members' time.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Not at all.

Mr. Demers: In closing I say to all the hon. members: Look to the north! Give the north a chance to explain its problems.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that if we continue to follow the policies and to adhere to the ideals of the hon. member for London North (Mr. Robarts), this province will continue to have good government.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I am sure he likes the hon. member, too.

Mr. Bryden: Who is the hon. member for London North?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): **Mr. Speaker,** before moving the adjournment of the House, tomorrow I would like to go into committee on the bills that have received second reading and come back from the standing committees of the House. Then we will resume the Throne Speech debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m.





ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, February 5, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the west gallery students from St. Theresa Separate School, New Toronto and St. Clare's Girls Separate School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. Evans, from the standing committee on labour, legal and municipal bills, presented the committee's second report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 3, The Industrial Safety Act, 1964.

Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Industrial Standards Act.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I make a statement which I believe to be of importance to the people of Ontario and certainly to the hon. members of this assembly? At the noon hour I received a telegram from His Honour Judge C. E. Bennett, who is chairman of the special committee, appointed with two others, Mr. Harry Simon and Mr. Robert V. Hicks, with statutory powers to consider certain questions in the field of compulsory arbitration and with particular reference to the situation and the dispute as it exists at the Trenton Memorial Hospital.

The telegram from the chairman of the commission, Judge Bennett, states that he is pleased to report that the strike at the Trenton Memorial Hospital has been settled. He further states that a collective agreement covering a period of three years, has been signed and that the employees involved in

the dispute will return to their employment with the hospital on Monday morning of next week.

It must be apparent, of course, Mr. Speaker, that the solution of this matter has come about through the co-operation of the collective bargaining representatives of the employees and of those representing the employers, namely, the hospital board at the Trenton Memorial Hospital. I can add only this, now that the strike has been resolved, that on behalf of all of the people of Ontario and hon. members of this House, I might express the hope that the parties will treat each other with mutual respect aimed at building up a fine co-operative relationship. I should like, in closing these short remarks, to add a word of compliment to His Honour Judge Bennett and Messrs. Simon and Hicks on their able handling of this most difficult situation.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question I would like to address to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass). Has the hon. Attorney General or his department been provided by the Metropolitan Toronto Police with information including documents, which might lead to criminal charges under part 3 of the criminal code, against a distillery or any other individual? If so, when was such information received and what action has the hon. Attorney General taken?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is no, and therefore the second part of the question cannot be answered.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General permit a supplementary question?

Hon. Mr. Cass: No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair

and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House.

House in committee; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 1 reported.

THE SLOT MACHINES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 11, An Act to repeal The Slot Machines Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 11 reported.

THE JUNIOR FARMERS ESTABLISHMENT ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Junior Farmers Establishment Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 10 reported.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

On section 1:

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I wonder why, when the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) is amending this, he does not include an action for breach of promise of marriage? I have always thought it unjustified in such a case to pursue a poor man into his grave, to bring an action against his trustee or his executor in respect to breach of promise of marriage. In the days of yore there was a rather celebrated case in this province that went through the courts a couple of times up to the top department at Ottawa about such an action. Since you take out libel and slander I wonder if you might consider taking that one out too, to make it a part of the law that when a person dies after making a promise to a woman, all bets are off.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I believe that particular area was

explored by the committee and the officials who advised me. I have some sympathy with the view expressed by the hon. member for Sudbury, Mr. Chairman, but I think we perhaps might be doing a great injustice to some poor woman. Today, women require or ask for as much protection as they used to have in the days when they did not have their present rights. Mr. Chairman, I would not be prepared to insert that exception at this time.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 12 reported.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 13 reported.

THE JURORS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 16, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 16 reported.

THE DOWER ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Dower Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 17 reported.

Clerk of the House: The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following resolution

That every judge of the Supreme Court shall be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund, the annual sum of \$4,000, payable quarterly as compensation for the services that he is called on to render by any Act of the Legislature in addition to his ordinary duties, as provided by Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Judicial Services Act.

Resolution concurred in.

THE JUDICIAL SERVICES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Judicial Services Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 18 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Department of Energy Resources Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 19 reported.

THE FEMALE REFUGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 23, An Act to amend The Female Refuges Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 23 reported.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 24 reported.

THE MENTAL INCOMPETENCY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 25, An Act to amend The Mental Incompetency Act.

Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 25 reported.

THE DAY NURSERIES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 26 reported.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 29, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 29 reported.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee of the whole House rise and report it has come to a certain resolution and also has passed certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report it has come to a certain resolution and also has passed certain bills without amendment, and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY ACT

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity) moves second reading of Bill No. 20, An Act to amend The Department of Travel and Publicity Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways) moves second reading of Bill No. 27, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South), in the absence of Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

HURON COLLEGE

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park), in the absence of Mr. J. H. White (London South), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting Huron College.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the Ross Memorial Hospital.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

MASONIC FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr22, An Act to incorporate the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: First order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable pleasure that I rise as the new member for the new urban riding of Scarborough West in this Legislature. I extend my congratulations to you on the acquisition of your office and the manner in which you conduct the affairs of that office. And I extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder of this address—and in particular—to the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop), who spoke during this Throne Speech debate so lucidly and eloquently.

Sir, I have but one subject with which I wish to deal at some little length—in broad terms—the matter of technological change. I cannot pretend to a definitive exposition, but the analysis and speculations offered here are offered in good faith and I trust the hon. members of this House will view them as such.

Mr. Speaker, both George Orwell and Aldous Huxley have managed to write two harrowing predictions of social transformation in decades to come. Initially, both *1984* and *Brave New World* were classed as macabre science-fiction projections on the anatomy of man. Today they begin to suggest a staggering reality.

Last September this government sponsored a conference on automation and social change. Nineteen renowned international experts spoke on every single aspect of that topic. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* reported the proceedings as follows:

Visions of mass unemployment of millions of young, idle and aimless people throughout North America, and of a large and growing class of people dispossessed by machines was evoked at the conference. Speakers, almost without exception, painted a grim and foreboding picture of the results of automation ten or 20 years in the future. While it may be expected that

society and its new machines will come to terms, the conference revealed that no one in business, labour, government or the universities has yet developed any clear idea of how this accommodation can be achieved.

That word "automation", Mr. Speaker, is singularly contentious. To large numbers of people it means a mere extension of the process of mechanization, a mere continuum, as it were, of the wheel and Watts' steam engine. To others it represents an unwarranted bogey of panic foisted upon an impressionable public. Mr. D. G. Wilmot, president of Anthes Imperial Limited said at the conference, and I am quoting him:

The worry over automation seems to be the same old controversy with a new name. Automation is just a fancy new word for progress.

And the American National Association of Manufacturers agreed with him. Their lyrical refrain goes thus:

Gearred to the smooth effortless workings of automation, the magic carpet of our free economy heads for distant and undreamed horizons. Just going along for the ride will be the biggest thrill on earth.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, on the basis of available evidence I suggest that nothing could be more absurd. Automation ushers in an era of unprecedented change. Its impact—in significant degree already begun, sir—will be colossal; the implications of that impact are incalculable. It presages a range of economic, social, psychological and human problems which will tax the legislative capacities of this continent and this province to a degree as yet unknown by the democratic process.

Professor Hacker of Cornell University perhaps puts things somewhat strongly when he argues that the discard heap created by the machine may rise to devour its progenitor. But even more sober appraisals sound this startling note. Allow me to demonstrate. Mr. John Diebold, president of management consulting companies which manufacture automated equipment in the United States, in his congressional testimony to a Senate sub-committee put it this way, and I quote:

I believe that automation marks a break with past trends; a qualitative departure from the more conventional advance of technology. It implies a basic change in our attitudes towards the manner of performing work. It is something of a conceptual breakthrough, as revolutionary in its way as Henry Ford's concept to the assembly lines.

Mr. Peter Drucker, chairman of the department of the New York University School of Graduate Studies in Business Administration speaks concisely. He says:

Automation is not gadgeteering. It is not even engineering. It is a new concept of the structure and order of economic life.

Mr. Henry Wriston, president of the American Assembly, which sponsored a conference on automation and technological change in May of 1962, said in his summation, and again I quote:

Automation involves so sharp an acceleration of technological change as virtually to inaugurate a new epoch. Without wise and vigorous foresight in action it can have violently disruptive effects, the consequences of which could be comparable in their fundamental dislocation to the impact of rapid industrialization upon underdeveloped areas of the world.

Mr. Speaker, what is it that prompts such statements fraught with anxiety and foreboding? What is it that prompted the late President Kennedy to classify automation as "the major challenge of the 60s"—which fostered a presidential commission on labour-management policy, which led last year to an entire internal reorganization of The United States Department of Labour, which caused the International Labour Organizations last October to open a world clearing house on automation for an international exchange on information, which suddenly saw established a special British Ministry of Labour manpower unit, which saw Premier Khrushchev isolate automation studies in a speech to the Soviet party conference, which stirred a lead editorial in the *New York Times*, entitled "Is Man Obsolete?" and which even had such esoteric periodicals as the *Journal of Industrial Medicine and Surgery* focus a special study on "Automation and the Obsolescence of Man"?

Basically, Mr. Speaker, the motive force behind all of these activities was the limited statistical data already available. The figures are indispensable; they document an inexorable trend.

In the United States, between 1953 and 1960, 500,000 more cars were produced—there were 172,000 fewer jobs. Since 1960, introduction of automatic elevators in New York City has resulted in a drop of 40,000 jobs. Between 1955 and 1962 the chemical industry productivity went up 27 per cent; employment went down three per cent. Between 1955 and 1962, steel productivity went up 20 per cent; employment went down 77,000. Ewan Clague, U.S. Commis-

sioner of Labour Statistics, said that between 1953 and 1963 in the United States two million blue-collared jobs were lost in manufacturing, mining and construction.

In Canada, between 1949 and 1959, motor vehicle production went up 50 per cent and employment only 11 per cent. Electrical productivity went up 82 per cent, employment only 40 per cent. Household appliances went up 54 per cent, employment only 19 per cent. In all manufacturing industries across Canada between 1957 and 1962, there was a rise of 44 per cent; employment actually dropped!

In Ontario, according to the film made of the automation conference—a film entitled, appropriately enough, "Are People Necessary?"—some 800,000 jobs have vanished in the last 15 years.

Mr. Speaker, in this kind of assemblage, it is perhaps unnecessary to overdramatize the fantastic processes which underly these statistics. Nonetheless, one or two illustrations might be given.

One factory in the United States now produces one billion light bulbs a year in a continuous flow process. Another, curiously enough, produces 384,000 pretzels—tied—in an eight-hour day. The \$28.5 million Sarnia petro-chemical plant runs on shifts of ten workers. The Esso refinery in the United Kingdom pumps five-and-a-half million gallons a day with a six-worker shift. And the famous Detroit automation process which produces six-cylinder engines from rough castings, is described as follows:

Altogether 42 automatic machines, linked together by transfer devices that automatically move the blocks to the complete process, perform 530 precision operations and hand borings. A rough casting goes through the line and emerges as a finished engine block in just 14.6 minutes, as against nine hours in a conventional plant. From the start to finish along the 1,545-foot line, no operator touches a part. "I don't do nothing but press these two buttons," the operator of a broaching machine on an automated Ford line at Dearborn remarked. "Sometimes I use my thumbs, sometimes I use my wrists and sometimes I lay my whole arm across. The only time I sweat on the job any more is when it is over 100° F. outside.

The vice-president in charge of production at Ford, took Walter Reuther through that plant some little time ago, and as he gloriously showed the array of automatic machines and technology, he said to Reuther: "Have you got problems! How are you going to organize

a union out of them?" Reuther turned to him and said: "That's not the problem—how are you going to sell them cars?"

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that for the first time it is possible to produce an entire automobile—from steering wheel to internal lights—without a single human hand touching the process.

Mr. Speaker, this combination of drama and data has led to the following predictions, and I put them before the House.

The late President Kennedy predicted that technological displacement would shortly mean 25,000 jobs a week—over 1,000,000 jobs a year. Secretary of Labour, Willard Wirtz, suggests 35,000 jobs a week—over 1,500,000 jobs a year. John Snyder, president of U.S. Industries, suggests 40,000 jobs a week, or over two million jobs a year. And Senator Randolph of West Virginia, sitting in on Senate labour committee meetings, came to the conclusion that automation means 80,000 jobs a week displaced—over four million jobs a year. Whatever the figure, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that it is sufficiently staggering as to be almost beyond comprehension.

Alas, no such statistics are available in Canada, or in Ontario. Again and again the federal Senate's special committee on manpower and employment deplored the serious lack of research studies in the field of automation.

We approach perhaps the most crucial economic challenge in the nation's history, only to find ourselves groping in the dark. That is why, in any presentation of this kind, it is necessary to lean heavily on the country with embryonic statistics available. Nonetheless, even the most tentative application of American figures to Ontario—the most industrialized province in this country—confirms the magnitude of the problems that lie ahead.

Perhaps at this point, Mr. Speaker, I might be allowed to a small digression. Undoubtedly, in order to be fair, it is necessary to point out that the American situation has been seriously aggravated by a rate of unemployment somewhat in excess of our own. There is no question but that the unemployment and economic growth rate percentages strongly—perhaps decisively—influence the overall effects of automation. Needless to say, fiscal and monetary policies are crucial. However, in this context, it is worth remembering a little recent history.

Throughout the last five or six years, Canada's growth rate has hovered around the unhappy figure of three per cent per annum.

It rose to double that in 1962, it dropped somewhat in 1963 and, according to the National Industrial Conference board in its Canadian economic forecast just last November, our economic growth rate would fall again to 3.1 per cent in 1964. The present boomlet is primarily based on export policy, and that is a precarious base or source for economic resilience.

Further, our Canadian unemployment situation, as every hon. member here knows well, has oscillated from that which could be described as grim to that which is totally unacceptable. It averaged over the last several years somewhere in excess of six per cent per year.

Moreover, sir, as the Senate committee on manpower took pains to emphasize, and I quote:

In each successive recession the percentage of people out of work has been higher than in the preceding recession.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, our economic circumstances cannot be described either as settled or auspicious when applied to the automatic challenges of the coming decade.

Now, let me return to the main theme. Given the facts and figures as outlined, there is room to wonder why the automation distress signals took so long to penetrate the body politic. After all, it is not until now in the middle of the 1960's that the cry of crisis has been vigorously uttered. The answer lies, I think, in the sanguine, but seemingly reasonable, assumption that displaced blue-collar workers would shift into white-collar jobs; that the vastly burgeoning service industries would absorb the slack. Now, Mr. Speaker, at precisely the point when that transference was to take place, and the national economy to be consolidated thereby, a quite fantastic variable entered upon the scene, throwing every prognostication into disarray.

What was that variable?

Recently the CBC television series "Document" did an hour-long programme dealing with matters of urgent public concern. It was entitled, "The Quiet Takeover." It began with a young woman seeking a husband the scientific way. After she had responded to a series of questions relating to religious preference, previous affairs, intellectual inclinations, social disposition, viewpoints on pre-marital and extra-marital relations, the narrator broke in as follows, and I quote:

She has turned her psyche over to a mating psychologist and for \$250 he will put her in touch with half-a-dozen eligible men. By personality test and depth inter-

view he reduces her to a punch card. Then he runs her through an electronic sorting machine. It matches her personality to suitable men.

To rely on some psychological and personality pigeon-holing is only one sign of the direction in which science and technology are taking us at a breakneck speed. We are on the threshold of a new era which we shall build on the exotic sciences like cybernetics. We do not have a name for the age we shall enter but we already have its symbol and variable—the computer. Then the narrator said as follows:

The computer is not an evil genius. It has so far neither character nor sex, but it is our indispensable tool for collecting, sorting and disseminating information. It can make calculations in a micro-second, it can store encyclopaedias of information on a roll of tape. Unlike most of us it has instant and total recall, its presence is pervasive and its rate of growth is geometric. The quiet takeover has already begun.

Mr. Speaker, electronic and digital computers which as late as 1956 were virtually unknown in Canada and the United States, have now achieved the dubious status of mythology. The crux of the matter lies in the unexpected—and frankly somewhat frightening—twist of the scientific revolution. It is one thing to see mechanization gradually automated; it is a totally different thing when the hitherto untouched preserves of human memory and human judgment are usurped by a machine technology. Scientists call it cybernetics. And so cybernation compounds automation in this incredible age in which we live.

Let me not belabour the point; the pattern can be quickly delineated. Computers have now reached the threshold of composing music, of reading, of acting in response to voice commands, of re-programming themselves—and of translating—indeed so effectively that, for an analysis of Thomas Aquinas, the Pope awarded IBM the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester! Computers in our federal Department of Health and Welfare process more than three million family allowance cheques monthly, employing 286 man-hours in place of over 15,000, two clerks in place of 120. Lord Halsbury, the former head of the British National Research Development Board, estimates that an average computer equals 100 clerks working at 100 per cent efficiency through every year. A rule-of-thumb estimate is that, for every \$5,000 of automated equipment, one new clerk is displaced. The United States census

bureau in 1960 used 50 statisticians to do the job of 4,100 in 1950.

Mrs. Ida Hoos, in a study of office computer automation for the *Harvard Business Review*, found that for every five jobs eliminated, only one was created under such automation. A computer law clerk—I commend this to the lawyers in the House—demonstrated recently to the American Bar Association, did seven man-hours of research in less than 10 minutes. It analyzed 400 laws from 50 states and typed out full statistics and case citations:

By 1970, AT&T expects its revenue from long-distance communication between machines to rise to exceed its revenue derived from city-to-city calls placed by humans. The Radio Corporation of America has a computer under design to take voice translation and typing with a degree of efficiency and cost sufficient to jeopardize the jobs of 1,500,000 stenographers and typists on this continent.

Throughout the United States and in Canada, data processing centres and co-operative computer services are offering low-cost service to every conceivable commercial interest. Macy's in New York is presently trying out an electronic salesgirl. The machine dispenses 36 different items in ten separate styles and sizes: it accepts one and five dollar bills, hands back the change, and rejects counterfeit money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in both a serious and seemingly frivolous vein one could recite endlessly these commentaries on future employment prospects in the service industries. I trust the point has been made.

And so it is that automation in the broadest sense poses seemingly insuperable problems within the next very few years, not only for the army of displaced blue-collar workers and white-collar workers—an ever increasing percentage of the unemployed and soon to be displaced—but even for middle management and junior executive positions whose decision-making capacities are seriously jeopardized by similar computer capacities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in total then, what situation do we have? Given this kind of technological background, what specific situations must be met?

First, what happens to the collective bargaining process? Second, what happens to skill and educational requirements within industry, outside industry, and amongst those displaced by automation? Third, what data must be made available? Fourth, what are the present priorities in Ontario? Fifth, what

happens to the content of work under automation? Sixth, what of leisure time? And finally, what becomes the role of government? I would like to deal briefly with these areas.

First then, the collective bargaining process. A veritable revolution is under way. Gradually but inevitably a profound shift in emphasis is taking place. While wage demands and fringe benefits remain of paramount importance; longer vacations with pay, severance pay, shorter work week, early retirement, and job security, rise up the bargaining scale. Indeed, they have become cornerstones of recent significant agreements.

The exchange is naturally mutual. In the face of mounting automation unemployment, unions attempt to exact a work guarantee for the present labour force, in return for which management has the right to unimpeded technological change. The desperate struggle is to have the management recognize that the social costs of worker displacement or relocation are as much a charge on the company as depreciated machinery.

Mr. Speaker, a recent agreement between the Southern Pacific Railway and its Brotherhood of Clerks in California, demonstrates the emerging formula. Between 1958 and 1962, 40 per cent of the clerks were let off—fully 4,500 men. At the same time, the volume of traffic increased by 11 per cent. In a new contract a new principle was established. Job elimination must hold to the rate of natural attrition, roughly 5 per cent per year. Further, when a job is abolished, every effort will be made to retrain the worker for another department. Agencies of government will assist on the assumption that they have a public responsibility. If a worker must move he will be compensated for the expense, including any loss on the sale of his home. Any workers actually displaced will receive 70 per cent of income on the first year and 60 per cent of income on the following four years. In return for these contractual features, the company must be free to introduce cost-saving innovations.

In a recent agreement between the West Coast longshoremen and the shipowners, the company agreed to pay \$5.5 million a year for five years to compensate for displacement, while the union agreed to an introduction of labour-saving devices. An added feature was an impartial government economist who worked with both parties for a year.

Kaiser Aluminum and the United Steelworkers came to terms whereby all savings resulting from automation would go one-third to the workers and two-thirds to the company.

Here in Canada the 1962 settlement between the railways and the nonoperating employees, provided for a job security fund of one cent per hour provided by the employer as a contribution to the purposes of mitigating automation displacement.

However, Mr. Speaker, the critical pattern and problem with this overall approach is essentially threefold.

1. The overwhelming difficulties of automation cannot be left on the shoulders of labour and management alone for solution. The problems are too complex: the ramifications too far-reaching.

2. Even these marginal measures of workers' security are possible only within organized industry—and large corporate industries to boot. That would not embrace one-quarter of the Canadian work force.

3. Such agreements as those previously cited merely freeze or diminish the size of the present labour force. And one asks, with justice: What happens to the school leavers of this decade and to the generations yet unborn?

Now let me turn to the second implication earlier noted. What are the skill and educational requirements within industry, outside industry and amongst those displaced by automation?

On this subject, Mr. Speaker, there is unanimous opinion. Only degrees of desperation distinguish the experts. The unskilled, the semi-skilled, the uneducated, are doomed in this society.

In Canada, they now assume something under 30 per cent of the work force and are steadily falling. Between 1950 and 1959 in this country, occupational employment grew as follows: Among professional workers by 71 per cent; among skilled workers by 38 per cent; among white-collar workers by 34 per cent; but semi-skilled and unskilled by only 19 per cent. In the primary industries employing traditionally unskilled labour, there was a decline of 27 per cent employment. And unemployment among the 14- to 19-year old age group was double the national average. The former Minister of Economics and Development in this House (Mr. Macaulay) indicated that by 1970 there would be 672,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 19 in the province—45 per cent more than is now the case.

Mr. Speaker, we have reached a critical juncture. Either the youth of this country are given a landslide crash programme to acquire skills prior to or immediately after school drop-out age or we, the legislators, contribute to social disruption.

I was interested to note that Dr. S. H. Deeks, vice-president of administration for the new Brock University, had this to say to a meeting last November 4, and I quote from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

These idle youths, unable to find satisfaction, are in the process of forming a sub-culture of their own. They are turning to crime and delinquency for livelihood as an expression of rebellion, among other things; rebellion against the society that has rendered them redundant.

The argument, it seems to me, could not be better put. But, of course, the argument extends much further. There is an equally crying need for constant upgrading of skills within the work force; not to say adult education, vocational training, technical education.

And it has definitely been pointed out time and time again, Mr. Speaker, that to train a man for one job today is to train him for redundancy. Pilot projects show that retraining is a difficult process requiring close supervision and encouragement. I often wonder to myself how easily and extravagantly we use the phrases and how enormously difficult they are of application.

Under an Armour Meat Packing agreement retraining facilities were opened at their Fort Worth plant. Only 117 of 650 people were able to complete retraining. Of those, 91 found jobs; but with an average wage reduced to \$1.60 an hour from over \$2.50 an hour. Such are the economic realities.

And for the older people: precisely the same pattern. In 1956, at a Packard company plant in Detroit, a shut-down resulted in the layoff of 500 employees. When analysis was made two years later of what had happened to them—50 per cent of them being over the age of 55—it was found that 32 per cent had no employment opportunities whatsoever, and the vast majority of the rest had exhausted their entire unemployment insurance fund. Training, retraining, education—these are the guide posts to economic security.

And that leads, Mr. Speaker, to the third point: what data must there be available on automation? Mr. Arthur Porter, head of the industrial engineering department of the University of Toronto, made a statement at the conference on automation and social change which leaves one frankly incredulous. He asserted that fewer than 300 people in Canada today are studying in depth the economic and social implication of technological change.

He then related the following anecdote and I would like to share it with the House.

Last May, the University of Toronto arranged a symposium intended for senior industrial executives. It was concerned with automation and research, and a panel of speakers, several of whom had international reputations in their respective fields, gave papers. The presidents and senior executives of more than 300 Canadian industrial organizations were invited. After a great deal of persuasion, including personal appeals from the president of the university, we succeeded in attracting 22 people from some ten enlightened business establishments.

Mr. Speaker, this province cries out for some enlightenment on the subject of automation. Rumour has it that a draft bill is ready in The Department of Labour to formally establish the foundation on automation and employment, and I echo the words of the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) yesterday, when he said: "Let us have the foundation and have it now."

The frame of reference for their research knows no bounds. Listed in the federal Senate committee on manpower, and in the provincial select committee on manpower, and in congressional testimony to the United States, are area after area of statistical need and statistical definition of which this province has virtually none.

Having recognized that the paramount emphasis is on training and education, and having acquired certain statistical information which gives that training and education a frame of reference, what, then, are the priorities in Ontario?

Mr. Speaker, ironically enough, they are readily available. They are even in printed form. Last February, in 1963, with very muted fanfare, this government accepted the report of the select committee on manpower training. A present Cabinet Minister chaired that committee. Seven government members signed a unanimous conclusion and a unanimous set of recommendations.

It is in many ways a superb report. With certain exceptions, and for some unfathomable reason, the government has seen fit, apparently, to ignore the bulk of its analysis and the heart of its proposals. But everything is here, Mr. Speaker, in embryonic, if not total, form. There is an analysis of the federal-provincial technical training agreement, a discussion as to priorities in technical education, in technological change, a suggestion that the 5,000 to 6,000 figure for technicians in this province will not do. As the report from the university presidents suggested, we would need 18,000 technologists by the year 1970. One asks the

government: Why has not the report been heeded, why have not the efforts been made?

The report further outlines in some detail the desperate need for vocational guidance. If you are going to set up training centres across the province, if vocational institutes and trade institutes are to be established, if the Robarts education scheme is to function adequately, how is it possible, Mr. Speaker, to have individual young people make the dramatic choices which guide their own life lines without any vocational guidance to speak of? And that is the state in the province. As the report says, and I quote:

To fail in this regard will not only be disastrous for the individuals involved but will also jeopardize the future growth and prosperity of this province.

The report also pointed out educational standings of the youth in this province and how, in Canada, fully 55 per cent of them registered with the national employment service in 1960 had no more than grade eight education. A desperate plight, the report says.

It discusses the problems of retraining adults, in centres like the adult training centre, and one asks what the government has in mind when fully 50 per cent of the people at the adult training centre here in Toronto are women in clerical trades—precisely those trades which computer automation may eliminate within the decade. Where is the planning which this report suggests? Where is the research, which this report demands be undertaken?

Mr. Speaker, one can itemize it point by point. It is not necessary, surely, to belabour the matter, but one would hope this government, this year, will consider the content of the report as the programme of priorities for this province. To ignore it is to ignore the technological needs at this province's peril.

Mr. Speaker, I have but three short thoughts left. First, when you have introduced a great stream of automation and computer technology into plants, a revolution takes place not only in the employment factor and not merely in the increase in productivity; but also in the nature of the workers' situation on the job. Studies which have been taken show three patterns:

First, because the incentive payment principle is gradually diminishing in North American society as machines take over productivity, the degree of personal responsibility rises. The anxiety that this causes individual workers often raises a degree of tension which they find intolerable and which requires trained psychologists on the spot.

Number two, various studies from The United States Department of Labour show that when you automate a new plant, when you computerize a clerical working area, the jobs are farther apart in terms of space. Contact between individuals is lessened. Relationships at work break down, and relationships outside work have little enough meaning, so there is no longer content to the job.

The nature of the work performed by a person on an assembly line—as that quote on the Detroit automation process surely indicated—is essentially a study of dehumanization, and depersonalization, the transformation of people into automata in what has so graphically been called “the alienation of the individual from his work”.

If that is true, Mr. Speaker, if that is what is happening to vast numbers of people in this society, then I respectfully submit to this House that the question of leisure time in North America, in Canada, in Ontario, becomes paramount. But leisure time, Mr. Speaker, is considered idleness and idleness, in the best traditions of the Calvinist ethic, is considered to be sin. And the Calvinist ethic pervades North American society.

We could now choose leisure as an ultimate goal, precisely the way we choose full employment, but no one sees the welcome mat laid down for it. Leisure is boredom in North America. Large numbers of hon. members in this Legislature know the terrifying banality of North American culture and so-called North American leisure patterns. If a worker, alienated from the work process on the job is to have some creative use of his leisure hours off the job, then it requires a degree of imagination and purposefulness which this government simply has not yet demonstrated. I trust, Mr. Speaker, that they will.

Finally, what then, having referred to it, becomes the role of government? Frankly, Mr. Speaker, one of the roles is to enact almost in total the select committee's recommendations and to give leadership in the field of automation. Furthermore, the government should follow the Swedish example when dealing with workers. In Sweden, when you move a man to another plant, starting allowances are given, which cover all costs before the first payday. Travelling and moving are paid for by the state. Rent allowances are given for the benefit of wives and children in order to keep up two households simultaneously. There is a state-aided housing policy providing up to 95 per cent of the cost. Travelling expenses and tickets

to view prospective jobs, without any necessity of taking those jobs, are given freely to the workers. In the context of an automated age that is the kind of thing this government should do.

It should certainly reject, Mr. Speaker, the words of its former Minister of Economics and Development; when he introduced the conference on automation and social change he said, and I quote:

I do not believe that the solution to automation lies in legislation, nor do I believe that governments can or should accept the responsibility for finding the solution.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in view of what has been said, surely it is a primary government responsibility to step in. The best answer that I could find to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) was given by the London *Sunday Times*, an eminently respectable conservative paper, on October 20, 1963, in an editorial in these words:

The whole of government is based on a heroic effort to foresee the course of the technological explosion and to plot its needs. Any Conservative government now has to prove that it understands and can deal with the process. This is vital, because revolutions do not give one much time. Any government which lacks understanding of the revolution in which it is living is bound to fail.

Mr. Speaker, this government stands perilously on the brink of failure where the technological revolution is concerned, because, of course, unless government acts in this fashion, failure is inevitable. It means—and I know this may be painful for hon. members of the government—it means divesting oneself of certain 19th-century anachronisms; of removing the lexicon of conservative phraseology. It means that words like “private profit” and “free enterprise” and “economic gain” and “administration and efficiency,” gradually become ever more obsolete in a society where it may one day be that men have incomes unrelated to work.

Mr. Speaker, the government presently stands behind a Maginot line of 19th-century ideas with precisely the same safety as the French in 1939. And there is no room for that kind of attitude and that kind of behaviour.

We in the New Democratic Party suggest that this society should embrace science and social change. When we talk about scientists, and technicians, and technologists, and computer programmers, and systems analysts, that is the wave of the future and that is

the evolution of society in the ten or 20 years to come. These are the dominant areas of emphasis about which decisions must be made. We ride that crest with pride and we shall analyze its implications from time to time throughout the session. And we profoundly hope that the government will do likewise.

If the government does not do likewise, I suspect that there may be a few hon. members, possibly the hon. members who signed this select committee report, who will feel a certain twinge of guilt. But, of course, there is something vastly more important than guilt at stake. If the government does not act on the implications of automation, it will count as an irreparable folly. And I conclude, Mr. Speaker, with this thought from Lord Acton: “There is another world for the expiation of guilt, but the wages of folly are payable here below.”

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria): In taking part I wish first to compliment you in your sound judgment and approach to your duties, Mr. Speaker. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is indeed a challenge and a privilege to represent in this House a riding which was ably represented by that great Canadian, the hon. Leslie Frost. He placed the eyes of the world on the counties of Victoria and Haliburton in the many happenings of this province, and in this House, in a great foundation period of our history.

We have in Victoria and Haliburton counties all the things of our economic life in Ontario, such as manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, mining, recreational facilities and industry of all types. My riding has one of the largest water areas in this province and only a part of this has been developed for the tourist industry. We need more storage to assure water for the benefit of agriculture, manufacturing, recreational facilities and other interests downstream, both in the reservoir areas and for the people along the Trent Canal. In this area of 2,834 square miles we are in great need of access roads to our resources in our undeveloped areas, and improvements to those in the developed.

I can point proudly to the community pasture projects in Victoria county. It was obvious that in placing this project our government recognized the pioneer spirit of my people. We need another such project already because the applications to use this one are so large.

At the present time, our forest area is growing, increasing the forest cover through the effective fire control under the operation

of The Department of Lands and Forests. This, I believe, is one of the greatest features of this government—the conservation effort in this province, and it is all too often forgotten.

Like most of the people of this province, Mr. Speaker, I enjoy and have the benefits of hospital insurance. In January of 1959, nine days after its start here in this province, I used it at a time of injury. In this injury I was fortunate enough and wise enough to be wearing a hard hat. Let me commend to our workers the use of safety devices as recommended in our new safety regulations and in our old.

Representing an area of major importance to our province, I feel we must protect our people in several ways to assure that our facilities and our health remain so that we may enjoy our land. One of these is the area of the insecticides and chemical sprays we are using.

One of man's recent activities which may well produce very serious consequences is the ignorant and indiscriminate use of insecticides, fungicides and other weed killers. We need these materials in order to protect ourselves from competition by insects, disease organisms and weeds, which also use the same natural products as we do. Unfortunately, the chemicals which we use are not very selective in their action. The plain truth is that even when we use them with the greatest care we simply do not know what we are doing.

In the first place we do not understand the laws which govern the operation of the animal communities with which we are meddling. In the second place, we do not know what the long-term effect of these chemicals is upon these animals, or upon ourselves. Moreover, we are not using these chemicals with great care.

Our attitude seems to be that of the old-times to the "whiskey"—a little too much is about right. The insidious point here is that many of these poisons, such as DDT, are cumulative in their effect; that is the body does not get rid of them as it does with the normal waste and may eventually gather enough to produce some serious or fatal illness.

Insecticides, as first used, showed untold benefit to areas stricken with disease and blight. Most common and widely used is DDT, which in the past few years has been supplemented with powerful hydrocarbons. This strengthening became necessary when insects in some areas showed an immunity to the current poisoning. Dr. A. W. A.

Brown, University of Western Ontario, and a member of the World Health Organization quotes:

No less than 122 species have population resistance which have developed resistance to one or more insecticides. Therefore, we must move on with knowledge.

Water pollution is an added offspring to indiscriminate spraying, as I shall show later. Municipalities simply voting an amount of money to be used for the control of mosquitoes is common practice. I quote from a motion passed in council at a municipality here in Ontario:

That the medical health officer be authorized to institute a mosquito-control programme within the limitations of the budget appropriations.

The budget appropriations were \$3,000. The lack of public awareness and the indiscriminate handling of these poisons by the public is noted by Dr. John A. Livingstone, president of the Audubon Society:

We fear, and justifiably so, that in the minds of too many people pesticides have become a sort of panacea or cure-all. This thinking has led in too many cases to their use without adequate prior consideration or examination of the risks involved.

Science is concerned, as stated by Dr. Carl Atwood, professor of zoology at the University of Toronto:

Unfortunately the chemicals which we use are not very selective in their action and not enough properly trained people are available to test effects of the chemical on animal and plant life of all sorts.

My concern is because of the increase in hydrocarbons and phosphorous poison. The medical profession is just now looking to a whole new field of disease study basically caused by the accumulative effects of these poisons in our system.

Dr. A. V. S. Bergen, University Clinic, Montreal Hospital and Dr. Malcolm Hargraves, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, have many cases on file of sickness and deaths caused by careless and improper use of insecticides. Dr. W. Coda Martin, an acknowledged authority on human nutrition and effects of insecticides on the food we eat, writes in the journal of the American Geriatric Society:

The United States public health service reported in an analysis of 25 meals selected at random from restaurants and institutions revealed DDT in all of them, even in meat, fried and mashed potatoes, pie and coffee with cream; thus adequate nu-

trition might be difficult to achieve. The refinement and processing of foods removes essential vitamins and minerals and food may contain a residue of potential toxic insecticides.

Dr. Whalen Hayes Jr., Public Health Service, USA, states:

It is impossible to back out of this sea of poison. Utter chaos would follow for we must artificially maintain the artificial balance we have created in nature. The job then is to develop poisons we can live with and which will kill only specific species.

Some of our negative results. I will not attempt to list all the results of usage and only in a brief way point out a few. In Alabama and Georgia, states of the USA, extensive loss in farm animals and products was suffered because of poor prior testing by The US Department of Agriculture. Florida, where a 2,000 acre tidal marsh was treated with dieldrin killed an estimated 20 to 30 tons of fish and marine life. Annapolis Valley, where once first grade apples deteriorated to third grade through extensive spraying programmes. New Brunswick, where a spray programme to control the spruce bud worm contaminated water to such a degree as to cause a serious shortage for at least two years in the salmon run. A prime mover in that spray programme is quoted as saying: "We had to do something, even if we did not know how it was going to turn out."

The list goes on and becomes of deep concern when the symptoms are becoming evident in Ontario. The effects are lasting and a long list of tested evidence could easily be compiled. Because most insecticides are cumulative and store up in the liver and fat of the body, their symptoms do not show until it is too late for prevention. I believe this is a way of some control.

We know here that most municipalities launching spray programmes simply do so by passing a motion in council. Most of these fall far short of the full programme and most are instituted to soothe some irate segment of the public. They are not only a waste of funds in many ways but point out the need for proper authority and planning. I believe the municipality is the proper central source for the channelling of new experimentation and the logging of all spray programmes to give a positive means to planning control. In order to do this a guide must be provided by a senior government.

Some of the added ways to improvement, I believe, would be the registering of all spray

equipment of one-gallon and larger size. Public awareness through sales outlets, better packaging, educational facilities and other means may help to caution the careless.

To sum up, there is an urgency here which cannot be put aside but must be dealt with. All the programmes of spraying must be authorized by a central source to avoid duplication in areas, to an extent that will be harmful in an unnecessary way. With these few insights into the vast and very controversial issues of spray programming and the related use of such, may we hope for a new appraisal.

I have stated what I considered founded fears, the fears I have because of inaction on the part of public opinion to pass a reasonable degree of control until we know more of which we spray. It would be tragic if we permitted ourselves to be paralyzed by beliefs which defy facts and which could keep us from the great opportunities ahead.

Yet another major concern of my people—water safety—is another area we must enlarge on. We have in this province forces of men under provincial jurisdiction. These are the provincial police and lands and forests personnel. Today the requirement is the need to have water safety promotion, an operation under and conducted by both of these forces and groups in their contact with our people.

I would recommend that the OPP be given more instruction in search and rescue. Conservation officers should have more instruction in court procedure as a part of their course; that could be taken at the forest ranger school in Haliburton county. This school on Lake St. Nora could also be the ideal location for water safety courses for the forces of our province, in their field of growing concern for our tourist areas. In other words, the colleges of instruction should work together to our advantage in these necessary fields.

This can be done, I believe, since the present director of the OPP college at Aylmer is a former director of the ranger school near Dorset. His knowledge will prove very valuable to the people of Ontario in such a programme:

I must thank this government for the preservation and publishing of historical works which are of great value in recording pioneer people, and heritage, and those acts of exploration and development in the beginnings of my county and Ontario.

There is in my view no other way but to move forward resolutely and cautiously in the

hope that when you do put, on him or her, real responsibilities, they will rise to them; and in years to come people will say that the political genius of this race, of which we are part here, has not faltered at the door of the greatest task put on them; and that the wisdom of this House guided Ontario over the time of the 60's—the best of its history.

Constant abuse of politicians, constant attacks upon the efficiency and the integrity of public men, is having a bad effect in this country, resulting in destroying of public confidence in our representative constitution and instilling in the minds of our younger generation that public life and all politicians are corrupt. Everywhere we look in the world today we find representative government on trial, as we did in the thirties.

These leaders of countries such as Russia, China, Cuba, proclaim the decline of democracy and representative government; and I believe, in all sincerity, unless and until the people of this country come to value more the things our ancestors won for us, we too will be in peril of losing our heritage.

I believe that I am perhaps one of the few, and perhaps the only member of this House, to spend a period of time at the Workmen's Compensation Board rehabilitation centre in Downsview. In my five months there I gained a very valuable insight into the very able operations of the Workmen's Compensation Board. May I at this time, Mr. Speaker, tell the hon. members of this House we in Ontario are very fortunate to have a very dedicated group of people doing work in this field which, along with the facilities, assures our injured workers second-to-none service in bringing this group of our citizens back into society and able to once more make a worthwhile contribution.

Let me also point out, Mr. Speaker, that this great work does not go unnoticed in our world today. We have, in the past few years, had groups from every country in the world making the effort to study that in which we, in this province, have led the planet. I believe we should have, in addition to these facilities, a partial self-care hospital, in which many of the surgery cases could be taken to from the floors of our hospitals reserved by the board—at which, I believe, many cases could be given therapy which would advance recovery and place the patient back into our industry at an earlier period. This hospital could be built on the present grounds at Downsview.

I am very pleased to note, in the Throne Speech, this government's intention to update safety legislation. This was never needed

more, to protect our worker in this machine world.

Mr. Speaker, this is about the end of my remarks. In conclusion I would like very much to express my thanks and appreciation of the honour that my people have given me, by the democratic process, in electing me to partake of this Legislature. I have known a few of the hon. members for several years, and I have added appreciation and understanding of the ideals of Parliament.

I am very happy that I have been given the opportunity to express my admiration for those aims and ideals so ably carried out by you, Mr. Speaker, in your responsibility here. Thank you.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the debate on the Speech from the Throne, and as a new member, I suppose it is only natural that I feel a small amount of trepidation. Some of the butterflies that are within me today are no doubt a product of this new experience, but most of them are from a determination to do as creditable a job as I can to show my pride and gratitude to the fine people of my great northern riding of Algoma-Manitoulin, for the overwhelming expression of confidence they gave me on September 25.

In as sincere a way as I can, and with a minimum of chest beating, I will try to show this House why, after 18 years and in the face of a trend towards the Conservative Party in this province, they decided to elect a member to the official Opposition.

Mr. Speaker, before proceeding further, I feel strongly, as I watch you preside over the deliberations of this House, and as I see daily evidences of your fairmindedness, indulgences with respect to the inexperienced efforts of such new members as I, that you are doing and will continue to do, credit to the high and responsible place you hold. I wish also to congratulate all the new members to this House. I have seen already many evidences of outstanding ability, but more important is their sincerity and dedication to purpose, which I am sure will result in the social and economic betterment of this province. I can only hope that whatever personal sacrifices that had to be made will be offset by the satisfaction that will come from the opportunity to serve.

At this moment, I can find no superlatives that have not already been used in the references to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and his hon. Ministers. I certainly concur, without reservation, though from time to time it may not sound like it.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity today to spend a moment or two to discuss some of my first impressions of the conduct of this House.

First of all, and contrary to the noisy opinions of good Conservatives in my riding, it becomes more and more evident to me that being elected to this 27th parliament of Ontario as a member of the Liberal Party was not necessarily a futile accomplishment. In fact, quite the contrary. The government of this province, not being altogether infallible, can be made better by the kind of constructive criticism that leads to the consideration of both sides of the many questions and problems that face Ontario today. It becomes more apparent to me every day that this government contains a solid core of hon. members motivated by nothing but a desire to control and legislate for the betterment of the individual and improvement of the status of this great province, within the framework of a great nation.

It also becomes apparent every day in this House that this worthy motivation more and more is taking the place of small, narrow party politics. It is encouraging to me that all parties in this democratic institution recognize that the people of Ontario have spoken. If we, as their choice, are to be worthy, we must forget our more or less vague differences and realize that we are all public servants and get on with the business of running a province. As members of the Opposition, we must be no less broadminded in this respect than the members on the government side of the House.

As opportunities, Mr. Speaker, such as this are given us to present our views in this Legislature, I hope we can remember that these views must be presented in a constructive way. When we attack the government's proposals, we must do so only while offering well considered alternatives, in line with our overall policies as a party. I hope we will not fail to commend the government for determined and necessary action when it deserves it, but we must expect to be heard when this action does not coincide with our great party's policies of social reform, humanitarian principles, tempered with sound business practices.

Mr. Speaker, unlike the hon. member for Lakeshore (Mr. Eagleson), I attained a position on the committee on agriculture by choice. I would like to talk about this industry for a few minutes, and I will admit that after 25 years of working with farmers, I feel fairly comfortable on this subject, although my views, tempered and coloured by

agricultural problems in the north, will not necessarily coincide with and may be at variance with some.

In this respect, I enjoyed the comments of the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), especially as they related to the north. I welcome him to the club. The other day I listened carefully to a few remarks from the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) to the effect that he thinks we should recognize the fact of the rapid advance of industry and agricultural production. These are not his exact words, but something to the effect that there are few, I believe, in this province who would have recognized the enormous advances that have been made in both of these in the last few years. Mr. Speaker, he may be right, generally speaking, but I certainly can refer the hon. members of this House to an area that can boast no such expansion, in fact, both the industrial and agricultural economy of Algoma-Manitoulin has steadily deteriorated over a ten- to 15-year period to an all-time low.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I freely admit that this is not a situation that can be laid completely at any government's door. A culmination of circumstances have resulted in this deterioration, but I feel that government can take some responsibility for the fact, for instance, that government illustration stations, formerly a very popular access to modern agricultural knowledge, have all but disappeared from the area. Also, the future of agricultural developments in dairying in this riding is practically nil. This is partly due, of course, to the shortage of urban consumers, which in turn is due to the lack of, and even the deterioration of, existing industry in this riding.

It is partly due, also, to legislation brought down by this government which eliminates northern dairy farmers from competition with southern Ontario farmers in the increasing demand for dairy products. I refer to the classification in which various dairy products have been placed and which results in actual discrimination against northern producers. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has left his seat. I realize that this is a big question, and opens up several areas of discussion, but I will be happy to discuss this matter, here or elsewhere, any time with the hon. Minister of Agriculture, and I agree that it will not be settled here today.

In passing, I will refer to the mention last Friday in this House, Mr. Speaker, of the fact that it is procedure that new members be allowed some latitude in their speeches without interruption. This is commendable, but since I do not intend to talk

about anything I know nothing about, and that I am anxious to learn further, I invite the hon. Minister of any department to discuss, for our mutual edification, any matter that I deal with. On the other hand, it would be pleasant if Her Majesty's hon. Ministers could refrain from the other kind of interruption that seems to have become such an important part of this institution and with which the people of Ontario have become disgusted.

Mr. Speaker, while I will have to insist that this government must accept some responsibility for lack of action, which has resulted in decline of our basic industries in the north; while it seems queer that the terms, for instance, of reference of the ARDA plans have just in the last two weeks and under pressure made it available to Algoma-Manitoulin; while The Department of Highways continues to refuse to consider the needs of people in unorganized municipalities for access roads and bridges, and even feels that small towns and villages are not important enough to install speed regulations for the protection of pedestrians; while for lack of attention to the promotion of production in the north, we find that public funds are being expended through The Department of Public Welfare; and though I freely congratulate this department for the splendid job that the regional offices do against terrific odds, I think the department must agree that the amount of public welfare that it is necessary to spend per capita in this area is alarming. As if the good people of Algoma-Manitoulin, Mr. Speaker, need any more hardship, there is also the fact that the Ontario Paper Company, which had a substantial influence on the livelihood of the farmers and bushmen and Indians, recently closed its doors. The Manitoulin turkey eviscerating plant, which produced the famous Manitoulin turkey—recognized as a premium product all over Ontario—has been forced to close its doors. Some 6,000 or 7,000 people, Mr. Speaker, in the unfortunate town of Elliot Lake will go down the road about July 1 this year. I will deal with this later in the speech.

I am sure that every northern member has in his files several pitiful cases of mental retardation representing families living in hopeless misery because of the lack of adequate hospital schools in northern Ontario or even the lack of a suitable programme of schools for the lesser degree of retardation. Now I do not maintain that Algoma-Manitoulin has a monopoly on problems and I do not intend to make this a speech on nothing but recriminations, but I ask this

government to consider a programme which will take these situations in hand and deal with them.

Mr. Speaker, our people are not lazy and there are plenty of farmers' sons who would like to remain on the farm and to make a career of this great industry. They do need encouragement and they do need advice and teaching; knowledge of modern procedures for production, of the kind of products that Ontario needs, and that northern conditions lend themselves to. Facilities for teaching along most vocational lines have been made available throughout Ontario in most cases locally, why not in agriculture? I have said that there seems to be no future in dairying but beef and poultry raising is something else. The establishment of community pastures, recognition of higher freight costs, storage facilities for feed grain, so that cheap boat rates can be utilized, these and other things are important. But a northern agricultural college is most important. This request, Mr. Speaker, has been and will be dealt with in a resolution before this House but I further urge that the government of this province consider immediately the fact that Ontario needs beef and poultry; that the north is producing beef that is recognized in the United States as being a premium product; that, with attention, Algoma-Manitoulin can triple its beef production and allow this constituency to make its proper donation to the economy of this province.

Mr. Speaker, it would not be right for me to conclude without discussing our number one problem in Algoma, which remains Elliot Lake. I have lived in Elliot Lake, I have been in business there since its inception. And I am only too well aware of the many disillusionments that have taken place in a town that has dwindled from a population of 30,000 people to something like 9,000 people and which bids fair to lose most of the rest of its population in July this year. A good many of the people who lost their homes, businesses and jobs, Mr. Speaker, were good friends of mine and I can only say to this government that efforts must be maintained to develop an alternate industry in this town. A \$3.5 million hospital, the finest anywhere; three hotels, of which two up to now are closed; some ten of the most modern public and separate schools; a modern secondary school which includes a new vocational wing; plus all of the supporting commercial enterprises; all streets completely paved with all of the finest in municipal services: These are the things that earn for Elliot Lake the title "the most modern ghost town in the world".

When I hear in this House, speeches about the housing shortage, I am tempted to talk about the 400 to 500 empty homes occupied for two or three years, many of them built at a cost of over \$15,000, one of which I own, that cannot even be given away. A lot of people are still hanging on to the fond hope that government will still find a way to eliminate this waste and perpetuate the life of this community. I am not unmindful, Mr. Speaker, of the investment this government has in Elliot Lake. I know something of the \$720,000 loan that goes into the municipal upkeep this year and the effort that is continuing to go into the establishment of a provincial park, the shared-road programme, shared vocational school project and a mining museum. And I wish right now to congratulate the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), his deputy and the whole department for their understanding. This government can be grateful that it has found such a man to head this most important department and one who does understand the needs of the north. But, Mr. Speaker, these efforts will not save this town or the people who live in it and the time is drawing short. Some sizable alternate industry or institutional project is the only thing that can save the town in the few short months that are left.

To conclude, I urge this government and its hon. Ministers to consider further the need for social services of which we have so few; to proceed with projects about to start on a senior citizens home; to give some attention to institute facilities for the mentally retarded, at present almost totally taken care of under discouraging conditions by a few faithful volunteers—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Was that home not the beginning of Fullerton's downfall?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Farquhar: —to develop a programme of agricultural guidance and encouragement by the establishment of an agricultural school, preferably in the heart of Manitoulin Island, so that potential farmers might enrol at a cost they can afford; to a more realistic approach to the fact that to promote our tourist industry and timber resources, we need an expanded road programme.

Just a word, Mr. Speaker, on the taxation that will be necessary to meet the problems I have mentioned. In the main, I will leave this important matter to those among us more qualified to discuss it. As one who has built a business or two I know only too

well the necessity of generating funds for expansion through taxation or otherwise. This kind of taxation I am in favour of, but the kind of taxation that generates nothing but the need for more taxation I am against. In other words, the taxation that is necessary to support The Department of Public Welfare with funds to relieve the hardship of people who for lack of some properly planned and financed project might be gainfully employed. This is the situation in Algoma-Manitoulin.

I would venture to suggest that The Department of Public Welfare is the most active department of government in this area. Surely we must recognize as business people that if proper attention had been paid to the development of agriculture and the other basic industries and resources in the great north, if the capital had been made available and the people had been taught and encouraged to expand and to make their proper donation to the expansion of this province, had been helped to produce the foodstuffs, minerals and timber products that Ontario needs, it almost goes without saying that the need for increased taxation would certainly be less.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to add my voice to the many strong young voices speaking so vehemently for the north, some of which have not yet been heard from. Louder and louder we are going to request, even plead with, the government for attention to the needs of the great north. I feel sure that up to this date we have failed in some areas to properly acquaint this government with the specific needs, particularly of Algoma-Manitoulin. But I submit that this situation has changed, I submit that the people in the north have been given a representation that expects to be heard in this House and expects to be heard in no uncertain terms. And I am sure that these representatives expect to cross the lines of party colour if necessary, and work together for the advancement of the north's interests. The results we hope to attain, however, will only be possible if one condition develops, a condition of complete co-operation at all levels of government, federal, provincial, municipal, but most important of all, inter-party and inter-departmental co-operation.

We must ask the hon. Prime Minister of this province to call for greater liaison between the various departments of government. Mr. Speaker, so many of our province's great needs could so simply be taken care of by the complete co-operation of all parties and, more important, the correlating of the various departments in a concerted effort to relieve

distress and hardship through co-operative planning. The keynote of this government, working for the individual and social betterment of this province, must be co-operation between all parties and at all levels of government. The pledge of our party must be that we be not found wanting.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence (Russell): Mr. Speaker, it has been said that nothing collects a man's thoughts as the knowledge he is to be hanged on the following day. Although it will be several years before the imminence of another general election in this province brings the threat of execution to myself and some others, I thought I might begin early in collecting a few of my thoughts.

And that, Mr. Speaker, is briefly what my remarks will be, not so much a speech as a collection of thoughts on a variety of subjects.

In presenting this, I do so with the hope that I will have the indulgence not only of yourself, Mr. Speaker, but that of my fellow members in this House, to a degree I may not expect in the future.

Firstly, Mr. Speaker, it is a special pleasure, as a fellow Ottawan and long-time friend of yours, to congratulate you upon your election to the office of Speaker of this House.

Next, I would like to add my congratulations to those already presented and extended to the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) upon their addresses which opened this debate.

Then, sir, may I express my thanks and greetings to the approximately 170,000 people who reside in the riding of Russell.

I stand here duty-bound to represent the city of Ottawa, the city of Eastview, the village of Rockcliffe Park, the township of Gloucester, and the rural townships of Cumberland, Russell and Osgoode.

Duty-bound, sir, also, to represent as best I can the workers, farmers, businessmen and the large number of civil servants who comprise my people.

Upon me is also the responsibility of representing the approximately 40 per cent of my people who are French-speaking.

For generations, the riding of Russell has been represented by French-speaking members, and these constituents are entitled to expect from me the understanding, goodwill and effort on their behalf that they would expect from one of their own.

And, sir, with your permission may I express this same sentiment in French: Pendant

des années, le comte de Russell a été représenté par des membres de langue française, et je crois que mes électeurs ont le droit de trouver en moi, la sympathie, la bonne volonté et tous les efforts qu'ils auraient eu d'un canadien français.

Mr. Speaker, may I also, at this point, pay my respects to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), and thank him for his unwavering support last summer in what might be described as a certain time of troubles in my riding. In fact, I believe I am the only member who had the unique pleasure of running against a Liberal, a New Democrat and a Conservative.

In addition, I would pay my respects to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and thank him, as I am sure all the hon. members do, for the touch of good humour he adds to his criticism.

This brings me to the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald).

I have already, in the short time I have been here, developed an admiration for his intellect and his skill.

When this session got under way, he said, and I quote from *Hansard* of Wednesday, January 15:

I do not think there is any nobler pursuit than the offer of a man to serve his fellow men in a democratic society in a Legislature such as this:

I found these remarks, Mr. Speaker, calculated to increase my pride in being a new member of this distinguished body.

I found, however, that his action in reading that statement of claim last week had a very different effect upon me.

Although I am a lawyer, sir, it was not the legal niceties which affected me—nor would it be proper to discuss them at this time.

Suffice it to say that his action affected me as would watching someone tear the wings off a fly. Tearing the wings off flies is surely not illegal, but watching it has a revolting effect upon one's stomach.

As a result, I found that the hon. member's action did not increase my pride in being a member of this House.

If the hon. member had realized that he was opening the door for every blackguard in this province, with \$5 and a typewriter to file a statement of claim and have it read in this House, he surely would not have done as he did.

I would like, very briefly, to record the series of opinions on a variety of subjects which I mentioned earlier.

Firstly, in the field of agriculture, I believe that we, in this House, should be prepared to support a massive infusion of capital into our farming industry and, if it cannot be done by private or corporate capital, it should be done by state capital.

I would much rather see \$1 million lost in a vigorous capital assistance programme than see \$1 million dribbled away in support for undercapitalized and inefficient farming operations.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I have found that many of the most successful farming operations in my riding have an absence of substantial equity that would have shocked an earlier generation.

Next, on the subject of highways, it is difficult, sir, for a resident of the Ottawa area to view the superhighway connecting Toronto with Crown Hill, Ontario, and comprehend why there is no such road between Ottawa and Canada's largest city, and between Ottawa and the greatest sources of commerce and tourist dollars in the world, the United States.

When I drive out to Malton airport and see the huge steel globes and the drills and bulldozers destroying beautiful Highway 401, I wonder as I reflect on what comparative cowpaths some of the roads in my own area were before 401, and remain after 401.

For example, sir, there is not a single paved road running from the north to the south of my riding—and on this point I want to assure the hon. Prime Minister that it was purely coincidental, and without malice aforethought, that his visit to my riding last summer included the bouncing, dust-eating and zig-zagging of a route from north to south in Russell.

Hydro. On this subject, Mr. Speaker, may I say very briefly that the present rate structure seems to encourage the establishment of municipal hydro commissions.

This, I believe, and perhaps at a later date with more research I may speak upon it, to be a retrograde policy.

The Ottawa transportation commission. This, sir, is our city-owned public transportation utility.

It operates buses; and it operates buses because they are the most efficient means of public transportation available to the people of Ottawa at this time.

It would operate subways or streetcars, I am sure, if it suited our needs in Ottawa.

As a result of using buses it pays to this province, out of the pockets of bus riders and

ratepayers, some \$1,000 each day, some \$360,000 each year, in fuel taxes and licence fees.

Electrically powered transportation suits a substantial portion of the needs of the city of Toronto and the Metropolitan Toronto area; and, with respect to this form of transportation, no comparable tax applies. The bus rider is burdened with a tax that does not lie upon the subway rider; and, in a manner of speaking, sir, I believe that the bus rider thereby subsidizes the subway rider.

With the greatest of respect for those sitting on the Treasury benches, and in particular for my friend, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) who must find the money we all want to spend, there is a very real inequity in this situation which, I believe, requires adjustment.

With respect to education, Mr. Speaker, I have for some years had the privilege of sitting on the board of a secondary school, and at the same time on the board of a university; and while doing so, I have become very conscious of the imperfect meshing of these two levels of education.

The streaming policies of recent years have, I sincerely believe, been imaginative and useful. But I suggest, sir, with great respect, that no matter at what level of our system it is applied, streaming can never be more than an educational technique.

I wonder if what we really need in this province may not be the interposition of a complete and distinct level of education between the secondary and university levels, resulting consciously in a four-level system instead of our present three-level system of education. And I ask whether enough fat could not be squeezed out of our primary and secondary school curricula to accomplish this, without at the same time extending the total years—and lengthy they are—of schooling.

Finally, sir, on the subject of statute law. On the statute books of this province we have, and will always have, many laws which need amendment.

But we also have certain Acts which do not serve the purpose they were intended to serve, nor any longer today protect the people they were intended to protect.

Their mere existence involves the useless expenditure of enormous amounts of both legal and judicial time, and they become, thereby, a financial burden upon the whole public. Two examples are The Mechanics Lien Act and The Dower Act.

I suggest, with great respect, Mr. Speaker, that to amend and to tinker with this class

of statute is like taking a scalpel to a stump when what is needed is an axe. What a pleasure it would be simply to repeal these statutes outright and forthwith!

Sir, the right of free speech in this assembly, the right, with your protection, to speak almost endlessly about almost anything, is heady stuff for a new member, fresh as I am, from the outside world.

Mine is a varied riding of vastly varied interests, and I hope that I may usefully debate, in due course, such subjects as tourism, municipal grants and Dominion-provincial affairs.

Because Russell is a border riding, I trust, Mr. Speaker, that I shall always have a healthy bias against the fabulous power and centripetal force of Toronto and the golden horseshoe, together with a healthy bias against the lengthening shadow of the Peace Tower which so dominates my own area, and finally, and perhaps most important, a healthy bias against any deviation from the policies of the present government.

Thank you.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the hon. members who have congratulated you on your appointment as Speaker of this Legislature. Your decisions to date have been most impartial and I am sure that they will continue to be so as this session progresses. I am also very happy to have you as a neighbour because, as the hon. members of this House might know, you represent the county immediately west of mine, in this Legislature.

Monsieur l'Orateur, me serait-il permis, à titre de canadien d'expression française, de m'adresser à cette chambre dans la langue de mes ancêtres, langue qui fut parlée en cette province il y a déjà longtemps par les missionnaires et les premiers colons. Je voudrais formuler le vœu que, dans un avenir rapproché, les débats de cette chambre soient conduits dans les deux langues officielles du pays. Il n'y a aucun doute que, lorsque ce jour sera venu, le dialogue entre les deux grandes races qui ont conclu le pacte de la Confédération sera plus facile parce que nous nous comprendrions mieux.

A la veille du centenaire de l'acte confédératif, il y a lieu d'espérer que le gouvernement de cette province fera tout en son pouvoir pour donner à langue française la place qui lui revient dans tous les domaines de l'administration. On entend souvent la remarque que la langue officielle de la province est la langue anglaise. Dans bien des domaines de l'administration provinciale, il y

aurait lieu d'espérer qu'on fasse une plus large part à la langue française, tout spécialement dans les milieux où habitent une forte population parlant cette langue, et je veux mentionner l'est de la province tout spécialement et le Nord-Ontario et la région de Welland, Windsor et Niagara.

J'ai posé une question l'autre jour à l'Honorable Ministre de l'Éducation (Mr. Davis), au sujet de l'emploi de professeurs de langue française à la nouvelle école des arts et métiers qui doit être inaugurée cet automne à Ottawa. J'aurais aimé être plus précis dans ma question. Toutefois, les règlements de la Chambre ne permettent pas une question trop longue, qui donnerait plus précisément la pensée de l'interrogateur. L'Honorable Ministre m'a répondu qu'il lui ferait plaisir de considérer des nominations de professeurs bilingues. Je voulais attirer l'attention du Ministre sur le fait qu'une forte proportion de la population des comtés d'Ottawa-est, Russell, Glengarry, Prescott et Stormont, est de langue française, de même des habitants d'Ottawa-Ouest, Ottawa-Sud et Carleton, et que cette population ne pourra pas profiter des avantages de cette école si on n'y emploie pas un nombre de professeurs pouvant parler les deux langues officielles du pays. Je suis certain que l'Honorable Ministre, qui est, j'en suis persuadé, un homme raisonnable, prendra ces quelques remarques en considération lorsqu'il préparera les estimés de son Ministère.

J'ai reçu de nombreuses plaintes, Monsieur l'Orateur, au sujet des examinateurs pour permis de conduire dans la ville d'Ottawa. Je ne veux pas mettre en doute la compétence de ces examinateurs. Malheureusement, un trop grand nombre de citoyens faillissent leurs examens à cause de la difficulté qu'ils rencontrent parce qu'on leur donne leurs instructions en langue anglaise et qu'on leur fait essayer les examens dans la même langue. Je prierais donc l'Honorable Ministre des Transports (Mr. Haskett), qui représente le comté voisin du mien, de faire une enquête dans ce domaine afin de pouvoir, dans un avenir immédiat, corriger cet état de choses.

Avant de terminer ces quelques remarques en français, permettez-moi, Monsieur l'Orateur, de féliciter les membres de cette chambre qui ont eu l'occasion, en ces derniers temps, de porter la parole dans la langue de Molière. L'Honorable Ministre des Terres et Forêts (Mr. Roberts) était le conférencier invité au Club Richelieu Ottawa-Hull, club social dont je fais partie depuis près de 20 ans. Le journal *Le Droit* rapportait que le français de l'Honorable Ministre était très respectable. On me dit que l'Honorable Premier Ministre

(Mr. Robarts) peut s'exprimer très correctement en français et, l'autre soir, j'écoutais l'Honorable député de York-Sud (Mr. MacDonald), lors d'une émission radiophonique sur la politique provinciale sur le réseau français de Radio-Canada, s'exprimer dans un français impeccable.

Monsieur l'Orateur, si vous me permettez de répéter le vœu que j'ai formulé au début de ce discours, j'espère que dans un avenir très rapproché, il sera possible de participer à des débats dans cette chambre, dans les deux langues officielles du pays.

Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to talk of some of the problems facing the county which I have the honour to represent in this Legislature? Ottawa East is one of the historic counties of Ontario and in this county are located the Parliament buildings, the residence of the Governor General—although my good friend, the hon. member for Russell (Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence) might claim the Governor General to be one of his constituents—and that of the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of our great country. Because of expropriation by the federal government, a large number of people had to move away from my constituency. Many families had been living in Ottawa East, for three, four and even five generations and in many cases had to leave behind a home that had been thoroughly renovated. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that at the three levels of government something should be done for these people and should have been done, I might say, for these people, before their homes were demolished. Some land was available in the area for the construction of subsidized housing and these people could have remained near their schools, their churches and their place of employment. An official of the national capital commission told me that these people, whose homes had been expropriated, had made a good deal because they had received a substantial price for an old property. That may be the case for a few, Mr. Speaker, but what about the people living in rented quarters? They were not so fortunate and in most cases had to move to areas far removed from their place of employment and usually had to pay a much higher rent with the usual hardship to balance the family budget.

I believe one of the speakers mentioned the other day that the provincial government should offer some leadership in the manner of urban renewal. I entirely agree with this idea and would suggest that municipalities should be obliged to build suitable accommodation for the people who are to be displaced prior to the demolition of their homes.

I am also of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that subsidized housing should be built in areas where substandard housing now exists. Social workers should be called in in all cases in order to determine what is best for the people living in the areas to be renovated.

Another part of my county, Mr. Speaker, has seen the demolition of hundreds of homes for the construction of approaches for the new Macdonald-Cartier bridge being erected between Ottawa and Hull. And there again many families have to leave behind their historical churches, their schools, their parish halls, and move to areas which do not have those facilities. I am not against progress, but I believe people should be considered when changes of that kind are made.

I note with interest in the Speech from the Throne that a pilot project has been authorized in the city of Hamilton in order to renovate older buildings rather than demolish them. I certainly hope, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) would see fit to offer the same facilities to the city of Ottawa.

It seems to me that there has been little of this done in our fair city. I believe very few people are aware that funds are available for that purpose from the government. I might suggest to the hon. Minister that a pamphlet be printed and distributed to the people of Ottawa saying under what conditions these funds are made available.

I am convinced that the problem of urban renewal could be solved quickly if a programme of this type were started in our blighted areas.

I noticed in an editorial of January 28, 1964 in the *Ottawa Journal* that the Ontario Municipal Board has authorized the redevelopment of an area along Preston Street, located I believe in the county represented here by the hon. Minister of Transport, in order to permit the construction of a new high school.

And I cite the rest of this editorial, Mr. Speaker:

How humanely and sympathetically the dispossessed families are assisted in new accommodation. 1100 residents have been residing there for many years. There is a sense of community living in the neighbourhood. However right, these blocks are for renovation.

The city has sent a helpful and reassuring pamphlet to each resident of the area, which answers many of the questions being asked. The pamphlet is somewhat evasive about the reason for starting the

project. The area has been declared sub-standard by planners. That is why these blocks have been chosen, not merely because there is a need for a new high school.

But this is small quibble. The city's effort to explain what it is doing is a good sign that it will minimize the effect of relocating so many families. Even a project promising so many long-term benefits should be scrupulously careful with those who must be uprooted.

Mr. Speaker, as the only representative on this side of the House from eastern Ontario, I am sorry to find nothing in the Speech from the Throne about highway construction in that beautiful part of the province. And if I may divert for a moment from my text, I would like to offer my congratulations to the hon. member for Russell who has openly criticized this government for the little that has been done in his constituency about highways.

Definitely something ought to be done, not only in the county of Russell but in many of the other constituencies which have for many years been electing members on the other side of the House and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members from eastern Ontario who are here will co-operate with me in order to try to obtain from the government better highways in our part of the province.

It has often been said in the past, and I believe statistics would prove it, that eastern Ontario is neglected not only as regards highways but in many other respects. I would like at this time, Mr. Speaker, to say a word about the high cost to municipalities of what is called, I believe, connecting link facilities.

I have in mind particularly the very large expenditures that the city of Ottawa has to make for the construction of the Queensway. I would perhaps suggest to the hon. Minister that the entire question be re-examined.

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I would like to mention that in the Montreal area, the Metropolitan Boulevard was built with a provision that a certain percentage be paid by the adjoining municipalities. This was done by a special levy which was proving to be quite a heavy load for property owners to carry. Shortly after the 1960 election in that province the Quebec Cabinet decided that the entire cost of the construction of that highway would be paid by the provincial government.

Having to bear such a heavy cost in the construction of the Queensway is preventing,

I am sure, the municipality of Ottawa from proceeding with plans in so many other areas.

I notice some items in the newspaper—consultations by the Laurendeau-Dunton commission with the provincial Prime Ministers—and I also noticed that our own hon. Prime Minister has shown considerable interest in this study of bilingualism and biculturalism. As a Canadian of French descent, Mr. Speaker, whose ancestors have been in this country for three and a half centuries and in this beautiful province of Ontario for almost 150 years, I feel that this House and the government should take a very active and sympathetic part in the work of this commission.

The purpose of this study, Mr. Speaker, is not to impose another language and another culture on the rest of the population, but to enrich this country and this province by permitting the development of the French language and culture in all parts of Canada. The history of this province has been enriched by the presence of French settlers and missionaries and can continue to do so without taking away any of the rights and privileges of the English-speaking population and that of all other ethnic groups that compose this great province of ours.

Mr. Speaker, I notice with interest that a select committee of the Legislature will be established to carry out a review of the problems of the elderly. I also notice that this committee will be prepared to co-operate with the Senate committee on aging. As a member of the board of governors of the Canadian Welfare Council I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister that a considerable amount of work has already been done by a committee on aging which would be of great assistance to the members who will undertake this study.

I also believe, Mr. Speaker, that this problem has been of great interest for a long time to the Ontario Welfare Council and to a number of other people, lay persons and professionals, in the welfare field. I believe the work of this select committee could be greatly enhanced by calling some members from these organizations to testify whenever possible.

Mr. Speaker, many of the hon. members who have preceded me in this debate have spoken about their election problems. I believe it is the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy) who said that some 14 or 15 Cabinet Ministers had been in his constituency during the election. Now frankly, Mr. Speaker, I feel a little hurt. In my own area only one

Cabinet Minister came to try to defeat me—or try to elect the sitting member then—and of course it was not the smallest, it was the hon. Prime Minister himself, who I understand attended a few cocktail parties during a certain weekend.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Tea parties!

Mr. Racine: Well, I was told it was cocktail parties, Mr. Speaker. Anyway, I could give him the benefit of the doubt and hope that they were tea parties.

Now I do not think it made much difference, although I admire the hon. Prime Minister of this province as a man, I do not see eye to eye with him as regards his politics.

In expressing regret for the defeat of the Conservative member in Ottawa East, one of the local newspapers, referring to me as a dignified and sympathetic individual, said that my efficiency as an elected member would be considerably reduced by the fact that I would be in the Opposition ranks. Now may I say this, Mr. Speaker, that my views on the subject are quite different. It has often been said that the government is as good as its opposition, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, that many hon. members of this House and the public of Ontario will find out that although few in numbers our group will give effective and constructive opposition and will not permit the government to remain in a state of complacency.

Mr. Speaker, as my hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) has said, development of highways has been concentrated in too few areas, and I will agree with him that it is not the prerogative of the government to tell industry where to establish itself.

Now, adequate development of highways in eastern Ontario might well have brought industry to that area which offered so much in other facilities such as electricity, manpower and water transportation. I do hope my hon. colleagues from eastern Ontario—and I repeat that, I know I said it a while ago—will support me in selling to the Cabinet the needs of our area.

Then, Mr. Speaker, my final remarks will be on the important subject of education. I have read with great interest the statement made to this House by the hon. Minister of Education. I must admit that it is a rather complicated statement, not easily understood by a layman. Under the heading "Equal Education" one of the local papers says this:

Ontario is breaking new ground with its foundation plan to equalize opportunities

for education throughout the province. No one, least of all Education Minister William Davis suggests that it meets all the problems of financing education in Ontario, but it is a long step in the right direction.

A little further in the same editorial, it is stated that:

Until the experts get their pencils out and assess what they will get under the new formula no one can be certain what the effect will be on any particular board's budget.

There is one statement that I would like to make regarding education in this province. I believe that it should be made available to all children, regardless of race, religion or place of residence. This province has suffered because of inequalities that have existed for much too long a period. Many talents have been lost because of that situation. There is a considerable shortage of scientists, doctors, dentists, social workers, so badly needed at this time, because the government did not recognize the seriousness of the situation.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the government has failed over the years to develop the greatest wealth of this province, that of its children. Let us get this problem of education out of party politics and let us give the children of this province, regardless of race, creed, nationality or place of residence, the best education possible, in order to give this province the role of leader in this important field. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will permit me to say a word about the wonderful institution of learning, the Ottawa University, located in my constituency. It was started over a century ago as a college for Catholics in the Ottawa area and has now become a renowned university, whose graduates are found as professors in many other Ontario universities and colleges, in the professions, in business and in many other fields of endeavour. It is now admitting students of all races and religions and a large proportion of its teachers belong to a religion different from that of the founders of the institution.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister in a statement delivered to this Legislature last March 21, gave the reasons why Ottawa University should not receive grants from the government on a basis equal to other universities. I am not, at this time, going to discuss the statement. However, I would ask the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Education in the preparation of their estimates, to consider giving this institution its fair share of grants in view of their many

statements in the past few months on equality of educational facilities for everyone in this province.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my hon. leader and many other hon. members on both sides of the House in saying how disappointed I am with the programme of the government in the Speech from the Throne and that I will vote in favour of the amendment proposed by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I want to announce that tomorrow we will continue with this debate. There will be some legislation to be introduced and if we have time I would like to call some of the bills that are on the order paper in the names of hon. members of the Opposition, and perhaps deal with one or two of the resolutions that are there, too.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.40 o'clock, p.m.





Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 6, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests in the west gallery students from Fairview Heights Public School, Cooksville and Ogden Public School, Toronto; and in the east gallery, students from Winona Drive Public School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham), in the absence of **Mr. Gomme,** from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's second report which was read as follows:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the board of education for the city of London.

Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the town of Smith's Falls.

Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the Riverdale Hospital.

Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the W. F. Thomas Foundation.

Bill No. Pr28, An Act respecting the city of Peterborough.

Bill No. Pr30, An Act respecting Ottawa community chests.

Your committee would recommend that the following bill, having been withdrawn, be not reported:

Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the township of Pittsburgh and the city of Kingston.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on the following bills:

Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the township of Pittsburgh and the city of Kingston.

Bill No. Pr22, An Act to incorporate the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Bill No. Pr30, An Act respecting Ottawa community chests.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, before you take the vote to adopt this report, I, as a member of the House, would like to lay a grievance in regard to the conduct of the chairman of this particular committee. I think that someone who has the authority should take the chairman into the woodshed and give him a lesson on decorum, on parliamentary procedure, and on his responsibility to the committees that he is in charge of.

Certainly, when this committee opened, the chairman introduced a bill from the chair, commented on it, and made other comments from the chair without leaving the chair. I would say this is all right. I would say we could be flexible enough to overlook this. But when he calls the vote for those in agreement to a motion and fails to call the vote for those opposed; and when someone says "How about the opposed votes?" and four members put up their hands, and he makes a comment to the extent that: "There we are, the noble three!" There were four noble people there and I do not think that this kind of conduct by a chairman should be condoned.

All the members in that committee are there, elected by this House, and they have the right to get up and voice their opinions in regard to the bill and to vote how they see fit. And the chairman, I do not think, is in order to make that kind of snide comment.

I had the same experience in the committee on municipal, labour and legal bills, where the hon. Minister, I think, showed conduct unbecoming of an hon. Minister of the Crown in his high spirits towards the hon. members and the representatives there. I hope someone in authority will bring this to the attention of the people in this government, in the conduct of committee work.

Mr. Speaker: Report adopted.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Lands and

Forests (Mr. Roberts). Will the hon. Minister please inform the House whether a thorough investigation is being made regarding the finding of a number of freshly killed deer in the Bruce Peninsula a few days ago?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the question is yes. And as the investigation is proceeding both within the department and with the assistance of the Ontario Provincial Police, I am sure my hon. friend would not expect me to say any more than that at the present time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko). Has the Ontario Liquor Control Board been provided by the Metropolitan Toronto Police with information, including documents, which might lead to criminal charges under part three of the criminal code against a distillery or other individuals? If so, is it the intention of the Ontario Liquor Control Board to pass this information on to the hon. Provincial Secretary, or to The Attorney General's Department for study and appropriate action?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I am advised by the chairman of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario that the answer to the first question is no. Accordingly, the second question has no application.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question to ask you, sir. I did not send you notice of this question, but I think you will agree with me that it is a very legitimate one.

As you very well know, tomorrow at Innsbruck, Austria, the Canadian Olympic team will be playing against Czechoslovakia and then, on Saturday, against Russia; and possibly the results of these games will decide the championship. Certainly, it will decide the championship. I was going to send a wire to Rev. David Bauer, CSB, the coach of the team. I think it would be a very nice gesture if every hon. member of this House would associate themselves with me in this wire to our Olympic team, to show our support.

Mr. Speaker: You have permission to associate the House with the wire.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) a question in respect to procedure in regard to Bill No. 4, I think it is, The

Apprenticeship Act. I understood that it was not the government's intention to send this bill to committee. I think that would be a mistake, Mr. Speaker, because this morning I received two long-distance calls from interested persons, let us say, who are very desirous of making presentations before the committee in regard to this bill, and I would urge the government to reassess its position in this respect.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it is quite acceptable and agreeable to the government to send the bill on apprenticeship to committee, and that will be done.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, primarily because of the interest shown in this committee to study Grade 13, I thought I would just tell the hon. members of the House the personnel of this committee. The chairman will be: Mr. F. A. Hamilton, director of education from the Guelph Board of Education; Mr. D. J. Brousseau, principal of the Kapuskasing District High School; Dr. C. A. Brown, who is registrar of The Department of Education; Miss Mary Campbell, staff member of Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto; Mr. A. H. Dalzell, assistant superintendent of secondary education in Sudbury; Mrs. Elise Grossberg, chairman of the Forest Hill Board of Education; Dr. R. W. B. Jackson, director of the department of education research, Ontario College of Education; Mr. J. F. Kinlin, assistant superintendent of the curriculum and textbook branch of The Department of Education; Mr. C. A. Mustard, superintendent of teacher education at the department; Mr. L. W. Rentner, staff member of Lisgar College Institute in Ottawa; Mr. J. R. Thomson, assistant superintendent of secondary education; Mr. L. W. Waddell, secretary of the Ontario School Headmasters' Association from Hamilton; Professor E. A. Walker of the department of English at Queen's University; and Dr. Robin Harris, principal of Innis College at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Troy: My apologies, Mr. Speaker. Possibly that wire might be better if it were not put out under your signature, being the Speaker of the House.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day. This morning perhaps hon. members who were in the buildings were aware of some gunfire in the vicinity of the buildings. Today is the twelfth anniversary of the succession to the

throne of Queen Elizabeth II. This event was properly and formally marked this morning. I think all hon. members of this House would join with me in offering our congratulations to our sovereign on this very happy occasion of her twelfth anniversary. It is some measure, Mr. Speaker, of the rapidity with which the time goes by, when we think of her visit here some years ago when she was the Royal princess and realize that now she is the mother of three fine children and expecting another one shortly. It is interesting, and I was being a little introspective, thinking back to the time of the coronation and of the many events that have occurred in our world in that time. I suppose, Mr. Speaker, this is a sign that one is getting old, even though one leads a government that is only two years old.

But it is these events and these anniversaries as we mark them that give one some feeling of the really very important days in which we live and the great events that are taking place. I do hope that Her Majesty, her husband and her family will continue to enjoy good health and will continue to keep our affairs in the condition that they are in now. It may be uneasy but it is still peace.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Fifteenth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. G. R. Carton (Armourdale): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to address this august body for the first time I am reminded of a story told by that distinguished young Chinese, Douglas Jung, the former federal Member of Parliament from Vancouver Centre. It concerns a certain American Senator who, because of his political prominence, was invited to be a head table guest at many and varied functions. Because of the frequency of these invitations, it often happened that he would arrive at the last minute and be uninformed as to the particular occasion for the gathering, the identity of its guest speaker, and other important details. On this particular occasion, he arrived at the luncheon, and was somewhat perplexed to find that, seated on his right, was a Chinese gentleman. Now the Senator was a portly, friendly, gregarious, bon-vivant type of individual who enjoyed talking with everyone at length, but, unfortunately, he could not

speak Chinese. Consequently, he engaged in continuous discourse with the gentleman on his left, but not wishing completely to ignore the Chinese gentleman on his right, he turned to him after the first course and inquired "Likee soupee?" to which the Chinese gentleman gravely replied "Likee soupee". The Senator then smiled benignly, having done his duty.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, the chairman arose to announce that this, indeed, was a most special occasion, because as guest speaker they had the very distinguished Chinese scholar, Dr. Wellington Coo, who had been flown directly from Shanghai for the express purpose of addressing the gathering. Whereupon the Chinese gentleman on the right of the Senator, rose, proceeded to the speaker's rostrum, and delivered a most brilliant and illuminating address in the most precise and exact Oxford English. You can imagine the Senator's embarrassment, particularly when, after receiving a standing ovation and resuming his place at the head table, Dr. Coo tapped him on the shoulder and inquired "Likee speechee?"

Before bringing to this House a matter of the utmost importance and urgent concern to many constituents in the Armourdale riding, I would like, sir, to express a few personal observations of a rather general nature. First, may I say that I have listened avidly to the proceedings thus far, and have thoroughly enjoyed the general atmosphere of dignity which prevails on most occasions. This is due to the impartial and efficient manner in which you have conducted the business of this House. Yours is a tremendous responsibility, and I trust that we as members will always bear this in mind, so that even in the heat of debate, we will govern ourselves so as to enable you more easily and readily to make the required wise decisions and rulings necessitated from day to day. I cannot add to the personal tributes bestowed upon you so eloquently by the previous speakers, except that I wish you good health and infinite patience and wisdom as you preside over the deliberations of the 27th Legislature of the province of Ontario.

As a neophyte in politics, I have pondered the question so sincerely advanced by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) in which he queried the reasons why we, the members of this Legislature, sought our seats in parliament, and, indeed, why one enters any form of public life. I suggest that, should we analyze what constitutes a "happy life" which is basically what we all seek, we would find that it has five components: health,

work, interests, friendships and the pursuit of an ideal. I suggest that other than health, which is God-given and so often man-destroyed, the aforementioned components are attained to a higher degree in the political arena than elsewhere. The relation of three of these components—work, interests, and friendships—to politics is self-evident to all of us in this Legislature as we go about our daily legislative routine.

What about the fifth component—the pursuit of an ideal? What higher ideal, what greater happiness can a man strive for and attain in his life than to serve his fellow man? Happiness is not a means to an end, but the end itself and each of us chooses the stepping-stones toward it that best suit our particular stride, temperament, education and environment. To strive to achieve this great ideal of bettering the lot of our fellow man, is, I submit, Mr. Speaker, the reason why we are sitting in this Legislature today. To attain this purpose, we must never be satisfied with things as they are, we must never be content to fixate and vegetate. All the past achievements of this House must become starting points to still greater achievements.

Although I have been here for such a short time, I am aware of the general atmosphere of this House—its active interest in the life of this province and its willingness to break with the worn-out patterns of the past. Young as it is, this 27th Legislature has already shown its eagerness to use every opportunity to aid the growth of this province and it will not shirk its responsibility to answer for its actions. I am proud to be a member of this Legislature because I have detected in all its proceedings thus far a strong sense of sincerity on all sides. In my own mind, I am convinced that the business that comes before it is unquestionably devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the citizens of Ontario. We must, however, continue to make room for the minds of other people. Prejudice is a sign of immaturity, and a person is scarcely civilized who cannot listen to both sides of an argument. It is our function as the government to propose something better to be substituted. Think of this: every political measure, every business action and every moral judgment is in the nature of an alternative, not to be pronounced good or bad, except that it is better or worse for the end in view than some other equally definite course which might be adopted instead of it. We live today in a welter of conflicting interests, and therefore we need standards to which we can hold fast. Politicians, like private citizens, are searching for an ideal which

we may never quite reach. But we can attain it in little pieces of trying.

May I now, Mr. Speaker, voice my personal opinion on two statements made repetitiously by both parties in Opposition, namely, that we have been in power for 20 years—presumably, an unforgivable sin in itself—and that we have been and are the party of the big interests. With all due respect, may I point out, and proudly so, that not only have the Progressive-Conservatives been in power in Ontario for twenty years, but since 1903—a period of over 60 years—we have been in power continuously except for a brief coalition government from 1919-1921, and the Hepburn regime, an era about which the kindest thing one can do is simply make no comment.

That the province of Ontario is the undisputed leader; that we contribute half the revenue to the federal coffers; that we produce half the gross national output, are self-evident facts of undisputed and continuous good government—facts which the people of this province so overwhelmingly recognized last September 25. What is equally self-evident, and what the Opposition has failed to realize, and continue to do so even to this day, is the unmitigated truth, the undeniable fact, that the Progressive-Conservative Party is in all ways a people's party, a party which represents all classes, all races, all religions, all ages, and all sections of this province of opportunity.

Indeed, sir, I would like to go on record, along with my fellow Progressive-Conservatives, as being a spokesman for the small businessman rather than being a champion of big business. I have always considered the small businessman to be the backbone and driving-force of our nation, and my heart grows a little sadder each time that I read or hear of our small companies being purchased by, or merged with, large companies. I urge this government most strongly to take every possible step to delay the demise of the small business, which is hastened by such difficulties as heavy succession duty tax liabilities when the principal dies, by lack of sufficient working capital, and by inability to profit by the know-how disclosed by modern and expensive research. That the Progressive-Conservative Party is aware of the need to stimulate and retain the growth of small businesses is indicated by the work being done by the Ontario Development Agency and by the Ontario Trade Crusade, and I urge that every possible consideration be given to the continuation and expansion of this work.

May I commend most heartily, sir, the continued and increased aid given by this

government in the training of retarded children. About ten years ago, I became personally interested in the plight of these children and their parents. At that time, no help was forthcoming from the government and the parents were called on to make unrealistic and impossible sacrifices. Through the efforts of a few dedicated and zealous persons, aided by interested private citizens and service clubs, the retarded children movement was started and has gained momentum to the degree that we now have reached whereby the provincial government pays half the approved capital costs of construction and pays a grant of \$300 per annum for those who attend half days and \$550 for those attending full time.

I think it is an acknowledged fact that the province of Ontario is the leading jurisdiction on the North American continent, respecting trainable retarded children. In this connection, because of the tremendous part played by service clubs on behalf of the retarded children and especially at the beginning, I urge, as has already the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Kerr) and the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite), that this government through the proper channels, make representation for federal legislation enabling bona fide service clubs to hold properly conducted raffles and draws to raise funds for charitable purposes. I am of the opinion that very few of us realize the tremendous contributions made by thousands of service clubs throughout our country to charitable and other worthwhile organizations. The service clubs perform a function and fill a need which could not be duplicated through any other medium, including the government, and I urge that every measure be taken to facilitate their raising the funds they need for their community projects.

I commend the youthful and very able hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) on the tremendous programme embarked upon by his department in the face of new and overwhelming problems. May I suggest that consideration be given by him to the possibility of instituting a course in our schools on the subject of creative thinking? It is an established fact that, burdened with a curriculum of established texts, the colleges have slighted the creative mind. Literature is scant on the subject, and yet fresh ideas are what this is made of. Much is being done to develop the practical side of our minds: We go to school; we read history; we study logic; we learn mathematics; we debate and deliberate, but isn't it a fact that, unless we are forced by rare circumstances to do so, most

of us do not even try to use our creative minds?

John Masefield once said, "Man's body is faulty, his mind is untrustworthy, but his imagination has made him remarkable". How many times have we heard people say, "If only I had gone to college, what a success I could have been"? Yet higher education does not necessarily induce creative power. On the contrary, those who go to work in their teens tend to pack into their memories first-hand experiences which later form the richest fuel for creative lamps, and those creative lamps are well cared for through the habit of effort which these young people have been forced to acquire. Isn't it true that today, thousands upon thousands of letters are received by government leaders, Opposition leaders, editors, columnists, etc., all deploring the country's difficulties? These letters are devoted to analyzing the causes of these difficulties, very intelligently so, in many cases. However, once the analysis is made, the energy is spent, the required creative spark is lacking.

We, in our personal lives, cry out for improvement; political parties at every level call out for improvement; every phase of our municipal life, our provincial life, our national life and international affairs call out for improvement; and in nearly every case, the key to such improvement is more and better creative thinking. If we would but put half the effort we exert in finding out facts to creating ideas to resolve our problems, then our personal lot, that of our political parties, that of our country and of our world would all be a great deal better. It seems to me that if we could somehow combine the benefits of a broader grasp of life, a more orderly way of thinking and clearer judgment, all which higher education gives us, with a stimulated perception of life in all its phases, then our youth would be better armed to meet the challenges which face it in the years ahead.

Before leaving this part of my address, I pay tribute to the hon. Prime Minister of this province, and the leader of my party (Mr. Robarts). I have always enjoyed working for candidates in elections, whether municipal, provincial, or federal. I must believe wholeheartedly in what I am doing and in the person I am working for. May I say most sincerely that never did a candidate have a leader more acceptable to the man on the street, nor has any government ever provided a finer record of achievement to carry to the electorate. Much has been written about the ability and accomplishments of the hon. Prime Minister, and, as always, there

would be a difference of opinion as to the main qualities contributing to his success. I have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that, in my opinion, apart from outstanding ability, which is a prime requisite, a great leader must have humility, tolerance, and the gift of getting along with his fellow man. These are exemplified to the highest degree in our hon. Prime Minister. I know that the Opposition is in accord with me in this statement for I detect an admiration for the hon. Prime Minister in them, possibly given somewhat grudgingly on occasion, but nevertheless quite apparent.

May I also add that I personally have great respect for the Opposition leaders—the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), whose eloquence is, in my opinion, without parallel in this House today, and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), whom I regard as an old friend even though I do not know him personally, because he so ably represents the riding in which I was born and educated.

The sincerity and ability of these two men are beyond question and I wish them many more years serving the interests of the people of this province in the Opposition ranks.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to preface the remainder of my address by my contention that the government led by this hon. Prime Minister will not be a *carte blanche* rubber-stamping body of yes-men. I think that this has been self-evident by the addresses given thus far, and I hope to make a further contribution in this regard this afternoon.

I deplore complacency, smugness, arrogance or intolerance in any member of the government or of the Opposition, but because of the overwhelming mandate given this government by the electorate, it is not only important that we government members not have these qualities, but what is more important, that we do not even have the appearance of having them.

I believe that we formed the government on September 25 last on two strong foundations:

1. We represented the Progressive-Conservative Party led by our dynamic leader, which, to me, indicates the faith of the voters in the basic philosophy and general policies of the hon. Prime Minister and his Cabinet; and

2. We fielded a majority of the best candidates which, to me, indicates that the voters have confidence that those elected will, having regard to all the circumstances, speak on all problems brought to the floor of this

House and will exercise their best judgment in finding solutions thereto.

No one is perfect and, certainly, no political party is perfect. I respectfully submit that not only will the Progressive-Conservative Party in this Legislature provide the government but it will, at the same time, provide its own effective, alert and well-informed opposition.

I now present to you, sir, a matter of the utmost importance and grave concern to many of the constituents of the riding of Armourdale. It is one that faced me on the first day when I timidly began my personal canvass, determined to visit as many homes in my riding as possible. I knocked on the first door, full of enthusiasm, a smile on my face, my hands full of literature, and having committed to memory a number of facts and figures relating to the legislative record of the Robarts administration.

To my dismay, when the door was opened I found that neither my constituent nor myself could hear each other, or even ourselves, speak above the deafening din of the work in progress on the widening of Highway 401. I thought the lady was shouting at me to go away—which I was more than willing to do—and not until she caught my arm and pulled me in and shut the door to enable us to carry on a screaming conversation, was I aware of her plight.

She took me through her house, pointing out the unhappy conditions to which she, unwarned, returned after her summer holidays. Without exaggeration, the highway turmoil had left a layer, one-eighth of an inch thick, of dust, soot, and grime on every solitary thing in the house. She told me that it was now impossible to serve dinner until all were seated, because if the food were put on beforehand, it would instantly be covered with the constantly falling dust.

Her husband had suffered a slight heart attack, aggravated by these conditions, and the woman herself was in a highly nervous state between trying to keep the house clean and crying alternately. As a Progressive-Conservative candidate and, to those affected, therefore a partner in this highway crime, I was uncomfortable.

Hon. members can readily see what a profound shock this was, on my very first canvass call; and I must confess that, on leaving, I wondered whether I should not concentrate on the extreme north part of my riding or possibly the extreme south end, because Highway 401 pierces the very heart of Armourdale. I even mentally counted the

potential voters bordering Highway 401, and rationalized that my fortune at the polls would not depend on this particular injured group.

However, there and then, for better or for worse, I made up my mind that, if I were entering public life, there could be no better way to find out if I were temperamentally suited to it, and that I would visit every home within a radius of three blocks of the highway, meeting my constituents under these most unfavourable conditions. I am happy to report that I did just that, and even happier to report that, on election day, I carried this entire area by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Speaker, if my complaint was only for the unbearable temporary conditions suffered by hundreds of my constituents—the noise, the mud, the dirt, the filth, the grime, the frayed nerves—my story would be told and, as construction advanced, there would eventually be a happy ending. Tragically, this is not the case. I have come to know most of these residents personally, and they are rational, decent, law-abiding, middle-class citizens who accept the fact that we are all called upon at times to make certain sacrifices for the betterment of the province as a whole. This they were and are prepared to do.

However, in my opinion, there is a vast difference between sacrifice and what, for lack of other words, I call—and I use the words advisedly—"highway robbery". The crux of the matter, sir, is that unless land is in fact expropriated, there is no legal basis for payment of compensation.

In such matters, we are presently governed by The Expropriation Procedures Act, 1964, which came into being on January 1 this year. This Act was passed by Legislature last year after a committee, comprising members of all parties, had given careful consideration to all matters relating to expropriation. Nowhere in my research in *Hansard* or in the report of the committee, have I been able to find any debate on the question, or any questions raised at any time, regarding compensation where no land was in fact expropriated.

On my first reading of the new Act, I felt hopeful that the words in section 7—"injurious affection where in fact no land is expropriated" might provide an opportunity for compensation over and above that for actual expropriation. However, I am informed by the solicitor for The Department of Highways that the interpretation of "injurious affection" would not under any circumstances be inter-

preted by the courts so as to make compensable any damage suffered by reason of devaluation of real estate, decreasing of safety factors, increasing of health hazards from noise, vibration, and so on. I am, however, still of the opinion that this is a new statute, with new provisions, new words and, that failing all other remedies, it should be tested in our courts by the injured parties.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware of all of the ramifications involved in our government's making such claims generally legally compensable—if allowed to get out of hand, it would open up a whole new and terrifying concept, bringing all new development if not to a definite standstill, at least to a major slowdown.

I have also made an exhaustive research into the laws governing such cases in practically all the jurisdictions on the North American continent, and nowhere can I find favourable statutory law. In view of this, I could rationalize with my conscience and hide behind this curtain of existing legislation—the hon. members of this Legislature could all voice their sympathy to the parties concerned and sit back on our legislative haunches saying, "Too bad, too bad; it's just one of those things". Or, perhaps, I could take the advice of one of my political friends and say: "Some of my friends are in favour of paying compensation to these people; some are against it—and I am for my friends". None of these alternatives appeals to me; in fact, they are diametrically opposite to my personal views and beliefs.

During this session thus far, we have heard, and will continue to hear, exhortations and pleas on behalf of small or large segments of our population. These are directed to bettering the day-to-day living conditions of our citizens, and both the government and the Opposition members rise to champion their particular causes, assuming the role of a mother hen caring for her brood.

This is as it should be. Already we have heard pleas for farmers, for businessmen, for unions and many other important matters—all illustrating that it is the role of the government to assist and aid each and every one in the province. And this is my basic philosophy of the role of government—assisting and aiding.

This being so, it is obvious that I could never under any circumstances whatsoever condone the government's doing anything to actively hurt, injure, or damage financially a small segment of law-abiding citizens for the benefit of the remainder of the province. I would go one step further—the citizens of this province do not want to gain at the

expense of an inoffensive few. We all want to pay our fair share. There is an inherent sense of fair play in each and every one of us. I know that if it were possible for each hon. member of this House to visit some of the homes concerned and see the damage for themselves, their views, without exception, would concur with mine.

Before Highway 401 came weaving and screeching through the heart of Armourdale, it was one of the finest and secluded residential areas in Metro Toronto, encompassing houses in the \$20,000-\$40,000 range. As hon. members all know, a home is a major investment made by the average person in his lifetime. It is the embodiment and fulfilment of his dreams—his status symbol—his refuge from the workaday world—his nest-egg should he wish to mortgage it to obtain immediate funds in an emergency. It is, in short, his castle!

The homes with which I am concerned are those immediately adjacent to this 12-lane gargantuan monster on which will pound some 185,000 motor vehicles a day. The distances between the highway and these private properties vary, but range from five, 12, 26, 30 feet and more. It is a considered opinion that, in general, these houses have at once decreased in value 25 to 35 per cent. Certain of these houses are now unsaleable; the mortgages on others cannot be renewed; and existing mortgages on some of them now exceed their present depreciated value. A small office building bought in 1962 was sold last week at a loss of \$40,000, being the entire life savings of the owners, a school-teacher and his wife. I suggest that it is completely unrealistic for The Department of Highways to state that, in fact, the loss in value is not so great, or that eventually the depreciated values will partially recover, or that it is taking steps to eliminate the noise of those 185,000 cars per day. This is like throwing a drowning man a doughnut as a lifesaver. I further state that there is not one of us here today who, if he were to do some honest-to-goodness soul-searching, would not thank his lucky stars that he does not find himself in the shoes of these homeowners.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that this problem is not insoluble. I further believe that our thinking on this subject is antiquated and unrealistic. Highway 401 as widened is, or at least was, when first conceived, the biggest highway on this continent. If this is the case, then surely a government which can think big in terms of construction, can think equally big in finding a means to right a wrong. How many 12- and 16-lane

highways do we propose to construct? Surely this is perhaps the only one—there must be a point beyond which, for many reasons, future widenings would be impossible. Surely this is an exception to the ordinary course of events where we add one or two lanes. Surely we do not contemplate more than one highway carrying 185,000 cars a day.

I would point out, sir, that if I remember correctly, one of the reasons advanced for the extreme widening of Highway 401 was economic. If memory serves me correctly, I believe that the total estimated cost for the Metro area portion of the widening was \$63 million, of which only eight per cent or a little more than \$5 million was required for additional acquisition of land. This was in contrast with, and again I am relying on memory, a figure of 50 per cent of cost ordinarily required for land acquisition. In other words, if a new and comparable highway had been built further to the north, the cost would have been \$116 million, as contrasted to \$63 million—thus a saving of \$53 million. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we are saving the taxpayers of this province the sum of \$53 million, at the expense of some 300 to 400 homeowners across the top of Metro Toronto, whose plight could be remedied for an insignificant part of the money saved.

I suggest that the problem with which I am concerned is a new one, something different from those of yesterday. Today's battles cannot be fought on yesterday's battlefields; no one can hope to solve them with yesterday's solutions. There are many ways to skin a cat, and yet, sometimes, we overlook the obvious. I am reminded of the story of the tractor-trailer which became wedged between the pavement and the overhead girders of an underpass in northern Ontario. The traffic was stalled far back on both sides. Provincial highway experts were called but worked in vain. Some one suggested burning off the girders with an acetylene torch. Finally, a little boy standing by suggested, "Why not let the air out of the tires?" It worked. Everyone cheered, and the flow of traffic resumed.

I suggest that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) re-examine the position of the primarily affected homes—expropriate and we will all cheer—and the flow of 185,000 vehicles per day will go on without grievous personal loss to any individual. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the role of the hon. Minister of Highways and his department has not been easy? At all times they have been most sympathetic and most considerate to the injured homeowners from this area. They have met with various depu-

tations, both large and small, and, in fact, are presently considering a brief presented by the 401 Ratepayers Association.

I have two thoughts on expropriation—one being total expropriation by the department of the first-line houses, at which time, the department could consider, having regard to all circumstances, whether it would be more advantageous to establish a green belt or whether it wished to hold the houses until it could sell them when values somewhat recovered—which it has the resources to do without serious loss. In the final analysis, the net loss to the province would be practically negligible. There is a great deal of difference between an individual who is forced to sell immediately to avoid bankruptcy, and a government which has the resources to hang on and await more favourable circumstances.

The second proposal I wish to advance is to consider the possibility of expropriating one foot of land—as the federal government did in the airport situation—and pay a price for this strip of land commensurate to the estimated decrease in the value of the house. Another suggestion is that, where a road is closed, it is legally possible to compensate. This could be used as a means of compensating some of the home-owners affected; provided, again, that the amount awarded is in line with the estimated damage suffered. There is ample existing precedent for this latter method already in the files of the department.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest convictions and the utmost sincerity that I bring this matter to the floor of this Legislature. I have lived with this problem, night and day, for six months, and am reminded of it twice daily as I drive past the area, and an additional four or five times daily as I hear from my constituents. I have seen the expression on the faces of some of them, as they wearily fought and pleaded during the past year, to the detriment of their health and business. I do not like what I see, sir, in some of their expressions, because slowly, one by one, it appears that they are giving up the fight, resigned to the inevitable fact that they cannot fight the government. I submit that they should not have to fight the government; that the government is of the people, by the people, for the people—not against them. I trust that every possible avenue will be explored so that redress and justice may be rendered to the injured homeowners and to those in neighbouring ridings in like circumstances.

I am not asking this government to give something; I am asking, yes, begging, them

to restore something—to restore to these people not only the loss they have suffered through no fault of their own, but to restore what to me is equally important—their faith and trust in the government. Mr. Speaker, I conclude by stating a very simple philosophy: where there's a will, there's a way. I urge this government to show my constituents that there is a will, and I know the way will follow.

Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to you, sir, on the excellent work you are doing as Speaker in this honourable House. I know that your decisions are and will be fair and just to all of us. I have listened with great interest to the remarks of those who have spoken previously, Mr. Speaker, and I believe that for the most part these public utterances, whether they be of laudatory or critical nature, reflect the feeling of pride in, and great hopes for our province and all its people. We, who meet in this House as representatives of the people in our ridings, have in common many basic problems. Then, too, many of us have problems peculiar to our own areas. It would appear to me that those problems which are of a more or less province-wide nature do get a great deal of attention and publicity through the various news media. However, Mr. Speaker, those problems which are of great interest to each of us, to the people we represent, are so often those which are bedevilling us in our own home areas.

Many ridings in Ontario are compact and heavily populated. Some are only ten to 15 square miles in size. Many are hundreds and even thousands of square miles in area and, unhappily, sparsely populated. I have the privilege and the honour of representing an area of this great province which belongs in the latter category. Fort William riding and those to the west of us to the Manitoba border, as well as some east of us, are large in area and very thinly populated. These great areas have within their confines the immense and immensely valuable resources, providentially your heritage and mine.

Mr. Speaker, I would today like to speak to you and through you to all in the House about this which is our great good fortune. Fort William, the largest city in northwestern Ontario, forms with her sister city, Port Arthur, the western terminus of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Together the two Lake-head cities are the world's largest grain-handling ports. Industries include pulp and paper, transportation, aircraft, buses, trailer transports, pleasure boats, shipbuilding, forest

products and fabricated goods. The twin cities form one of Canada's most attractive communities. At this time, Mr. Speaker, and in order to briefly round out the picture of the Lakehead which I would like to present, may I quote some figures which may be of interest to you? Cargo handled by the Lakehead ports soared to more than 15 million tons in 1963, an increase of about 2.5 million tons over the previous year. The exact totals were 15,083,785 tons in 1963 and 12,549,511 tons in 1962. A total of 1,455 ships used the port which was open three days longer than in 1962. Grain cargoes totalled 9,603,000 tons; iron ore, 3,343,000 tons; general cargo was also up substantially to 634,000 tons.

Several northwestern centres reported good construction years in 1963 with the two Lakehead cities showing a total of nearly \$20 million. The smaller communities to the east and west in northwestern Ontario will undoubtedly bring this total to well above the \$30 million mark. Economists, businessmen and public leaders join in predicting a continuation of healthy growth trends in Canada in this present year. In no less degree a steady upward trend is forecast in northwestern Ontario, with several major projects already officially announced for this new year.

The pulp and paper industry, and the base metals industry, have firm plans to invest considerable sums of money in expanding and increasing many of their operations. This is good for everyone, Mr. Speaker.

Our frontiers roll ever northward. Government has an increasingly important and necessary role to play in this total development. Building access roads, improving many existing access roads, bringing the trans-Canada highway west of the Lakehead up to approved standards, are just a few of the many projects to which this government is now devoting some attention and must give much more attention in the immediate future.

Tremendous resources in lands, in forests, and in mines are literally begging for planned development. That portion of the present forest industry in northwestern Ontario producing logs for lumber, railway ties, poles, bridge and drainage timbers, plywood and so on, almost constantly faces problems in financing, production, and marketing due to uncertain long-term sources of supply of raw material of the forests.

The forest industries are vital to the economies of the cities, the towns and the villages in the northwest. The provision of raw material for these so-called secondary industries need not restrict or interfere with the pulp and paper segment of the industry.

These secondary industries have, from time to time, been assured of an adequate supply of raw materials by this government. Surely now is the time for this government to take immediate steps to make timber available to all forest industries on a long-term basis.

Full use of all tree species is not being made at present, and this results in terrific waste of a large portion of the growth. Tree species such as poplar and birch could be economically harvested at the same time as lumber and pulp species if there is a product demand for them.

Lakehead College now offers a forestry course granting degrees, and I am assured that this college is very interested in expanding research facilities. I firmly believe the government should urge upon the federal authorities the need for assistance in the installation and operation of a forest laboratory in northwestern Ontario to develop and promote the full use of all tree species, and to determine new methods of utilization as well as to develop new products from our forests.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would remind this House that the forest areas originally set aside by The Department of Lands and Forests, for the needs of the mining industry, in localities where there was a concentration of mines, was based on the then known requirements. Their areas have proven to be of immense benefit to the mining industry, and this benefit has permitted the mining industry to use the timber products in furthering underground development at a most reasonable cost. However, the constant expansion of the industry has increased the consumption of timber products far beyond the original estimate. I suggest that it is reasonable to expect further increase in consumption of these timber products.

The people in our great northwest who are aware of the gravity of this matter believe that The Department of Lands and Forests and The Department of Mines should take steps to have additional areas set aside for existing mines within the mining districts, to meet the needs of the mining industry within the foreseeable future.

Mr. Speaker, there has been dynamic expansion in the number of boats being "trailered" by the large and growing number of tourists, as well as the local travelling public. There is a most lamentable lack or even absence of ramps and landings to service and encourage the tourists and local traffic in the northwest, as compared with the forward-looking state of Michigan which has established more than 400 boat ramps and landings

to encourage and accommodate the increasing boat-travelling public.

This government should continue and accelerate its programme to establish boat ramps and landing facilities in provincial parks, camping grounds and highway areas, giving access to lakes and waterways in heavy use by both tourists and local traffic.

All levels of government and industry have come to recognize, because of rapid changes caused by technological improvements, economic competition and rapid labour force expansion, the critical and intensifying need for upgrading supervisory and management skills and practices, and for developing community leadership.

Sir, the Quetico conference and training centre in northwestern Ontario has for some years conducted successful programmes designed to do something about this critical need. The centre, during this period of years, has proved its ability to operate in a most modest way with minimum resources and facilities and is now prepared to expand its programme the better to meet this need.

The centre requires aid to expand its programme; aid from the governments of Canada and Ontario is available on a shared basis to training institutions under the provisions of various schedules of The Canada Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act. Schedule 4: training for supervisory personnel in business and industry; schedule 5: re-training for the unemployed; schedule 10: capital grants programme.

The government of Canada has adopted the policy of approving such aid only through the government of the province involved. It has indicated it is ready to provide aid to the Ontario centre through the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, this government should recognize Quetico centre's programme under the provisions of schedules 4, 5 and 10 of The Canada Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act and make all the benefits provided under the schedules available to the Quetico centre.

The Department of Lands and Forests is surely aware of the increasing number of United States tourists who are flying their own planes into remote lakes in our northwest. Some are commercial aircraft, and are being flown into such lakes ostensibly on a health and pleasure permit.

Commercial houseboats and other craft operate freely in Canadian waters from US bases, to the detriment and to the disadvantage of our tourist operators. Conserva-

tion laws are being violated almost daily by these people, with Lands and Forests, customs and immigration, and police officials being virtually powerless to regulate and control these visitors who do not at present need to check out of Canada.

Our people in the northwest are most anxious to see something done about this matter. They are prepared to recommend to the government that senior officials of The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, The Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity, The Department of the Attorney General, the federal Department of Justice, The Department of Transport, The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and The Department of Revenue, set up a joint committee immediately to examine, regulate and control such traffic and, if necessary, recommend legislation designed to curtail the gross violation and exploitation of our territory and resources which is daily growing more serious.

Mr. Speaker, another matter which I believe should be brought to the attention of this government is that of the Indian people living in the area between Red Lake and the Manitoba border. A great number of the approximately 4,000 of these people are living in wigwams and small, old shacks. They are straddling the starvation line a large part of the time because they are without steady remunerative work.

An all-weather pilot road which they could build themselves, with some monetary help when other work is not available to them, would solve some of their more urgent problems, including about 10 cents per pound freight they pay on all their food supplies. This road would be the initial step in a good solid road to resources and, in fact, might turn out to be a very logical link in a second or northern trans-Canada highway.

At the outset this road would pass through fairly well timbered land which is the property of the Crown, and from which this government would derive certain revenues since timber is in demand at the mines. It could be considered a logging road and cut under the supervision of The Department of Lands and Forests in connection with their forest management plans. The government could do well to initiate at once the building of this road, budgeting \$5,000 per month through The Department of Mines, The Department of Lands and Forests and The Department of Highways. The building of this road might be carried on as an all-year round unemployment relief project for the unemployed among these 4,000 Indians, in

order to provide expanding opportunities for increased employment and trade and effect rising standards of living.

Mr. Speaker, the total development of this province is the concern of every citizen. Each area of the province is dependent to some extent upon the others. I would hope most sincerely that this government clearly sees its opportunities, its responsibilities and the pressing need for action. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. D. Bales (York Mills): Mr. Speaker, these are impressionable times for new members of this Legislature. We come here with a desire to contribute to the work of this House, but with little detailed knowledge of its procedures, its customs, and its practices. We knew when we came we had much to learn. This is one of the challenges of the job we sought.

In the short time that we have been here, I have come to appreciate not only the importance of the position of Speaker, but also your influence as the holder of the office. You have made a splendid impression upon us and I, for one, appreciate the pleasantly frank explanations of the rulings when you have given them. We have much to learn from you and I congratulate you on your election.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) in their abilities shown in moving and seconding the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

On our desks there is a directory titled *The Ontario Government Services*. In that directory is included certain historical data. There is a list of Speakers, and the fifth Speaker in this Legislature was a Mr. Charles Clarke, who represented the constituency then known as Centre Wellington. He was a Liberal. He apparently served in this office for some seven years.

In looking at the list of Clerks of the Assembly I found that the second Clerk appointed in 1892 was a gentleman by the same name and he apparently served in the latter capacity for 15 years. There is a book in the legislative library by Charles Clarke, published in 1908 after his death, entitled *60 Years in Upper Canada*. My reason for mentioning this book is simply to emphasize that as we approach the centenary year of 1967 I believe that increasing emphasis should be placed on the history of this province and country. Colonel Clarke was a member, Speaker and Clerk of this House in the early days, in an unique position to record much of the early history. I am pleased he has set

out his impressions on procedure and legislation of the House and also something of the notable people who served here in the early days and contributed substantially to the development of this province. I hope other Speakers may have kept similar memoirs.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent the riding known as York Mills. It is one of the new ridings created by this House a year ago, and is the north section of Metropolitan Toronto, being the northeast part of the township of North York.

I would very much like to explain briefly something of the background of the riding and touch on the problems that concern not only its people but those of other similar urban areas. This riding was formerly part of York East, an old and traditional riding, at one time represented in this House by the late George S. Henry, Premier of the province. I think that probably only the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) and probably the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) were here when the late Mr. Henry served.

This riding, known as York East, was captured by the present hon. member for the riding still known as York East (Mr. Beckett) in 1951, and at that time his riding included the townships of Scarborough, East York, the eastern part of North York and the town of Leaside. In 1955 this riding was divided into two, and by the redistribution bill of 1963 York-Scarborough was divided into four and the riding of York East into three. It is indicative of the growth that has taken place between the years 1951 and 1963, that the representation for the area covered by the original riding increased from one member to seven.

The rapid growth of York Mills started in 1945 and has continued ever since. Originally there were farms, today it is entirely urban.

This riding is not unique and has no problems that are not shared by other ridings as well. Today the hon. member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton) preceded me. He has an acute problem that is shared by my old friend, the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), by the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) and the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells). This problem involves us all—sometimes to a greater or lesser degree.

With respect to the other hon. members, I would say of the hon. member for Armourdale that the people of that riding have the most serious problem of them all. There was

an established area and Highway 401, of necessity, had to cut through existing streets and developments. We will press for a solution to that problem because it is urgent and fair. We must do all we can for the people we represent.

In York Mills, we have all of the things you might expect to find in suburbia, but at the same time we have some very serious gaps in our community.

The hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) spoke effectively of the need for additional hospitals in the Metropolitan area. The survey of hospital needs in Metropolitan Toronto catalogues these requirements for the next 20 years. While people can be justly proud of the development that has taken place, we have to face up to the fact that there is a serious hospital shortage and a solution for this must be found. It used to be that a hospital board, by a campaign, could raise sufficient money to finance hospital construction, but that is no longer the case. Mistaken though they may be, people have the impression that by paying their hospital insurance premiums they are also contributing to the cost of construction of hospitals.

Today the federal government makes a grant to hospitals. This province has recently increased its grant. North York township in 1963 levied a one mill on the taxes as a contribution towards hospitals in that township and there are now strong indications that Metropolitan Toronto will revert to its previous policy of making grants.

Each level of government recognizes the need and all of them are contributing, but in total, sir, the contributions are not sufficient. The hospital survey clearly indicates a hospital shortage. As an example, in North York township, with a population of over 300,000 people, there are 467 beds available for active treatment. Our various levels of government are each taking some responsibility, but the hospital boards are left to solve the residual problem of finding the balance of the monies either to pay for construction already completed or, more difficult, to find additional money needed to begin the next addition.

I believe that the running of the hospitals should be left to the individual boards, admittedly with strong guidance from the hospital services commission. The monies to solve these shortages must be provided, and some level of government must take the initiative so that the required hospitals and additions may actually be built. I cannot escape the conclusion that the province is the logical one to assume that responsibility.

I believe that we should use the credit of this province, just as we use it for Hydro and other requirements, and by use of that credit find the necessary finances and construct hospitals as they are now required.

As a lawyer and a former municipal councillor, there is a matter that has been of concern to me for some time and that is in reference to the Ontario Municipal Board. This board was established many years ago as a supervisory body for municipalities. Initially its purpose was to ensure that a municipality should not borrow beyond its ability to repay. As the problems of municipalities have increased the board has come to deal with many matters other than those originally contemplated. They function as an impartial supervisor of municipal councils' decisions.

With the rapid increase in urban development, the use of land is becoming increasingly important and if you live in urban areas, particularly those surrounding Toronto, you cannot but be conscious of the effect unexpected changes in zoning can bring. Sometimes this is beneficial, sometimes not. We cannot take a sterile approach to zoning, that nothing must change, for, in fact, many undeveloped areas do change and do require change. At times redevelopment is not only warranted, but necessary. As the city reaches out into the suburbs, vacant land becomes scarce and it is natural that change in density or use must take place.

My concern in reference to this matter is for the protection of people who seek to go before the board. We realize that the board acts in an impartial way but, just for protection, there should be a basis of appeal from its decisions. At the present time, under The Ontario Municipal Boards Act, the appeal is to the Cabinet in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A few years ago, an appeal was made to the Cabinet in reference to a matter, and at that time the Cabinet attempted to refer the matter back to the municipal board for rehearing. This procedure was challenged in the courts, and the courts stated they could not do so. The Cabinet could hear the matter itself or it could refuse the appeal, but it could not refer it to others.

(Mr. W. G. Noden takes the chair.)

I believe that a change from the present arrangement should take place. A few years ago, following this decision by the courts, there was a change in the Act respecting the municipal board and today the Cabinet may vary or rescind the decision of the board, or

it may refer it back to the Ontario Municipal Board for rehearing. I do not believe that the same board which heard it originally should hear it a second time and while it might result in a different decision, that is not likely.

In my view, the appeal from the Ontario Municipal Board should be to a judge of the Supreme Court or any county court. I know that there may be frivolous appeals in these regards, but surely we can devise a system whereby those seeking to appeal can be required to substantiate the reasons and the need to a judge before the actual appeal is granted.

The second matter that has created problems in reference to the board is that the board has the right to vary or rescind its order even after the order is given. It would be analogous to a situation where a judge, having given a decision, subsequently changes his mind and gives another. I believe that this power of the board is unwarranted and the fact that it has been rarely used does not mean it should be there. It has been used and I think it should be carefully looked into.

Much progress has been made, Mr. Speaker, in the field of education in this province over the last few years! We have heard numerous references to this during the debate on the Speech from the Throne. The rate of primary and secondary school construction is good and changes in curriculum have developed, particularly in the secondary schools. The government deserves much credit for the formation of the new universities that are developing and I am pleased to see reference in the Speech from the Throne to a Crown corporation to be established to provide the necessary monies for university construction.

This problem is not yet solved by any means. The basis of solution has been established and it will require vigorous action to bring the present plans to fruition, and on time. My more immediate concern is in reference to training in technology for those who have finished their secondary school education.

In the report on automation and social change, it is pointed out that according to experience in European countries, we should be training a greater number of technologists than professional engineers, preferably in the ratio of five to one. Last year the situation in Canada was actually reversed in that four engineers graduated for every technologist.

We all want the economic expansion and development of this province to continue. We realize that this is a necessity and that we must have a sufficient number of trained per-

sonnel to fill the jobs. It used to be matriculation was accepted as a satisfactory standard. The same is not true today and will not be true again.

In the statistics given by The Department of Labour in Ottawa, it is shown that the percentage of job opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled labour are decreasing, and this at a substantial rate. Industry and commerce simply require greater abilities and skills. Between the beginning of the war and 1962 the proportion of job opportunities in this country for unskilled and semi-skilled persons decreased from 70 per cent to 30 per cent. At the same time, the opportunities for technicians suitably trained increased from less than ten to 30 per cent; this trend will continue.

The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) and his department have recognized the problem and new institutions are being established. This programme will have to be accelerated. A number of studies have been made in the matter of technical education, and one of these was made for the board of education for the township of North York. The conclusions of that study are similar to others and clearly indicate that industry and commerce require more skilled workers and that jobs are available for those qualified by training. We have a greater number of students in our schools each year and we must encourage these students not only to complete their academic courses, but to use this as a basis for advanced training.

On the other hand, job opportunities for the professional worker are increasing slowly, but it is shown that the greatest increase will be in the need for workers that will have the technical skills. Between 1939 and 1962 the opportunities for this group increased from over 20 to 60 per cent.

In the Toronto area, to ease the pressure on the Ryerson technological institute, the first year the Ryerson course is given in some local schools, and approximately 300 now take this course. But this programme is only temporary and cannot be continued indefinitely. Another institution—perhaps an affiliate of Ryerson—will be required. But better, I would suggest, is a separate institution entirely. An institution with buildings and courses spread over the city cause administrative problems and divided loyalties. We all recognize the great increase in population in all sections of this area, and included with that is a tremendous increase in the student group. In my riding alone with an adult population of 45,000, there are more than 20,000 students in school at the present time. I strongly urge the government to

establish a new technological institute in the northern part of Metropolitan Toronto and I suggest that it might well be on lands adjacent to York University on Jane Street.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would pay tribute to the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Robarts) and his accomplishments as head of this government since assuming office just over two years ago. Many difficult and important problems have been dealt with and legislation of an effective nature has been produced. Work on others has begun and will be completed. There will be effective legislation for medical insurance and portable pensions. I was particularly gratified with the hon. Prime Minister's approach during the recent Dominion-provincial conference. He took the position throughout that he was not there merely to protect or further the interests of this province, whether that be at the expense of others or not, but rather that this was a testing time when the unity of this country and the mutual co-operation and understanding as between provinces and Dominion must be preserved. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to serve our province and the people of my riding in this House, and I hope I may do so constructively. It is an opportunity we all treasure.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate on the Speech from the Throne, I would first of all like to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the speech. Indeed, as far as I am concerned, it is an honour to be so chosen. I would also like to extend my congratulations to the new hon. members in this House, who, in my opinion, are making a very fine contribution. I think the quality of speeches that we have heard from the new members is remarkable and I congratulate them on this. I can well recall—as a matter of fact, it is only approximately a year ago since I was a new member elected here when I gave my maiden speech; and that is not so long ago that the memory in any way has faded. I can well recall the night—and I know that most, if not all, the new members feel exactly that way.

While I am in a congratulatory frame of mind, I would in all fairness like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) for the success that he enjoyed at the polls on September 25. I think the fact remains that he did receive a substantial mandate from the people of this province. Certainly it made it hard for the candidates running on the Opposition tickets, certainly for me personally. I think it is rather obvious

that I have about as many Tories as I have Grits in my riding because, as you know, the election was very, very close as far as I was concerned. And so it was even more difficult than usual to keep all the Grits in the fold, considering the swing towards the hon. Prime Minister's party.

Having said that, I would like to offer a few words of congratulations to the deputy Speaker. I think that as far as the members are concerned on this side of the House, he has been very fair to us and I would certainly want to be associated most warmly with anything that has been said, and all that has been said in connection with his appointment. And that goes for Mr. Speaker as well.

I want to deal with a subject that I feel deserves serious attention on the part of the government. The hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) pointed out to the government in a very dramatic fashion that it has no right to raise taxes without first bringing some economy and economic planning into the running of the province's business. With that I would heartily agree. On a number of occasions the remark has been made from the benches opposite that we in the Opposition certainly know how to criticize, but criticizing for criticism's sake is a very easy thing. The hard part after having criticized is proposing a solution. Frankly I think our party has been rather exceptional in both fields. The only problem that we have on this side of the House is to get the government to move in implementing these suggestions and proposals. They seem rather reluctant to do so in most cases.

However, if the government genuinely wishes to save the taxpayers money by re-assessing various aspects and operations of the various departments, I am sure that they would welcome any suggestions to those ends. One matter which has been brought to my attention repeatedly by a number of my constituents is the fact that they feel that the approval of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission should be extended to cover chronic patients in nursing homes. That is a very broad statement and demands elaboration. However, after further study I find, as far as I am concerned, that contention is completely justified.

What is the situation now? According to my information there are roughly 400 licensed private nursing homes in the province of Ontario. These nursing homes come entirely under the jurisdiction of the municipality where they are located. The municipality sets its standards and the nursing

homes within that municipality are required to come up to these regulations. Having done so, the nursing homes in that municipality are granted a licence to operate. These regulations are very general in nature, setting a standard—and sometimes a very low standard—of sanitation and fire protection. As a result, every municipality has different rules and regulations governing nursing homes within its jurisdiction. In a few cases counties have had the foresight to establish their own regulations and basic standards and the municipalities within the counties are free to impose additional standards or requirements if deemed advisable. Notwithstanding this, the entire field of licensing nursing homes is in a dilemma second only to the hodge-podge situation in the textbook field created by The Department of Education. There is absolutely no uniformity, and uniformity is needed.

The province has roughly 400 licensed, privately owned nursing homes, as I mentioned. Of these, 43 are approved temporarily by Ontario Hospital Services Commission, usually for the duration of a year, to help alleviate the chronic bed situation in public hospitals where the problem has become acute. Now, in these cases Ontario Hospital Services Commission pays for the keep of the chronic patient on being removed from the hospital to an approved nursing home. However, if the situation rectifies itself and the hospital is able once again to handle all the chronic patients, the temporary Ontario Hospital Services Commission approval to the nursing home is withdrawn. Many times hon. members have pleaded in this House—as a matter of fact the hon. member for York Mills (Mr. Bales) mentioned hospitals; and certainly he is only one; the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) mentioned them and mentioned the need for capital to construct hospitals, and certainly he did it very eloquently. Nevertheless, the need for hospital construction—and I am entirely in sympathy with this—should be extended, and it has been mentioned many times in this House that it should. But failing this, would it not be good business on the part of the government to extend OHSC to private nursing homes in order that many chronic patients who require only care and supervision—and I stress that, only care and supervision—be removed from the hospitals altogether and placed in private nursing homes?

It is felt, and rightly so, that the community through the government is morally responsible for the maintenance of our aged citizens due to their inability through inadequate means to provide this maintenance

at a proper level for themselves. This responsibility is discharged by private nursing homes, county homes for the aged, and charitable institutions. Indeed the growth of county homes for the aged across the province is indicative of the concern the community places on the proper care and treatment of our elderly citizens. However, I feel that the soliciting of and admission to county homes of persons with adequate, and more than adequate, means to care for themselves, thereby depriving some of our aged people, without the means of care, of county homes for the aged is in direct contradiction of the principle behind the establishment of such homes for our older needy citizens.

It is apparent that after many of these homes for the aged were built, people with adequate means were solicited to ensure that the county homes were filled to capacity in order to justify their very existence. Frankly, I feel that admission to the county homes of persons with adequate means, and the subsequent deprivation of accommodation for others less fortunate, is one of the contributing factors to the alleged need for more of this type of accommodation, thereby putting an added unnecessary tax burden on the tax-paying public.

One recent illustration of this was quoted in the *Wingham Advance-Times* dated January 20. It says:

The need for a provincially-approved nursing home or a chronic wing in this area—

and that is in the area of Goderich; actually Goderich is in the riding of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton):

The need for a provincially-approved nursing home or a chronic wing in the Goderich area was so much to the fore in discussion last Thursday that action in one form or another may reasonably be expected. An early step will be consultation with the provincial officials on the problem.

“We are deeply concerned for the future of many a senior citizen in here,” said Reeve Clifford Dunbar of Grey, presenting the report of the Huronview board. “The home is running practically at capacity and we are not geared to take care of chronic patients. We are awaiting instructions as to our meeting with officials of the welfare and health departments to study this problem.”

“At no time in the history of Huronview since I have been there,” said Superintendent Harvey Johnson, “have there been so many people inquiring and waiting to get in.”

Chairman Dunbar as regards chronic patients; "We are not geared to take care of them but when there is no place else we have to take them." The same article goes on:

Mrs. Bernard Henderson of Kincardine who, until a year ago conducted a hospital-approved nursing home there, told council that no privately administered home could compete with the per diem cost of \$3.75 per day mentioned by Mr. Johnson. Confirming her understanding that about half the Huronview residents are self-paying, Mrs. Henderson said, "Even if you had a nursing home in Goderich nobody would go there when the Huronview rate is \$3.75."

Published the same day, was a report of a board meeting of the Alexander Marine and General Hospital in Goderich at which the chairman, S. Prevett, said there was an obvious need for a nursing home in Goderich. Provincial authorities have asked the board to reduce the number of beds for chronic patients.

Here we have a very interesting situation. On the one hand the Goderich board is being told by the government to reduce the number of beds for chronic patients; the chairman of the county home says our problem continues to grow as our resident total begins to get beyond capacity, and concludes by saying that the county home is not geared to take care of chronic patients, but "when there is no place else we have to take them."

On the other hand, Mrs. Bernard Henderson, who recently conducted a hospital-approved nursing home, as I mentioned, told the council that no privately administered home could compete with the per diem cost of \$3.75 per day. Mrs. Henderson pinpointed the problem when she said, "Even if you had a nursing home in Goderich nobody would go there when the rate at Huronview is \$3.75."

The reason the rate is \$3.75 is because county homes for the aged are subsidized by the government and therefore do not reflect the true actual cost of this care. It is obvious that the private nursing homes, or private industry if you will, cannot compete successfully against an enterprise which is subsidized by the taxpayer. Thus it is a ludicrous situation when a selected few are having their tax dollars used to put them out of business. All this has developed, and is nurtured, despite the fact that the government prides itself in the image of a grandfather to private industry.

What I am saying is: Wherever true and actual costs are not charged to residents of

county homes who have adequate means for self support, the tax-paying public is being called upon to subsidize the daily care of persons who in many cases are in a superior financial position to that of the taxpayer himself.

The unfortunate thing about this is that people with means often unwittingly deprive needy citizens of care.

At the \$3.75 rate charged at Huronview in Clinton, municipalities would consider it financially good business to send a dependent of the municipality to the county home for the aged rather than to a private nursing home where they charge, on the average, \$5 a day. The municipality is reimbursed 80 per cent of the cost, with the remaining 20 per cent being borne by the municipality.

Comparing the \$3.75 rate of county homes and the \$5 a day rate of private nursing homes, it means a saving of \$7.50 per month to the municipality if the person is admitted to the county home rather than a private nursing home. In view of what I have said I would like to make several proposals to the government for their consideration.

First, the government should standardize, in my opinion, the rules and regulations governing nursing homes across the province. Those who meet the standards would be licensed by the province, and those failing to do so would be refused a licence, of course. This would require inspection and perhaps this could be done by the county officer of health.

Second, extend OHSC to the provincially licensed private nursing homes to cover indigents and chronics—and I stress this once again—who require only care and supervision. This particular point must be underlined because the greatest care must be taken not to turn private nursing homes into hospitals, because nursing homes have neither the equipment nor the staff to accomplish and take care of patients in that category.

This is a very real problem and certainly one which cannot be treated lightly. However, if care is taken to cover all those who require care and supervision, then the problem, I am sure, will be overcome. This would have the happy effect of releasing some badly needed hospital beds that are now occupied by chronics, and it would also help to alleviate the overcrowding and long waiting lists at county homes which eventually necessitate the building of additions to these structures.

At the end of 1963, there were 263 private and public hospitals in the province of Ontario with approximately 6,365 chronic

beds. I have it from reliable sources that this is the equivalent to building a 500-bed hospital, in terms of the number of beds it would release for active treatment.

This whole matter has economic overtones because, really, what I am saying, and perhaps saying rather badly, is: Let us reappraise the health and care needs of the older and ailing residents of this province with the idea of making the best possible use of all existing facilities. Then and only then can we consciously embark on an expansion programme of those facilities, which involves the expenditure of huge sums of public money.

I feel this subject is of sufficient importance to deserve due consideration by the government.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I am especially glad that you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, are in the chair as I rise to speak. So often, as is our custom, we congratulate the Speaker of the House and I take great pleasure in congratulating you because you are the one person in the House that I can vouch for over a long period of years.

You had the good luck and good sense to marry someone from Brandon, Manitoba, my home town, and as a result I guess you have known my family since even before I was born. So I can say to this House that I have known you all my life by reputation as being a very fine man and I do wish you the best of success as deputy Speaker of this House. Of course, you being on one side of politics maybe, and I being on the other, I will not promise you that I will not give you any trouble.

The other day I posed a question to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) regarding the office of chief coroner of Metropolitan Toronto. The chief coroner, Dr. Morton Shulman, is a distinguished resident of my riding and I might say, he being active on one side of politics and I on the other, we were not that close; but we were always watching each other to see what the other was doing. And Dr. Shulman is a very able and clever man, a very shrewd man.

I sometimes think he would have been a Conservative candidate in the last provincial election, only he saw perhaps headway in Parkdale was going to be a bit rough for a Conservative and he stayed where he was. I say that I have no axe to grind for Dr. Shulman but I also am aware of the fact that he is a very thorough, a very capable man and I do feel that he is entitled to a public inquiry.

It is an amazing thing, Mr. Speaker; here is a man holding a very important position as chief coroner of Metropolitan Toronto and you get a news story in the paper where the deputy Attorney General practically called him a liar. He said in the paper, "I hate to use that term because he is a professional man".

But this is not a good thing going on in the public service of Ontario. And the people of Ontario have a right to ask questions why; and I think the government is duty bound to have a public inquiry into the allegations made by Dr. Morton Shulman. He has claimed that there is professional interference, from Queen's Park. It is up to the hon. Attorney General to see to it that it is a public inquiry, not just an internal whitewashing where the hon. Attorney General and his officials will examine their own misdeeds or deeds and then give a compete whitewash. Let us find out who is telling the truth; let us have a public inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with the labour settlement at Trenton Memorial Hospital. This labour settlement was finally reached yesterday and I have delayed saying anything about it until a settlement was brought about. But what has gone on over the past year at Trenton Memorial Hospital is a shocking situation of labour relations in the province of Ontario and it speaks very poorly of our Department of Labour and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. I want to go and look at the circumstances of what has happened there.

The Building Service Employees International Union, local 183, was organized in the summer of 1962 and was certified as the bargaining agent for the employees at Trenton Memorial Hospital on August 13, 1962. From that date on, this union went to work to begin negotiations to get a contract for the employees of that hospital.

They sent a suggested agreement, a bargaining agreement, to the hospital and the hospital rejected it. A conciliation officer was sent down from the department here at Queen's Park; and when that failed they set up a conciliation board; and when that failed the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) stepped in.

And it certainly has been a sordid story from the very beginning because the board of governors of the Trenton Memorial Hospital were determined that they were not going to have anything to do with a bargaining agent if they could possibly avoid it. And certainly when the conciliation board gave its majority opinion, this was borne out.

This conciliation board, which gave its report in June of 1963, had this to say, and this is the majority report and was written by Trevor R. Smith, a man who has had considerable experience in this type of work. He said:

The chairman of this board has recently been successful in bringing the parties in many a dispute to effect a voluntary settlement.

And then he named a few of the places where he had brought about settlements: The hospital boards of the Hamilton Health Association, the St. John's Convalescent Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital; and he told how he could get along with those unions. But here the conciliation board had this to say about what was going on at Trenton Memorial Hospital:

In this dispute the applicant union expressed a desire to co-operate, and demonstrated its good faith by acceding to almost all the requests of the chairman for compromise proposals. The chairman must state that the union was prepared to consider proposals of the board which would have and should have been the basis of a settlement in line with all other similar agreements within the province.

And then he goes on, Mr. Speaker:

The respondent hospital were not prepared to co-operate in any way with this board and in fact were reluctant to consider that The Ontario Labour Relations Act was anything other than an unwarranted interference with their rights.

And then again the chairman said this:

The chairman considers it obvious that any prejudice which the hospital board may have has not been caused by any attitude or action of this union, but has been caused by a resentment of the whole collective bargaining process as envisioned under The Ontario Labour Relations Act.

An indication of this resentment may also be found in the brief to the hospital, which reads:

The hospital recognizes the fact that The Labour Relations Act is primarily designed for the purpose of safeguarding the integrity of labour.

Well, the conciliation report was refused by the hospital and what is to be borne in mind is, Mr. Speaker, that the union agreed beforehand to be bound by the report of this group. And it is an unusual thing for a union to say: "I give up my right to strike," but as early as 1957, this particular union, the

Building Service Employees International Union, said that they realized they were in a very serious type of work, that it was possibly most difficult to have a strike in a hospital; so they said beforehand that they would be guided by arbitration and they would take what was offered.

The hospital refused to do so, and so they had no other recourse but to call a strike. And this particular union was criticized by the chairman of the conciliation report, because when they came before the conciliation board they said: "We have never had a strike and we do not intend to have one." The chairman felt that, by admitting that, this gave the hospital an advantage.

But in any event, once the conciliation board's offer was rejected, they did call a strike and it was called for October 1, 1963.

They were all set to strike and then, of course, a series of meetings took place. This will give some idea of the attitude of the hospital board and I emphasize this, that this is a semi-public institution, an institution which is closely connected with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. This will give you some idea of what their attitude is. I would just like to read the following. It is taken from a special edition of the *Concord*, a publication put out by the union.

"Between the dates of September 19 and September 30"—that is 1963, mind you the strike date was October 1—"continual efforts were made to have The Department of Labour intervene and try to bring about a settlement. The Minister of Labour immediately upon receipt of our wire"—that is the union wire—"contacted the hospital and the union by telegram dated September 19, requesting the parties to attend a meeting September 23rd in his office."

So the meeting was set up in the office of the hon. Minister of Labour for September 23, and the union men appeared but the hospital board members, or their representatives, did not appear. It seems that about midnight September 22, they sent the hon. Minister a wire, saying "If you want to meet with us, come on down to Trenton". Here was a case again of a hospital board literally defying the hon. Minister of Labour. In the meantime, there had been three cases where employees had been fired—the union felt, because of their union activities—and the union then applied under section 65 of The Labour Relations Act in order to have it officially declared that the three employees were discharged without just cause. At the same time the union filed for leave to prosecute under The Ontario Labour Relations

Act for the hospital's failure to bargain in good faith. These were four actions that the union had. One was heard where an employee was restored to his job, the union's case was upheld and in the other three cases, at the request of the government, the union held back in order to create a good atmosphere. At the request of the government the union did not take any action in order to try to create a conciliatory atmosphere. The hon. Minister of Labour decided that something should be done and he had the following statement issued. It came out on Department of Labour paper and it is from the office of the director of conciliation services. It is dated September 30, 1963, and is printed over the names of Louis Fine and T. M. Eberlee. It says as follows:

Mr. Rowntree has authorized Mr. Fine to advise Mr. Hearn—

Mr. Hearn was vice-president of the union:

—that he intends to issue a statement in connection with this situation and make a further effort to bring the parties together to resolve the matters in issue. Failing this it is the intention of Mr. Rowntree to introduce legislation at the first opportunity in the forthcoming session of the Legislature to provide for final and binding arbitration of the dispute between the Trenton Memorial Hospital and Building Service Employees International Union, local 183. In view of the above, Mr. Hearn has agreed to call off the strike.

So here, Mr. Speaker, is a situation in which the union has got the word of the hon. Minister of Labour. He calls off the strike and he waits for action. There was no settlement of the strike and if the hon. Minister of Labour was to fulfill his promise there should have been legislation brought before this House when we sat here on October 29, but nothing was done and believe me, the union negotiators were bitter. They had taken a promise—a promise in writing as well as orally—from this government that something would be done and now what happened? Well, either one of two things happened. The hon. Minister of Labour went out and deliberately tricked the union, which I do not think the hon. Minister would do; he is an honourable man. Or else—and I believe this is probably what has happened—that the Cabinet refused to back up what Mr. Rowntree, the hon. Minister of Labour, did. I say, Mr. Speaker, to you, that if the Cabinet has no faith in the decisions of the hon. Minister of Labour, how can labour unions have faith in him? When the hon. Minister of Labour gave a solemn pledge to these hospital

workers, he should have seen to it that that promise was kept or he should have resigned and I still say that even today, he is in duty bound to resign, sir, as the Minister of Labour. How can you have negotiations being carried on in the province of Ontario, a largely industrial province, with the hon. Minister of Labour saying one thing and having the union go so far as to call off its strike and then have the government do completely the opposite?

Now, what is even more important in this matter, Mr. Speaker, is that this is one of a whole series of labour negotiations with hospitals that has been going on over a period of about two years and it is also a matter that largely concerns the government because the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is not only involved in the Trenton Memorial Hospital affair, but it is certainly involved with other hospitals. To give you an example of what the Ontario Hospital Services Commission did, they told the hospital at Trenton the following, and I am quoting from the submission of the board that manages the Trenton Hospital, to the Bennett commission, which was later set up:

The hospital, despite the strike and despite the allegations of the union, is still operating within its budget although it has received assurances that it may go beyond its budget should it be necessary to ensure the adequate patient care is maintained.

In other words, according to the hospital board, they were promised sufficient funds to break the strike. And it is known that the workers who stayed on during the strike—about one-third of them stayed on—received from \$30 to \$40 per month more than their normal pay. Here was a deliberate attempt by a semi-public body to use the Ontario Hospital Services Commission as a weapon to break a legitimate strike. A certified union, a union that had the majority support of the conciliation board, a union that agreed to accept the report of that conciliation board before it was even given, whether it was for or against it—it even said that when it went to the board, "Our custom is not to go on strike," and they were criticized for saying that. It certainly points out, Mr. Speaker, the danger of any union's offering to give up its right to strike, when you can see how they can be used, misused and abused. But what is even more serious is that it concerns the Hospital Services Commission of Ontario.

When the Ontario Federation of Labour heard that the Ontario Hospital Services

Commission had said that this certain hospital was going to get all the funds it needed, they were quite concerned and so they wrote a letter to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Mr. Henry Weisback, the welfare director of the Ontario Federation of Labour, wrote to them—I have a photostat of the letter here—asking if a representative of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission would meet with a representative of the OFL to discuss the situation.

Well, that was in November, and December went by, practically all of January, then they got a letter dated January 28, which came in at the end of January, that said they had received their letter of November 25 but they were waiting for a report from the Bennett commission.

Here is a situation that was an important public matter. It was important to the union, it was certainly a controversial matter, and yet it would seem that the secretary of the hospital services commission deliberately avoided sending a reply. It does not speak very highly of this public body because it can be used as a weapon to break a legitimate labour strike.

Mr. Speaker, I do think that if the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is going to be used as an arm of government to crush strikes then it is time that the Legislature puts its foot down.

Just why the hon. Minister of Labour did not keep his word—we perhaps do not know what went on in that Cabinet meeting—but I am convinced, and the rumours are, that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) put his foot down and said that he wanted no interference with that hospital. I think, as a result of what went on within the Cabinet the carpet was pulled from under the hon. Minister of Labour; and I am assuming that when he gave his word he meant to keep it, so obviously the Cabinet pulled the carpet from under him. It has left both the government and the hospital services commission painted in a sordid and disgraceful picture.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Labour read in this House a telegram from Judge Bennett, saying that the three-man commission that was set up had finally reached a settlement. In that telegram that was read, Judge Bennett said this: "This union has been more than responsible."

In other words, he went out of his way to point out that the union helped to bring about a peaceful solution. And in this case I want to again emphasize, Mr. Speaker, what it did.

This union was certified. It agreed to be bound by arbitration decision. It was willing to meet with the Trenton board at all times. At government request it held up an application for consent for leave to prosecute for failing to bargain in good faith. It also held up hearings of two charges under section 65 of The Labour Relations Act, complaining of unfair treatment of employees.

These matters were held up in order to help create an atmosphere of good will at the request of the government. So it comes back to this, Mr. Speaker, labour unrest has been going on in a number of hospitals and these hospital employees have had a most difficult time.

Even this solution in Trenton for working, I believe it is, for 173 hours they will receive \$175. That is the minimum pay; in other words, \$1.01, and there are 70 employees. These are people who need their work, and a strike is a very difficult thing for them; they realize the responsibility of their work in hospitals and certainly they need the money. These are not people going out looking for strikes.

It costs the union \$32,000 because of the strike—a strike that need not have taken place if the hospital board had co-operated.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Trotter: And because this situation at Trenton is important I want to repeat this. There is labour unrest and labour difficulty in hospitals in Fort Erie, Port Colborne, the Sydenham Hospital at Wallaceburg, the Norfolk County Hospital in Simcoe, the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, the Glenstorden Hospital in Cornwall, although I think the latter is an old folks home. But the employees in these hospitals are not getting fair treatment; and they are not getting fair treatment because the government has not seen to it that proper collective bargaining is being honoured and recognized by hospitals in the province of Ontario.

It is surprising that it is not, because there was a special select committee on labour relations held in 1958, the report came out in 1958; and of the 11 members on that, five men eventually reached Cabinet rank. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) was on it and is still in the Cabinet; the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe); and, lo and behold, we see the hon. Minister of Labour was on that committee—and they made a recommendation—section 32—it is about hospital employees. This recommendation has never come into law and I suggest

strongly to you that it must. And I read as follows:

The committee is of the opinion that any interruption of hospital services involving the care of sick people is undesirable. We therefore recommend that provision should be made in the Act that if the parties fail to reach an agreement by normal process of negotiation, the matters in dispute shall be referred to a board of conciliation, and that in order to ensure that there shall be no stoppage of work, the report of such board of conciliation shall be accepted as final and binding by both parties.

This union again did an amazing thing for a union; it was willing to give up its right to strike, it was willing to co-operate. It was the hospital that would not co-operate. And if we had had section 32 as law, the board of conciliation ruling and opinion would have been accepted; there would have been no interruption of service at the Trenton Memorial Hospital; there would have been no strike. And I say that it is long overdue that this section should be put into effect.

Again, I say that the performance of the government has been a shocking affair.

We often wonder why is it that these hospital boards have trouble with the unions; and just by way of closing this matter, Mr. Speaker, I might say that we may wonder why some of these individuals on that board behave the way they did. I thought the Ontario Federation of Labour, when it made its submission to the Bennett commission—the Bennett commission, I may say, was a group of three appointed by this government to try to bring about a solution of the Trenton Memorial Hospital dispute, which solution was brought in yesterday—but the Ontario Federation of Labour, going before that commission said—and these are not the exact words but, as I remember reading them—they said that some businessmen on boards vent their spleen on unions they deal with at hospital levels, because of disputes they have with unions in their own business. A businessman may be frustrated in his own place of business because strikes or labour unrest may cost him money. It costs him nothing to fight unions in hospitals.

Mind you, in this case the chairman of the hospital board had been in a six-month strike in his own business, and perhaps he was venting some of his spleen on the particular hospital workers who were attempting to organize and be recognized in the Trenton hospital. But governments, in particular the

Ontario Hospital Services Commission, have a long way to go in order to bring about fair labour practices in hospitals, and their record in the treatment of the underpaid workers at Trenton hospital should shock public opinion here in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, at the last session of the House I related at some length about a subject that is one of my pet beefs, and that is these door-to-door salesmen throughout Ontario selling magazines, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines. They probably operate within the law, but they prey upon the uninformed, the gullible, those who have newly arrived in Canada, and those, of course, who cannot speak and read English too well. I, as a lawyer, have had a number of people come to me and what can be done? In so many cases very little can be done. Sometimes we are lucky and we find a little technical mistake where the contract was not signed properly, but normally these conditional sales contracts are usually legal. As I said in the last House, I say again through you, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Attorney General, that we need teeth in the law of this province to stop people who use misleading advertising, who use methods that harm all business. It is unfortunate, I admit, that the individual does not learn to trust the merchant in his area or the reputable merchant who has carried on business over a number of years.

Last year I went after a particular publications service, and I am happy to say that in checking with the better business bureau that they have cleaned up some of their operation. Shortly after the particular company got all that publicity I understand that a horde of men came up from Chicago to try to clean it up, but it is still going on and not only the particular company I went after. To give you some idea, I think they exaggerated the extent of their operation: I made a speech in the Legislature and their lawyer phoned me up daring me to make the speech outside the Legislature, and saying that I was costing them millions of dollars in small towns throughout Ontario. Well, of course, I do not think they make millions of dollars, but I do think the public gets bilked for quite a bit throughout the province. I am usually polite to most people, I do not think I have ever slammed a telephone up on anybody in my life except the lawyer representing that particular publications firm, because I have seen too many cases where the average person has been misused and abused.

I am going to mention a few examples here. I am just going to touch briefly on these

magazine subscription businesses that have been going on, and I am just taking a cross-section of the letters I have received, not from Toronto but across Ontario. In one or two cases I will use the actual names and facts that some of the people have sent in, I do not mind tabling these letters, but I do not want to use the names of private citizens. But I certainly will table these if anyone wishes to examine them. These are just examples.

This one happens to be from Ottawa. Considering how these people operate, I think they should be stopped:

This is my own experience recently.

this lady writes:

We are people who do quite a bit of reading but we were already taking more magazines than we had time to look at. Last September, I think it was, two of these salesmen came to the front door. When I asked them what they wanted they said they just wanted to speak to me for a minute and would not take up much of my time. They practically pushed me aside and came into my living room where they went into their sales spiel. They said for one thing that these wonderful magazines would only cost a few cents a month—

There she has in brackets:

—(a direct lie) which I would never miss, et cetera, ad nauseum. I told them that we already took more magazines than we had time to read and that was the last thing I needed or wanted. I also told them that I was ill and going to hospital shortly and just was not well enough to be bothered and asked them to leave. They stood over me, one on each side, with a pencil poised in their hands, urging me just to sign on the dotted line and they would run along. Finally in desperation just to get rid of them I did so, under the impression that a legal document was not legal unless signed in ink. I phoned them after and told them I felt I had been high-pressured into the thing and I definitely did not want their miserable magazines. I also wrote to them. They got one payment from me in cash at the time, then kept after me till I sent them one by mail. Then I told them I had already told them I didn't want the magazines, and would not pay another cent for them. To show you what a nervous state I was in at the time, two of the magazines they put down for me to take were *Maclean's* and *Chatelaine*, both of which we have been taking for years and which are paid up for several years ahead. The franchise dealer in

Toronto is a Mr. Edward Wilson and their address is 2149 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Now, I cannot find that in the book; they may have changed since then or maybe they are moving around. Wilson is a common name and I cannot locate them. Then this lady went on to ask if I could do anything to help her. Then she says this: "They even hounded me with letters and phone calls in the hospital."

Again having to do with magazines, this is from Orillia:

Let me tell you about a high-pressure salesman from Keystone Readers Service, 90 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 306, Toronto.

They are in the phone book, not at that address, and I do not know if it is the same people or not, but they are not at that address.

They called on the phone and asked me a question which I answered, so they said I could have two magazine subscriptions free for two years if I paid 35 cents a week for two more for two years.

Hon. members may find it amusing, but people are getting rooked right and left across this province.

As my husband was intending to spend the winter in our summer place where there was no library and nothing to read, I was easily persuaded to take this subscription out. He never let me read the rules and talked so nicely that, without using my head, I signed an agreement for two years for four magazines. After he left and I read the thing I found I have to pay \$3 a month for 24 months. I have signed it and there is nothing I can do about it. I know you cannot help me but I did want to let you know what happened.

Now, there is another example, and I had one—I will not read it but it was from Kitchener—sending me all the details where this person could not read or write English. I know that in my own riding, where they have come to me personally, there have been cases where they have been taken advantage of because of their lack of English, especially as regards reading the small print in these contracts. I do feel—and this is the case I mention, Mr. Speaker, where the man who had signed the contract had died and they proceeded to hound the widow. As I say, these things are still going on, and in that case it was the company I went after before, Family Publications. Certainly I have these matters well documented, but in

pointing out the magazine subscriptions—whether they operate within the law or not—they are on the verge of the law, so that today I think it is a government's duty to protect the unwary from unscrupulous people because the vast majority of people who are taken in are not the type that would pull a dirty deal themselves, and they just do not conceive that this can happen. The vast majority are those people who are earning a very small amount of money. Those that I have seen very seldom make more than \$70 a week and that is the top. They are not the type that can be paying, in some cases, as high as \$3 to \$5 a week.

There is one matter that has been mentioned in the press concerning these door-to-door salesmen. Every once in a while someone tries to go after them and still they get in the suckers. This is why I think that, where we become so industrialized, unless the government assists these people, we are going to have an increasing number of cases. Now you often see the freezer advertisements in the Toronto newspapers. I know some papers, like the *Toronto Daily Star*, are very righteous about not carrying liquor ads. I suggest in the particular case of advertisements put in by the wholesale food markets, that they might be just as self-righteous about that type of advertisement as they are about the liquor ads.

I have one case I am going to use as an example. As I say I have seen a lot of them; I get them on the telephone and they come into the office, but sometimes a particular one is better documented than most. I just want to give an example of what goes on, and it is going on in a big way.

In the early part of November there was this advertisement "Free! \$129 Value—your choice of sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, waterless cookware, floor polisher. The freezer food plan put out by the Wholesale Food Marts, 1801 Eglinton Avenue West, Suite 207."

They also have another outfit, called Atlas Sewing Centre, at the same address. If hon. members ever want to find out what the better business bureau thinks of them it is very interesting to hear, because it is most unsatisfactory. But their "lingo" and what happens, and I will recite what happens here, is within the law; and unless one finds some technicality, we are allowing unscrupulous people to take advantage and use the law against people who, in many ways, are unwary and cannot help themselves. If the law is going to be misused like this, those of us who are responsible for the law are all going

to be held in disrepute. The law must be enforced for the good of all, not for the benefit of these unscrupulous dealers.

I am just going to recite the facts in this case. This is a wholesale food market, run by a man named R. D. Therman. This advertisement appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*, and two people named Mr. and Mrs. Geczi saw it. It is always the unwary; they are new Canadians of Hungarian extraction; they are hospital workers.

Obviously these people do not make too much money. They work at a downtown hospital as hospital workers, not the type who can afford to be sucked in on these contracts. In answer to a newspaper advertisement the Geczis signed a conditional sales contract. I have that here. A friendly chap named Godfrey came up; and they said, at the time they signed it, they do not recall seeing the figures. They just signed it in blank—and you know how this happens. I as a lawyer have seen it happen so often; they sign the conditional sale in blank.

On November 7, this Mr. Godfrey called at their house to say he did not have one of the new freezers. It seems that the salesman told them the cost of the freezer included the cost of food as in the advertisement, and he stressed that they would not have to bother with any finance company. The people buying did not know what the price of the freezer was but they were told that the down payment was \$25. Actually the conditional sales contract said \$566.

They signed the contract, and they were going to buy this freezer, and they were going to buy some food along with it, and Mr. Godfrey called at their house two days later to say he did not have one of the new freezers that he promised them; they were not available but he said he had a bigger and better one which had been used at the CNE. He said it would cost a little more but was such a good buy he thought that they would want it.

He said that they could get it for \$300 and that it would be paid off in one year of the food price, but they would have to make a down payment of \$100. It was going to be a 21-cubic-foot freezer, and so they gave him an additional cheque of \$75; in other words, first they give him \$25 for a smaller freezer, but since the smaller freezer was not available and they were going to get something really good they gave him \$75 extra.

The next day the freezer arrived and it was dirty and smelly, the finish chipped and marked. The trucker pointed this out to them and it was never taken off the truck; it

was sent back. They called the salesman, Mr. Godfrey, and asked for their money back. He said he could not do that but he would send them a new freezer as per the original plan, a 17-cubic-foot one, and it came the next day.

For some reason he could now find the original freezer; and a food shipment for three months arrived. It seems, Mr. Speaker, you buy food along with this \$566 deal as well as the freezer, and this food cost \$157.80, including a carrying charge of \$6.06.

This advertisement in the paper says that you get all this—they had \$16.65 per week in the advertisement—and it includes the cost of food freezer plus unconditional guarantees on food, and free service and home delivery. The free service and home delivery cost them \$6.06, and, of course, on this deal nothing materialized at \$129. They have in the advertisement about four inches of type, details of all the food one was supposed to get on this deal.

Of course this does not materialize. What materialized is what I am telling you here. They were told that they had to pay \$157 for the food, which was over and above what they were going to pay for the freezer. They made out three post-dated cheques for \$66.60 and, finally, after the cheques had gone, they realized the deal was a bad one.

They found that items in the food list were expensive, more expensive than if they had bought them through the stores—coffee and flour, for example. They made a big noise about it down at the office of this company, The Wholesale Food Mart, and they went down and saw the manager. And the manager was incensed that they would object and he threatened to tape-record what Mrs. Geczi was saying. Then the manager went after her as to what her nationality might be.

What can these people do? I say to the hon. Attorney General, through the Speaker, that the operators prey upon their worries—their suspicions. Some people come over from Europe who have known what it is to be oppressed. They are suspicious of tape-recorders. They are quizzed as to what their nationality is; this is all part of the game and of the tricks. A lot of them are afraid of courts and of the law and of lawyers, simply because it is something they do not understand. I say to you that this is something that we as a government, and men in the Legislature, should be aware of.

Well, salesman Godfrey turned up at their house after they had complained to the manager and he said: "Forget the whole thing. Do not make any more complaints.

Maybe you have been charged too much. I will give you a cheque, my own cheque for \$15." He wanted to keep them happy. Of course he would lose his commission. Mind you, I have his cheque here, it has never been cashed; so he said just forget about it—that is, the complaints. Maybe his conscience was bothering him, I do not know.

Well, he said. "Besides, I will send you some extra food. I will send you some sugar and free flour."

It never did come and then—this is now about November 20—they went to a lawyer. The lawyer looked at the contract and the lawyer said, "You are stuck. You cannot do a thing about it." Again then they started to get dunning letters from a lawyer, just like the letters people get on the magazine subscription business.

Well, there are some things wrong with the contract. To give you some idea how phoney they can be, for example, one has to have references on the conditional sales contract. The salesman wrote in two people that, as far as these people, the Geczis know, do not exist. They are just names; and also, of course, the date does not jibe. There are weaknesses in the contract. Possibly we might be lucky and break the contract.

But on the face of it, these people are stuck. Just to give some idea of how badly they are stuck, I will give you an idea. A price on this contract for this freezer is \$566 and one seller we know of, here in Toronto, sells the same thing for \$289. In Eaton's catalogue one can get the same thing for \$239.95 and to go to Bad Boy's—I guess he must be misnamed—you can get it for \$199, and yet these people are being rooked for \$566.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Is that Honest Ed's price?

Mr. Trotter: I am sorry, I do not have Honest Ed's price. It is probably down there some place. The free cookware they were supposed to get—it is called free in the ad—was supposed to be worth \$129. Well, it turned out that it is worth \$45 in the local stores that we have been able to check into. So this is the situation. I know I went into this in some detail, but I did it for this reason, that this is happening in Toronto, I think, on hundreds of occasions. I know that when I have been out canvassing during the election people harked back to this type of thing. I know it is up to us to do something about it by writing columns in the newspapers. It can be done. I think a column has been written on this food market matter.

Bringing it out in the public this way can cause them to run for cover for a short time, like one company I went after a few months ago. But at the same time they are operating and they will crawl out of the woodwork as soon as the heat is taken off.

Again I say to the hon. Attorney General that, in his position, it is his responsibility to see that something is done about it. Now I am certain that this goes on, not only in Toronto, of course, but throughout the province of Ontario. I have two similar items. One is the Atlas Sewing Centre. It, again, is run by the Wholesale Food Marts and it is at 1801 Eglinton Ave. W. They have contests, and on this occasion I am quoting directly from a column that was written on this. This does not come directly from my own files. It comes from a column that was written by the Toronto *Telegram* special squad reports, on June 20, 1963. This is where the Atlas Sewing Machine Centre offers a contest; if you are a winner, you get a machine. It seems, though, that everybody is a winner because they get a free ticket taking \$20 off the price of a sewing machine that they might want to buy—I am sorry, off a vacuum cleaner that they might want to buy. It is called a sewing centre, but what they put out are vacuum cleaners.

There again it is the old trick. This particular company would list in the papers its various prize winners and, fortunately for the public, this particular special squad started to check into these winners and ask what and when did they win, and they listed three grand prizes. They went to a Mrs. Fred Huron in Oshawa. She was contacted and she said she was very happy with the sewing machine which she received last year. In other words, they just repeat the same old winner. She said she had entered a contest in 1961 and won it then, but this prize list was being used in 1963. One other man said he had never even heard of it, but he was listed as a winner. This man who lived in Aldershot, Ontario, said, "We have never entered our name in any contest," and yet what happens is this: So-called winners are named, and if you have entered the contest and do not win you at least get a consolation prize; you get a certificate of \$20 on a vacuum cleaner. It was good on a vacuum cleaner worth \$32.95, one of four items advertised in a letter.

Now, I am reading this from the column, saying that a man had been selected for a consolation prize by the board of judges. The letter said, "Here is a vacuum that will do all your household cleaning at a minimum of time and effort." Now, this was

completely wrong, but here they are advertising and carrying this type of thing on in the province of Ontario.

Finally, this fellow's turn came up, and a representative of Atlas Sewing Company called and then he informed him that the \$20 certificate did not apply to the \$32 machine, it applied to the \$169 machine which the man had. Then it turned out that the same type of machine could be bought at Simpson-Sears for \$69, \$100 cheaper, and one not too far off at \$79. But this company is carrying on business in Toronto today. It is legalized stealing from the public. They are using utterly false letters and advertising material and certainly I hope that I can do everything possible to see to it that they are given as little opportunity as possible to cheat the public.

Finally, on these examples—this is also a legitimate operation and this was brought in to me by a constituent who was going to be taken for a lot of money. This one had a happy ending. We found a mistake in the contract; the company did not sign in the proper place, they had put a stamp where the company was supposed to sign and the official signed on the witness line and they finally decided not to continue action against this fellow. I do not know if it was for that reason or that they got word that some nousey politician was checking into it. Suddenly they said they would come and pick up the vacuum cleaner and forget all about it.

Now, this outfit is admittedly legitimate and they have come out with a really fancy affair. They give you a Compact bond friendship. This is the contract you sign with these people. They are known as the Compact Agency of Toronto and they sell you the Compact vacuum cleaners. They have a very fancy certificate. This particular constituent of mine after he had signed—mind you, this fellow said, "I do not want to sign any conditional sale," and this was his saving grace, he would not sign the conditional sale and he would not give them any money. At least he did not think he had signed a conditional sale, but he would not sign a cheque; he knew what a cheque looked like and he had not signed a cheque. But he got this Compact bond of friendship, in the Canadian tradition of friendliness and free enterprise as it says on it.

You know, I think any man who is an honest businessman, would want to see this type of enterprise driven right to the wall and put out of business, because any man who is in business or believes in free enterprise is made to look like a crook because of

people like this. And this is why we should clean them out of our province.

So they go on, and it is a \$25 credit on the friendship bond but then you read a bit closer; it is really not \$25. This is what the small print tells you. I will not go into all this. But then they have the explanation of the Compact bond of friendship on another document. It is also a fancy thing and if it were not for the fact that so many people, so many low wage-earners are taken in by all this, it would be funny. But people are worried and they are harassed once they sign these things that it really causes a lot of them nervous upset and certainly lots of hard-earned money. I, too, laugh when I read this stuff, but we, the public of Ontario, are being played for suckers and the government and we, in the Legislature, are allowing it to continue because we do nothing.

Now, on this so-called explanation of Compact bond of friendship you sign something and it really means you are undertaking to pay \$12.50 per month for 18 months if you are signing the contract. In this respect you are stuck; you have the vacuum cleaner. Now, I admit these vacuum cleaners are good, they work, but you pay about \$200 more for them than what they are worth. You also pay all these finances charges that one has to pay.

In other words, they are compounding an evil. In this case, the payments look small, around \$12.50 per month. And the contract that they suggested this fellow sign, started at \$169, but at the bottom ends up at \$225. By the time they add on a registration fee—whatever the devil that could be on this conditional sale, because it is not registered—and then the amount it costs to finance it, these people are then stuck; except in this one case he was fortunate, they made a mistake.

How do they operate? By deceiving the public. Well, they get some private individual to recommend some of their friends, and in that way the sucker list starts.

I have here what the individual is supposed to do. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, through you, if the hon. Attorney General is interested in winning a Cadillac. Mind you, that is how all this is brought on—winning a Cadillac. This has nothing to do with a Cadillac or a coloured TV, it is strictly a vacuum cleaner, but this is the type of thing—this is just an idea of what the sales pitch is.

What you are supposed to say to your friends is: "Shirley, how would you and Adam like to win a 1963 Cadillac Coupe de

Ville, or the latest RCA coloured TV, free? This is a terrific opportunity and you are under no obligation whatsoever to buy anything."

Of course, that is completely untrue. And then they go on: "This preview is by special invitation only, Shirley, so I will mail one out to you and Adam right away. The company will phone you and arrange a definite appointment. Make sure you and Adam are home so you will not miss out on this wonderful offer. It is only for a limited time."

So, of course, people start phoning their friends and then they realize they, too, have been taken. You see, if someone gets ten people to buy vacuum cleaners for \$25 he gets his vacuum cleaner free. But he never meets up with ten people who will buy it so he is stuck, not just for the cost of the vacuum cleaner but also for the interest charged.

My argument is this: The people who carry on business like this—if it is legal, it is certainly on the fringe of illegality so that it is up to us to see that it is stopped. I do hope that the hon. Attorney General will see fit to put teeth in the law to give either the municipalities more right to license these people who go into the small towns. Because what happens on so many occasions is that they leave Toronto, they blitz a town, and then they have this contract signed, turned over to a finance company and then the individuals are stuck.

In the meantime the salesman is hidden in Toronto. Sometimes their address can be found in the phone book, sometimes it cannot. And this is a situation that is costing the people an awful lot of money.

I have one short item, Mr. Speaker, then I will conclude. I do this because when I first sat in this Legislature, I discussed and went into some detail on the problem of mental health in the province of Ontario. And I have done so consistently every time I have spoken on the Throne debate. I have said it on other occasions but I make it a point to always mention the need, in this province, for more vigorous leadership in coming to grips with the problem of mental health. It is the greatest single social problem in Canada and in the province of Ontario.

What I am saying now I have said here before, and I will say it again, and I will continue to say it until we get more vigorous action.

In a single day in Canada there are 70,000 people in mental hospitals; in other words, over half the hospital population in Canada are mental patients. And we have 23,000

beds in Ontario, and 32,000 patients are taken care of by the province of Ontario. People do not realize the seriousness of it until it is brought home to them.

And this just happened again, about three weeks ago, where a man who had hardening of the arteries was taken to what I consider "the Black Hole of Calcutta on Queen Street", and crammed in with about 1,600 people.

Of course, the family went down there and were horrified. When they go through the nice new administrative building that hides the actual institution itself, they then go through the barred door and walk down that long hall of horrors where you can see everything in one dreadful state.

It is a shocking thing that today we can build fancy hotels, and even we, as members, may have new offices—which I think we should have—but I do hope that those of us, when we get those new offices, will sit and think of the problem of mental illness in the province of Ontario because we are not doing enough.

I am not saying this government has not done anything, or does nothing; I am saying that it is not doing nearly what is required.

The Toronto Psychiatric Hospital is finally going up, Mr. Speaker. I have heard five speeches from the Throne in this House; in four of them they have announced there is going to be a psychiatric hospital for Toronto. They announced it again this time. They have had all these announcements; finally they are really going to build it; it looks that way. But milking announcements of the building of mental hospitals, I say it is a shame that the province of Ontario is carrying on in this way.

I just want to emphasize what the cost of mental illness is in Canada—Ontario being the largest province, it would have the greatest share. If we could wipe out mental illness, we would wipe out personal income taxes for every Canadian earning up to \$5,000 a year. That is what it is costing us here in Canada as a whole. For example, there is a hospital for emotionally disturbed children at Thistletown. Again, I have said this two or three times in this House, that there is a fancy laboratory up there for research. We have had it since 1957 but each year goes by and we are unable to get a proper research man in that laboratory to do any research from 1957 on. I wish the hon. Minister

of Health was here today. I wonder, when are they going to use the Thistletown Hospital, which is essentially a research hospital? When are they going to put in the properly trained personnel that is needed? One director of a mental institution here in Ontario who looks after 1,600 patients estimated that 1,000 of these 1,600 could still benefit from intensive treatment if the facilities were available. Well, the facilities are not available. A tremendous amount of knowledge has been obtained in research into mental illness since World War II, and we, in this province, are not putting this new knowledge to work. It is because the government will not give the leadership that is required.

Now, I know that select committees are often used by governments to hide things, to put something off, but I do say this: The one thing that a select committee on mental health would do, would be to give many people who are interested, an opportunity to present their briefs to the public through that select committee so that they could go into these facts and know what the cost is, what the need is, and what must be done.

With those few remarks on this subject, on which I will have more to say, I want to thank you for your kind attention, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will proceed with this debate. It appears that we will be able to end the debate on Tuesday before the Budget comes down on Wednesday; then there are various bills and resolutions on the order paper which will be taken. I have looked particularly at Bill No. 22, An Act to amend The Fatal Accidents Act; Bill No. 29, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act; Bill No. 28—these are just some of the bills put on the order paper by the hon. Opposition members, which I would hope to call. I mentioned Bill No. 7. I will try before the session ends, to work through these various bills and resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, February 7, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1964

The House met at 10:30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the east gallery students from the George Harvey Secondary School, Toronto; and in the west gallery, students from the Forest Avenue Public School, Port Credit.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): **Mr. Speaker,** before the orders of the day, I have something to tell the House that I believe will be well received and give the hon. members a happy weekend. I am sorry that the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman) is not in his seat because I know he is intensely interested in this.

In the Toronto *Daily Star* the other day there was notice that \$22.8 million for cars for the TTC was to be awarded to Hawker-Siddeley's Canadian Car branch in Fort William, and I believe that that contract is going to them. I would just like to say, Mr. Speaker, what this will mean in that area and in the whole of Ontario—the benefit to Ontario of building these subway cars in the Fort William plant of Hawker-Siddeley (Canada) Limited will be a great spur to our progress.

Based on the construction of these 248 subway cars, Mr. Speaker, the source from which material will come is in money value: from the United States, \$514,600, 2.8 per cent; the United Kingdom, \$632,400, or 3.5 per cent; Quebec, \$400,000, 2.3 per cent; and Ontario \$16.3 million, 91.4 per cent, a total in money coming into this province of \$17,847,000.

The labour on this Ontario material is significant; it represents approximately 600 men for a two-year period. And the labour at the Fort William plant, the direct and

indirect requirement including staff of Hawker-Siddeley (Canada) Limited, would be approximately 455 men for a two-year period. The total labour and staff for Ontario from this contract will be 1,200 for two years.

Prior equipment sales by Hawker-Siddeley (Canada) Limited to Toronto Transit Commission include: 1946 to 1956, buses, 210 units; trolley coaches from 1947 to 1953, 125 units; streetcars, 1946 to 1949, 225 units. The total buses in service in Ontario municipalities today, 688 units; and the total bus, coach and streetcar production of the Fort William plant to date, 4,358 units.

I am inordinately proud, Mr. Speaker, as I know hon. members of this House will be, that a Canadian plant can produce things of this kind and compete with other nations. There were tenders received from many other countries on this contract and the Fort William firm had the lowest tender.

In addition to this, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) tells me this firm produces from 400 to 500 tree farmers every year; 25 per cent of these are being shipped to the United States. Since last June they have produced \$3 million to \$4 million from their exports on this one item alone for Canada and Ontario.

They also manufacture trailers and, to the States last year, their sales amounted to \$7 million. This is an outstanding achievement, I think, and one that I want to bring to the attention of the House. I want to pay credit to their president, Mr. Ted Emmert, and their local manager, Mr. Bob Henderson, and his staff at Fort William for the wonderful job they are doing. This is an example of the acumen, ingenuity, knowledge and drive of Canadians working with Canadian materials in a Canadian plant; and I would like to mention to the House, Mr. Speaker, that I believe that Canadians can compete with any other part of the world, and they are doing so.

This is an announcement that gives me a great pleasure and I know will be received in that way by this Legislature. I might mention too, in passing, that Mr. Emmert is a great personal friend of our hon. Prime

Minister (Mr. Roberts). Probably that is where Mr. Emmert gets his acumen, ingenuity, drive and knowledge.

I am glad to make this announcement, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question I want to ask but I rise on a point of order to begin with.

Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest for your consideration that the statement by the hon. Minister (Mr. Wardrope) today, and the one that he made two days ago, were out of order.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Did the hon. member not like to hear it?

Mr. MacDonald: I liked to hear it and, in fact, I did not rise because I knew the hon. Minister would indulge in the tactics of saying that I was unhappy about this. I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, for your consideration, this is not the function of the hon. Minister—to use his position before the orders of the day to get up and spread happiness. If this was valid, the hon. Minister should have risen a year ago, for example, when INCO laid off 2,500 men and said, "Here is a problem we have to face"; but he was silent. He rises only when there is political propaganda to make, not to face the problems. And once again he has done it today.

It is not, I submit, Mr. Speaker, a legitimate proposition for the hon. Minister to rise before the orders of the day on something that has nothing to do with his department. This is part of the Throne Speech, or any other time he wants to make the point.

I leave that for your consideration, Mr. Speaker.

My question is to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart). Has the Stinson report on the tobacco industry been completed and, if so, when will it be released?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, the secretary of the committee advised earlier in the week that the report is not yet completed.

Mr. Speaker: I may say to the House, just before we proceed with the orders of the day, regarding the point of order raised by the member for York South this morning that the chair is not opposed to any member rising in his place to bring perhaps good news relating to his riding, as long as that particular news is not too lengthy. So I would advise the members that I will listen to a short statement of news regarding a member's riding or department as long as it is not too

lengthy. I must also at the same time refer the members to the journals on page 63, 1960, whereby the former Speaker gave a ruling to this effect, and I quote in part:

As to the statements made before the orders of the day, by the custom of the House, Ministers of the Crown are not only permitted, but indeed are expected, to report to the House from time to time on matters within their purview, which they deem to be of particular interest and concern to the House. A reasonable number of questions and clarifications of such statements are customarily permitted.

Therefore, if statements before the orders of the day by Ministers pertain to their departments, it is expected that they bring it before the House because this is the place to bring it and not give it to the press first. But if it is some other bit of news regarding their riding, of particular significance to the members of the House, as long as it is not too long, the chair will entertain it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Speaker, it is within my purview because nickel, iron, copper and zinc, and all the other minerals will be used in this contract. I would like to tell the hon. leader of the NDP (Mr. MacDonald) that a market for their minerals is especially interesting to me and my mines department; that is why I made the announcement, and in the future I will abide by your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister is obviously breaching the rule still more.

Mr. Speaker: The question is not being debated any longer.

Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Fifteenth order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, in rising to address the House, I would like to pay tribute to the guidance we have received from your experienced hands.

Sir, I understand that the members for Wentworth have, in the past, been noted time-consumers. I intend to be brief at all times, though acknowledging your tolerance and indulgence under any circumstances.

This is indeed remarkable when the hon. members for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) and York South (Mr. MacDonald) insist upon reading the Toronto *Globe and Mail* to this House, or when the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) resents emasculation—I prefer the term curtailment—of his submissions; but then what prima donna does not resent shortening of his favourite aria?

One other point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of the record of the House is that the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), in his maiden speech last October, got on about the paraphernalia in the hon. members' desks. I would just like to draw your attention to the scissors; the reason that they were not purchased in this country is the fact we have no manufacturer of scissors in Canada.

I must turn to a more serious matter.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) is to be congratulated upon the splendid progress made with the new Highway 403, linking the Queen Elizabeth Way in the east and No. 2 Highway in the west. Having provided me with a speedy means of reaching Hamilton, I hope the hon. Minister will be equally successful in overcoming the local obstacles and enable my constituents and myself to get home. This highway is a great step forward in communication and transportation between our two major industrial cities.

I am sorry the hon. Minister of Highways is not here this morning, for I would like to say that in the interviews I have had with him and his secretary, Mr. Mills, and his deputy Minister, Mr. McNab, and Ian Campbell up here at Downsview, they have treated me very well. I would like to say that they are quite concerned with putting out the tenders for the continuation of completing Highway 403. There has been some controversy as to the location of the interchange in the township of Ancaster and I have found out the blame lies with the township. With the election that just passed in December, we have had two new councillors elected to the township council, and I would like to mention these gentlemen's names: Councillors Charles Bray and George Mills with Michael Moriarity, and also Deputy Reeve John Mills' help.

I have here with me this morning, the Hamilton *Spectator*, dated February 5:

**ANCASTER COUNCIL PUTS VIEWS ON RECORD,
WANTS MOHAWK INTERCHANGE**

Ancaster council last night agreed that the proposed Highway 403 access in Ancaster township should be at the Mohawk

Road and that work on the interchange should begin at the earliest possible date.

A motion by Councillors Charles Bray and Michael Moriarity suggested that The Department of Highways should be informed of the township council's opinion on this matter, together with its desire to have a progress report on the proposed interchange.

"Now let us make sure that the copies of this motion are sent to The Department of Highways for immediate attention," suggested Councillor John Mills.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I thought the hon. member was opposed to reading papers.

Mr. Ewen: I would say to the hon. Minister, the problem is rectified, he has our okay, let us get on with the job.

In speaking of industrial development, may I say that the decision to build a multi-million-dollar technical education centre in the Mountain area of Hamilton reflects great wisdom and foresight in planning. Hamilton is a major industrial city ripe for development. As the home of the Canadian steel industry with modern facilities equal to any on the North American continent, Hamilton is the logical place to establish this secondary industry which is so vital to economy if it is to continue to expand. The technical programme will continue the work of vocational schools and produce the skilled technicians we require if we are to produce the quality and the quantity of goods we need to sell in world markets.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) for his judgment in selecting this particular site. Its proximity to the present and future production areas will ensure a supply of skilled men and provide the people with jobs worthy of their skills. It will also provide further development of services in an area which has been almost wholly residential. It is necessary that heavy industry remain on the bay shore, but the logical place for educational, service, recreational and administrative establishments is surely in the Mountain area.

As McMaster University expands, I envisage a teachers' college for academic and vocational staffs added to this huge 70-acre campus to make it a complete and comprehensive educational centre of which Ontario can be proud. The people of Wentworth riding will make welcome all out-of-town students at this technical centre, designed primarily to cater to the 600,000 residents

within a 40-mile radius of Hamilton. I know that we will attract students from a much wider area. The wide scope of courses offered—automotive, chemical, electrical and electronics, industrial, mechanical, textiles and marketing — indicates the extent and range of manufacturing operations which can be established in this area.

The hon. Minister for Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) has reported the initial success of the trade crusade, and the awareness of the vast markets of the world. This technical education project in this strategic locality is a vital ink in the chain of economic development. It will supply the skilled workers to produce the goods at a cost which will enable Ontario to compete in world markets.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments on another branch of learning. I welcome the changes made in Grade 13 examinations and note that there is to be a review of upper school courses generally. It seems that there is a new philosophy, which we should commend — a movement from merely acquiring and storing facts, toward true education in the form of ability to reason. Without this approach we can never produce students capable of original work in the field of research.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Woodbine has assailed the new educational grants regulations. I fear that he has looked only at the effect and has disregarded both the causes and the aims of such complex regulations. There are too many anomalies to be rectified in this field. One which I personally would like to see given consideration is the retroactive approval for grant purposes of facilities which are now approved but were formerly regarded as frills. I refer specifically to gymnasium and auditorium facilities. The enlightened and progressive boards which provided these facilities prior to 1959 will continue to pay on debentures for many years from local taxation while the "Johnny come lately" boards will receive grants on similar facilities.

Sir, we cannot hope to eliminate all the inequities but this is one I feel requires adjustment. However, in reading the criticism of the hon. member for Woodbine, I feel that he has failed either to appreciate the problem or to suggest a knowledgeable and practical answer.

The Ontario Foundation Tax Plan is a milestone in the educational progress of this province. Those of us who served as school board trustees during the past decade will fully appreciate the value of the assistance

now made available to the municipal organizations. The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is to be congratulated upon his efforts to achieve equality of educational opportunities throughout the province.

In a lighter vein, I am tempted to say that no better illustration of the need for special education exists than the bewildering complexity of the regulations issued to implement the grants. However, we must recognize that this multitude of formulae is a product of the unnecessary complexity and variety of the educational structure of Ontario, and hope that contemplated reorganization of units of administration will permit simplification of the grant system and regulations in the future.

The provision of a larger share of educational costs from the provincial funds is a greater step forward. Educational costs continue to rise more quickly than the total assessment but they are closely related to personal income and the gross national product. It is logical, therefore, to raise educational funds upon foundation principles if we require true equality in this field. I note that there is to be an increase in provincial control and this must be accepted. The degree of responsibility of this assembly to the taxpayer will be increased proportionately to the revenue to be raised and must therefore carry with it a similar increase in authority.

Positive action to reduce the number of boards in the province has become a vital necessity if efficient and economical administration is to be maintained. No other nation or province has such a high proportion of school boards in relation to the population. First and foremost we must consider the education of our children. Only in larger units can special services be given to provide not only for the retarded and the average student but for the gifted child. Too long have we had to accept mediocrity in the field of education. The war, with its subsequent high birth rate and immigration, produced a population explosion which caught us without staff and facilities to keep pace. Now that these problems are less acute, the time is opportune to support the progressive, encourage the hesitant and pressure the backward boards to improve standards. The department must also give a stronger lead in curriculum and tuition, and in teacher training and selection. The initiative of the teaching profession must never be stifled but we must protect the system from its recent trend which places greater value on prowess as a scholar than upon progress as a teacher.

From a financial and administrative point of view the advantages of a larger unit are obvious—economies in supplies; avoidance of duplication of services and personnel; the employment of full-time practical administrators; reduction of work at the department.

Perhaps some of the smaller boards fear a loss of autonomy. In this regard I do not feel that I am presumptuous in speaking for this House as a whole, in saying that none of us sought this honour to participate in any reduction of democratic principle or practice. The Acts provide for ward systems, which are geographical areas with equitable population and representation. We must welcome this principle of larger units of administration in the interests of economy and efficiency both in academic and business administration. The education of our children must suffer neither from the avarice of a few nor the apathy of the many.

The supplying of all textbooks to Grade 9 and 10 students is a relief to the individual families at a time when family cost is a burden. Even so it is hoped that the book prices will be subject to careful scrutiny with the publishers and that schools will be reminded frequently that books must not be subjected to any damage beyond fair wear and tear.

Finally, let me review the "new look" in education. The new grants are realistic in amount; they are to be raised and distributed with an equality hitherto unknown; protection is given against both spendthrift and miser; more efficient academic and business administration is to result from the formation of larger units. The path is clear, the means are available; how far and how fast we travel this path depends upon the intelligent interest in our children's education and the practical response to this enlightened guidance toward the ultimate goal—an educational system equal to any and second to none.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, through you to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) on behalf of the hon. Conservative members who have given their maiden speeches on the Throne Speech debate, I would like to say that we really appreciate the opportunity of having the privilege of choosing our own material and expressing the views of the constituents of our own particular riding.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on the Speech from the Throne may I add, to those of the many hon. members who preceded me, my congratulations to you

on your election to this high office. Knowing of your pedagogical background, and your adeptness in the art of disciplining the unruly, we on this side of the House respect it and will co-operate wholeheartedly with you. However, you will only have to glance to your right to realize that your classroom skills once more will have to come into practice. It is customary for a teacher to place the unruly at his right hand side.

May I also add my thanks to you and your office for the many courtesies that have been extended to me in the short period of time that we have been here assembled.

My congratulations also go to the newly elected and the re-elected hon. members of the House. Even though the majority of the people in Ontario, who were interested enough in that priceless privilege of the secret ballot, voted against this government, nevertheless we accept the decision.

My congratulations to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts). Ontario prospers best when the interests of all parts of Ontario are given due and proper consideration, and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister, in his deliberations and decisions, remembers that Essex county is still a part of Ontario.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): And a very good part. It is all Liberal.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my respects to a very fine lady from my riding, one who has contributed much to the political life of the city of Windsor, one who is very capable, one who is highly regarded. Both of us presented the issues to the public as best we were able. There was no name-calling, no tearing down of one another's campaign posters, and so on—none of the hooliganism that one hears about quite often during election campaigns. Mrs. Cameron H. Montrose, with whom I served six years on city council, conducted herself just like the fine lady she is. She was a very dear friend before the election, and after the battle, much dearer. Thank you, Mrs. Montrose, for proving to the people that electioneering can be carried on on a very high plane.

Mr. Speaker, in my first address to this honourable House some four years ago, I gave hon. members a geography and a history lesson of the riding of Windsor-Walkerville. I have no intention of repeating that lesson as, in the days to come, not only Windsor but also Essex county will be heard of both often and loud. However, I would like to remind the few that the riding that I have the honour of representing in this House is

the home of Hiram Walker & Sons Limited. Need I say more?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes on a topic that has been and still is of major concern in my area for much too long a period of time; that is, unemployment. There is no use in attempting to spell out the causes for this continuing cancer that has plagued and still plagues my area.

A little over one year ago—December 19, 1962, to be exact—in the Throne debate, I brought out the economic plight of the area. I brought out the fact that Windsor had and still has, even to today, a hard core of unemployed that needed attention. Sir, I showed that Windsor's employment index was the least desirable of any Canadian urban area. The hon. Prime Minister paid attention to the appeals from the Windsor area and appointed a committee to conduct a full-scale inquiry into the economic ills, with a view to formulating long-range policies to make maximum uses of the area's potential.

This committee submitted its final report to the government but, rather than accepting this report and acting upon it, the government sent it back for updating. Mr. Speaker, why updating? What practical purposes could updating serve? All updating could do is possibly change a few of the figures on the numbers unemployed, the number of industries that may have established themselves in the area, and so forth.

The basic symptoms for the economic ills and the essential prescription for a cure would remain the same on January 1, 1964, as it would on February 1, or any other day that you may wish to mention. To the best of my knowledge, this updated report has been resubmitted to the government.

The government has the report; I cannot too strongly urge it to act on it immediately. It is of most vital concern to us back home. The citizens—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would allow me just one comment? In fact, it was not the government which referred the report back, it was the people who produced it who asked if they could bring it back for updating. That is the only point I make.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I will accept that from the hon. Prime Minister. I am glad to have him explain that. However, in consultation with individuals back home, I understand it was the other way around.

It is of most vital concern to us back home that this report be acted upon. The citizens, the municipal governments, the unions, busi-

ness, and industry, are most anxious to get on with the job. The time is now. Time is precious.

Each day the report is delayed, may mean one day more of unemployment to the 7,012 registered for employment and unplaced; one day more of welfare for the 3,666 on welfare in the city of Windsor; one day more of suffering to the many whose unemployment insurance has run out and who are too proud to accept social assistance.

Mr. Speaker, economic conditions have improved over the past 12 months. However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to present some figures to show that. Simply to state that there is substantial room for improvement is putting the case fairly mildly. As of January 31, 1964, just one short week ago, the total registered for employment and unplaced in Windsor was 7,012, a number surpassed by only two other cities in Ontario, namely, Toronto and Hamilton. Do you realize, Mr. Speaker, that this number is larger than the total number of unemployed in the province of Saskatchewan, as found on page 1156 of the December 31, 1963 issue of the *Labour Gazette*?

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): What is the difference in population?

Mr. Newman: Well, this only exaggerates the problem. It only makes the conditions in my own community that much more serious, and stresses that much more need for action on the part of you and the government over there.

Even Newfoundland had only 646 more unemployed than did the Windsor area. Just think how undesirable the figures were just one year ago, when the National Employment Service in Windsor listed 9,126 seeking the means of a livelihood. Some credit for the substantial improvement would have to be given to the Canadian Vocational Training Plan or programme No. 5; where once there were approximately 1,000 applicants for re-training and upgrading, today there are only 605 in nine different courses.

The general upswing of the economy has meant a substantial savings to the municipality and to the province, for as of January 31, 1964, only 3,666 unfortunates found themselves accepting welfare as against 4,859 one year ago.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, things are better in Windsor. They can be still better, they must be much better. The sooner the report of the committee is acted upon the better.

Using the 1949 employment index base as 100, the latest available statistics, September

1963, shows Windsor's index as 81.7, the lowest of any urban area in Canada; the lowest of any urban area. London, the home of the hon. Prime Minister, has an index of 145.6; Sault Ste. Marie, 153.9; Hamilton, 121.3; Toronto, 145.8; Ottawa, 141; and Oshawa, also an automotive centre, 206.5. The average for all of Ontario is 131.3, and for Canada, 130.1. Windsor's index was the lowest, or I should use the term "the least appealing", of any Canadian urban area. Mr. Speaker, may I repeat: the least appealing of any Canadian urban area.

One of the frightening aspects of the unemployment picture in my community is that Windsor, plus its suburbs, with a little less than three per cent of the population of Ontario, has 7.7 per cent of its work force unemployed. This is as of one week ago. It has 6.6 per cent of Ontario's total unemployed, a full three per cent more than the 3.6 per cent Ontario average. Surely, such startling statistics should merit special attention and action on the part of this government. Ontario is a province of opportunity—opportunity for some but not for all.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that in our type of society it is the responsibility of the government to take the lead in introducing action for a solution. If, on such bright, shiny, cloudless days as we are now pleased to experience and enjoy, we find shades of unemployment and we make little or no attempt to overcome and eliminate these shadows, just think how difficult, yes, maybe even impossible, will be our task when those dark, dismal cloudy days are upon us. The issue today, Mr. Speaker, is not that there are pockets of unemployment; the issue is how best to take care of the unemployed and how best to return them to work, so that the immediate needs of persons and families are satisfied and future employment is guaranteed.

A thousand dollars invested in salvaging an unemployed youth today can return \$40,000 or more to the various governments in taxes during that youth's or that individual's lifetime. Here is an investment of 40 to 1.

I think that the government has an increasing and unavoidable obligation to lead, while labour and management have an ever-present responsibility to co-operate with one another and with government in working out that solution. The objective of their joint search and their united efforts must be full, permanent and gainful employment for the whole work force. There can be no other policy. There can be no other gain. There can be no satisfaction with anything less. The goal must be to provide jobs—not power in

either management or labour—because with jobs we have stability. Stability in our work force, stability in our society, stability in our unions, stability in our companies and businesses and stability in our profits. Without jobs, there can be no business, no union, no wages, no profits, no management, no dividends.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No Department of Labour.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): That would cut off someone's job.

Mr. Newman: Right. The hon. member for Niagara Falls says that would cut off someone's job there; he is so right.

On this ground of finding jobs and providing steady income, all the efforts of government, management and labour can find room for action. The task is not to assign blame for present unemployment to management, to labour, to government, to foreign competition, to automation, to changing patterns of production. The task is to recognize the challenge and to stride forward for the credit of solving the problem.

In the case of my home town, Windsor, Mr. Speaker, I could mention various incentives that could be used, such as special tax concessions, or more favourable Hydro rates. They might have a marked effect in brightening up the situation, but I would rather refrain from any suggestions until the final report of the committee set up to study our plight is acted upon.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's *Globe and Mail* has a news item that could be of substantial consequence to the Windsor area. And if the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) were to pay heed to it, and to encourage, or should I say to point out, the plight of the Windsor area to the officials of the Studebaker Corporation, some of the problems in Windsor could be alleviated. Mr. Speaker, allow me to read it. It is a very short ten-line article in the *Globe and Mail* of, I think it was, February 5. The dateline is Detroit, and it is an Associated Press release.

TWO MORE PLANTS WILL BE CLOSED BY STUDEBAKER

Studebaker Corporation will close its engine and stamping plants in South Bend before July, eliminating another 1,000 jobs, says Byers A. Burlingame, Studebaker president. Mr. Burlingame, in Detroit for the National Automobile Dealers Association convention, said Studebaker is seeking another source for engines and bodies.

Mr. Speaker, just as the transfer of certain divisions of the Ford Motor Company from Windsor to Oakville has had a very scarring effect on Windsor, so likewise the cessation of the manufacturing of Studebaker cars in South Bend, Indiana, has had similar effects on South Bend.

Maybe the hon. Minister could point this out to the management of Studebaker and in that way have them consider setting up either engine or stamping plants in the Windsor area. We have vacant factory space, we have willing, capable labour, and we have a new management-union climate. Studebaker will have to seek some new source for its engines and there is no finer place than the Windsor area. To prove this, all one has to do is to spend some time at the Detroit-Windsor bridge or tunnel entrances and see the large numbers of Chrysler-made engines that are now being exported to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the hon. member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt), brought the attention of this House to the need for an extra facility to accommodate a class of aged that to date has not received the attention due it. In the Windsor area, the problem is the more acute because we have twice the provincial average of aged in our community. If my memory serves me right, 13.7 per cent of our population falls into this category, as opposed to a little more than seven for the provincial average.

(Mr. Norris Whitney takes the chair.)

Mr. Speaker, to emphasize the type of accommodation or facility that is required, may I read from an editorial in the Windsor *Daily Star* on Wednesday, October 9. The editorial, and it is the lead editorial, is headed:

ANOTHER PROVISION REQUIRED
TO CARE FOR AGED AND INFIRM

This community has been a leader in providing for the aged and infirm. It has the housing for senior citizens, Riverview Hospital, Huron Lodge and the Senior Citizens' Centre. All this has not cost the community too much. Senior governments have picked up a large part of the bill.

However, there is still one gap to be filled. This is shown by Riverview Hospital being overloaded and Huron Lodge with a waiting list. Meantime there are some in the main hospitals who need not be there if other accommodation could be found for them.

To effect a perfect solution, it is necessary to understand the problems. There are different categories of aged or infirm

people requiring different types of accommodation, or treatment. These are, of course, the seriously ill, who need active treatment and intensive care. The place for these is in an ordinary hospital.

There are others who need some medical supervision and therapy but do not need intensive medical care. They may be chronic or convalescent patients. Riverview Hospital is designed for those and does an excellent job.

Then there are those who require some custodial care, being bedridden or semi-bedridden, but who normally do not need much, if any, medical care. Huron Lodge can handle these.

There are the senior citizens who are healthy and well able to look after themselves. The Senior Citizens' housing is ideal for these. There is another category—that of older persons who are unable to entirely fend for themselves, but who are able to get up and about. They can get to the table to eat, and otherwise attend to themselves personally. These are people who might be well accommodated in what was once known as an "old folks home"—which we believe a rather obsolete appellation today.

We believe that this is the missing link in the local set-up. An additional facility is needed. It could be for those infirm people who do not need the medical and therapy treatment available at Riverview. This would permit Huron Lodge to transfer many who are now in the lodge, leaving accommodations for persons who are up and about. Or, in reverse, it could be for an old folks home, for such people, letting Huron Lodge take care of the more infirm who are mostly bedridden.

At the present time, the lodge is trying to serve a dual purpose. There also should be more complete co-ordination in the various facilities. One individual may have a change of condition, making it advisable for him to be moved from one type of accommodation to another. That is difficult. It is impossible if each place is crowded or already has a waiting list.

There is nothing particularly new in this problem. It was discussed a decade ago.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a few remarks to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass). I notice he is not here in the House at the time, but will be able to read my comments in *Hansard*.

The service station operators in this province are in dire need of help and protection.

Suppliers completely dominate the retailers. Lessees can be arbitrarily evicted, without stated reason in 24 hours, three days, ten days and sometimes as long as 30-day notices, by their oil company landlords.

Exclusive supply contracts prevent branded dealers from handling competitive products from their suppliers, even when the same products are offered at a cheaper price.

More and more dealers are going bankrupt. A few still remain, needing the protection of the office of the hon. Attorney General. A probe into the petroleum industry, Mr. Speaker, would reveal many startling, unusual business procedures.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), yesterday so ably presented to this House the situation where certain types of salesmen, using high-pressure tactics, legally deprive many of amounts of money, sometimes small, sometimes large. My area has likewise been plagued by such goings on. We have our share of magazine, aluminum siding, chimney repair and food freezer plan salesmen. Most have been honest and reputable but there is always a rotten apple in every barrel. Mr. Speaker, someone must protect the victims of the unscrupulous operators.

A Mrs. X in Windsor, on September 1, 1960, was taken in by a food freezer deal. She complained to everyone who would listen to her complaints. She wrote all the members in the Legislature. She wrote The Prime Minister's Office. Everyone was sympathetic, but this did not help Mrs. X.

Mrs. X, however, is a very persistent woman; one with less determination, and there are many, would have simply given up and paid the agreed amount. Mrs. X, rather than do that, tried to correct the situation; but try as she may, she could do nothing. She found herself the victim of a financing scheme, pure and simple, so as to get her note into the hands of a third party.

A \$225 freezer, with a food plan, cost her \$525. How many other Mrs. Xs are there throughout this province of opportunity? Yes, opportunity for some; for those some to take advantage of others. I think that the case of Mrs. X should be looked into once again.

All of this points up to some real consumer protection. Let us get rid of this extra two ounces, this eight cents off, this 35 cents off, these special deals which are simply sales gimmicks.

Mr. Speaker, I was most surprised to find that even an organization such as the *Reader's Digest* would degrade itself to the point where

it used misleading advertising gimmicks to sell its fine products.

As a subscriber to its condensed book club, I found myself in the fortunate position of receiving a dividend certificate. This dividend certificate, Mr. Speaker, is from the *Reader's Digest* condensed book club. It is non-transferable, available to *Reader's Digest* book club members only. This valuable certificate entitles you to the *Reader's Digest New Treasury for Young Readers* for free examination. Since when can you not examine a book for nothing?

The back of this dividend certificate says, Mr. Speaker:

Please send me my reserved copy of the *Reader's Digest New Treasury for Young Readers* for a free examination. If I decide to keep it after having seen it, I may do so at the special, low, members' price of only \$3.98 plus a few cents postage.

Get this, Mr. Speaker: the low, members' price of \$3.98 plus a few cents postage.

In that same envelope is enclosed—now this was for a ten-day free examination—two postage business reply cards, on the face of which is imprinted, "Please rush" and—this now is an order card to a friend:

Please rush me a copy of *Our Human Body* for five days' free trial. If I wish to keep it after examination, I may do so at the special Friends of Digest price of only \$3.99, postage included.

A big deal. One time it is \$3.98 because I am a member, and plus a few cents postage; and when I am not a member, it is \$3.99, postage included. And this is from an extremely reputable organization.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, we do not have to put up with such business tactics. How will we not have problems with our youth when those who are to set an example use every legal device to trick or to deceive? Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister mention that a select committee of this Legislature would be formed to look into the problems of youth. It sure is about time.

Let me read just a few of the headlines in various newspapers within the past ten days. I looked for three days and then gave up. Here are six headlines: "Study shows teen-agers poorly fed"; "360,000 pupils boycott schools"; "Increased drinking by teen-agers"; "Number of juveniles charged tripled in five-year period"; "City asks laws to help police combat punks"; "Propose hiring 500 officers to curb crime in schools".

Where is this respect for law? Have we

fallen down in the teaching of our pupils? Have our churches failed us or are we, as parents, evading our responsibilities? If the problem is so acute today, just think how serious it will be in 1970, in just a short six years from today, when one half of our population in Ontario will be 25 years of age or under.

Mr. Speaker, you cannot put blame on our youth for all of its behaviour patterns when our country allows the entrance into its boundaries of such people as Mrs. Fisher. I just wonder if some unknown European lady, whose morals were under question, would be allowed as easy access into our fair domain as this 20th-century Cleopatra. This is one type of Yankee that can go home.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Newman: Anyone else any comments now?

An hon. member: How about her boy friend?

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Is there something the House should be made aware of?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): This is being a bit facetious, but someone asked me the other day if I had moved out of the Royal York Hotel to go to the King Edward. I said, "Why?" I was then advised as to what some people thought why people should go to the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. Newman: That is all the hon. Minister knows about it?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: That is all I know about it, yes.

Mr. Newman: Well, we do not know if the King Edward would allow the hon. Minister in there now.

Mr. Speaker, the problems of agriculture and the preservation of the family farm has been given considerable attention by this Legislature for as long as I have been a member. Rightly so. We must bend all our efforts to preserve this bit of free enterprise but I would like to remind the hon. members of this House that there is another phase of free enterprise that has not received the recognition and attention that it deserves, namely, the small family business man. We must not let the small family business man fade out of the picture. He is just as much an integral part of our community as is the small farmer.

All business tends to bigness. The big "eat up", "buy out" or "starve out" the small. We must, by incentive, preserve the small man. He contributes immeasurably to the community; he is live, he is real. The big, or the super-business, on the other hand is cold and callous, and solely interested in how much profit it can make out of its operations. It takes all but gives nothing.

I would like to illustrate this indifferent attitude toward community life taken by Mr. Big, as opposed to Mr. Small. During the community drives, United Fund or Red Feather appeals, Mr. Small is always most active and contributes his fair share. Mr. Big has his employees contribute their fair share. But does this big corporation or business contribute its fair share? Not to my knowledge; for if it does it is the exception rather than the rule.

Mr. Speaker, to protect the small business men, the assessment and business taxes must be revised. I speak so because I know of a small business man whose sales tax collections for a year are less than \$20, yet the portion of his property occupied by the store is about 50 per cent of the building volume, thus his business tax is considerable—a business tax of \$68, when all the sales tax amounted to was less than \$20.

When this was pointed out to the body that listened to the appeal concerning business taxes, this body said it could do nothing. The Assessment Act prevented it from lowering the tax. Surely a small merchant, who operates a small family store, should be given all types of concessions so that he will be able to stay in business and provide a living for his family, without having to fight local business tax problems? Surely some incentives can be given him to enable him to survive against today's odds?

If we do not do something now, just as there are three big auto manufacturers, there will be three or four big merchandisers, three or four big farms, three or four big bankers. Three or four giant corporations will run the whole economy.

Mr. Speaker, during last year's estimates of The Department of Highways, I brought up the case of the suburban road commission and its accompanying legislation. Once again I make the plea: surely it is time that either the government abandoned legislation requiring suburban road commissions, or amend such legislation so that it would be more in keeping with modern conditions, particularly with respect to the inequitable method of cost apportionment, which is based on the irrelevant factor of assessment.

Early in 1963 the city of Windsor budgeted for \$108,000 as its contribution to the suburban roads commission. This amount of \$108,000 was one-half mill of its 1962 assessment figures. In the meantime, after the completion of its reassessment programme, the city found itself billed for \$152,000 by the suburban roads commission. This would be all right if all participating bodies did exactly the same as did the city of Windsor; that is, reassessed their properties.

Windsor equalized its assessment. The surrounding areas maintained their old assessment. This certainly is not a proper attitude.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read just a few comments that should be paid particular attention to by this government. These comments were made by a member who ran for this government in the last election, and surely, if he speaks, he must speak with some authority, with some knowledge on the subject and such that it should hit the ears of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton). Mayor Gordon Stewart of Riverside described this legislation requiring the half mill appropriation as "silly and outdated". He said that Lorne Cummings, Q.C., deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, has agreed there should be a change in the present legislation. Mr. Speaker, if the deputy Minister agrees, certainly it is time that this be acted upon.

Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), he can probably read this in *Hansard*—I would ask him to please review the case of that young lady would-be school teacher in my riding. He is, in my estimation, violating the human rights code by not acting fairly on it. I think to solve the problem he should call in the parents and the young lady for consultation and then explain the case.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one short comment on legislative salaries. Why cannot those of us who would prefer to receive our remuneration in 12 monthly payments receive them, rather than a Christmas advance and a lump payment on or about April 1? Surely it is not a complicated problem. The federal House in Ottawa follows such a procedure. Why not the Ontario House? Those of us who do not find themselves blessed with this world's goods are being penalized to the extent of six per cent of our salaries. We have to borrow money at six per cent.

There are so many different topics that one could bring up, and rather than commenting on them, I will do my best to list a few of them and discuss them in future estimates. I can see the need for government to decentralize some of its operations, so that

other parts of the province of Ontario may be fortunate in having some type of permanent steady employment in their areas. For example, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission need not necessarily be located in Toronto. It could be in Cornwall. The sales tax department could be in Kingston, or other areas of the province. Or is this a case of the big getting bigger?

Ontario prospers most and best when all areas of this province are prosperous. Just as we have "have countries" and "have-not countries", we have "have provinces" and "have-not provinces". So also we have "have areas" in the province of Ontario and we have "have-not areas". Let us equalize all of this and eliminate these "have-not areas". In my own local area, I can see the need for a new western Ontario institute of technology—a new trade school, a provincial public building—facilities more needed in my area than in some of the areas in which these facilities are being contemplated, and, in some instances, under construction.

I can see the need for a provincial park in Lake St. Clair, Essex county area. I can see The Department of Travel and Publicity promoting a smelt festival in the Leamington and Point Pelee area. I can see the need for the completion of Highway 401. I can see the need for the application of a \$1.25 minimum wage in my area.

(Mr. Speaker resumes the chair.)

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I mention that it is quite imperative that the problem of annexation in the Windsor area be settled. It is most difficult for all parties concerned to be able to plan for a future when such an important problem remains undecided. Mr. Speaker, is there not something we can do for poor Mr. Cohen, walking in front of the Parliament buildings?

Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, on rising to say a few words in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, first I want to congratulate you upon your appointment as Speaker of this assembly. I am sure you will add prestige and dignity to the Parliament of Ontario. To those hon. members who have been elected for the first time to this Legislature, I wish them well in the days to come and to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) and his hon. colleagues, continued good government for the people of this grand old province.

I do not propose to deal with any of the all-over issues of today, but mainly northwestern Ontario, and especially the riding of the Rainy River district. Northwestern

Ontario is blessed with a great wealth of natural resources, which, in terms of wealth, are beneficial to the general economy of Ontario. Let there be no mistake on this issue.

I have heard it said in this House that the mining industry is at a standstill. This is not so. In the Steep Rock iron-ore area, Caland Ore Company Limited has announced an expenditure of some \$15 million to build a pelletizing plant. This is a large sum of money to be invested in an area where supposedly the mining industry has come to a standstill. The reason for spending money of this nature is to up the efficiency of mining as we think of it today. Pelletizing means a refining process to eliminate moisture, sulphur and other foreign materials in iron ore. That means a saving in freight charges and operation of the steel-making programme in a more efficient manner. And so, today, we have this kind of programme going on—this is the kind of money being spent.

Then I might say that Steep Rock Iron Ore Mines has a similar programme under review which will provide further employment of manpower. There are other mining developments coming into production and under consideration. By this I mean that in one area a considerable amount of money has been spent on exploration work and now it is only a matter of securing a market for the natural resource, and then it will move forward.

Then I would like to refer to the pulp and paper industry. The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company at Fort Frances has, in the past year, continued to operate on a full-time basis, expanding its operations to take care of the future demands for newsprint and paper specialties. Here again, the natural resources of timber and water have an important bearing on the continuing healthy condition of the industry.

I would mention, in the last six months, a sawmill has been rebuilt in this area by a former member of this Legislature, Mr. J. A. Mathieu, who sat here in 1911. He is 95 years of age today and yet he has faced the challenge of the day to rebuild a sawmill. He operates it and looks after the management of it in every detail. I think it is a challenge to those of the younger group to have that kind of vision and to have that initiative to move forward with a programme of this magnitude. So today there are opportunities for all, whether in the youth bracket or in the aged bracket.

Another industry that is a producer of income to northwestern Ontario is the tourist

industry. For the past three years, there has been a consistent increase, most of which originates south of the border in the United States of America, and affects all of north-western Ontario. This past summer practically all licensed tourist camps have been filled to capacity. This is a healthy sign and should continue as the highways are being improved; and the final link in Highway 11 will be completed this coming fall between Fort Frances, Atikokan and the Lakehead cities, which will provide one of the most scenic highways in Canada.

Northwestern Ontario is connected to the great river road system, originating at New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico, and its terminus is the trans-Canada highway east of Kenora. There are approximately 30 million people within ten miles of this highway, up and down the north and south route of this highway in the centre of the North American continent. It also intercepts Highway 11 at Fort Frances, thus making connections with the two main highways across Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the hon. members that the income from the aforementioned three industries is in import dollars, which are so necessary to the healthy condition of Ontario's economy.

Another natural resource is water, which is so important to the life of every individual. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has developed, throughout northwestern Ontario, hydro-generating plants which are producing electric energy in excess of the present demand. This surplus of electric energy is available for the expansion of industry, and I am sure there are industries looking for locations, away from the high property values, where they can expand and at the same time be assured of the necessary hydro-electric power. These two items are available in the Rainy River district for industry seeking to expand; yes, in the centre of the North American continent.

Yesterday I listened with interest to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman) and I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate him upon his maiden speech in this assembly. I was not in agreement with certain statements, when he referred to house-boats, border-crossing privileges granted to our American friends, as well as the increasing aircraft traffic as it relates to the supposed abuses of the natural resources, fish and game. Might I inform the hon. members of this assembly that the border-crossing privilege was granted by the federal government, and the house-boat and aircraft traffic operates under international coastal laws.

The province of Ontario invites our American friends by the advertising in United States newspapers, magazines, radio, television and other means, to visit Ontario, to enjoy what we have to offer—resorts, parks, highways, waterways, fish and game and the scenic beauties of the countryside. It is our desire to treat them as citizens without discrimination when they are within our province.

The province of Ontario, through The Department of Lands and Forests, is providing protection to our natural resources from this supposed infraction of our provincial laws. This past summer extra conservation officers were employed to patrol the border waters at Rainy Lake and Lake-of-the-Woods, and on several occasions it has come to my attention they are doing a good job. The Department of Lands and Forests aircraft make patrols at random to check the airplanes which land on the waters of our lakes. I realize this is a broad field and to police it is just about impossible. And yet we are living in a day and age when aircraft are with us; they have their rights, and I am sure that 99.9 per cent of the people who own these airplanes want to obey our laws, although there is the exception to the rule.

The government of Ontario should not be criticized for any supposed abuses of our natural resources which are created by federal immigration and customs regulations and international coastal laws.

I bring this to the hon. members' attention because of the fact that the province of Ontario and the government of Ontario are asked to do more towards the maintaining of our law in regard to the preservation of our natural resources. I feel that The Department of Lands and Forests is doing a good job and will continue to do a similar job.

There is one other matter that I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. members of this assembly and that is the agriculture possibilities of the Rainy River district. This past summer we were privileged to have the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) and his officials visit the farm lands of the valley. The present deputy Minister, Mr. Biggs, in different capacities, has visited our area on five different occasions because of the future farming possibilities that are apparent.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I turn to this subject that each year is growing in importance in the area which I have the honour to represent—agriculture.

I am convinced, and I am sure that there is wide appreciation of this fact, that the day

is not too far distant when, as a result of our increasing population and the gradual encroachment of industry on our farm lands of southern Ontario, the agricultural potential of northern Ontario will have to be exploited to the full.

I am happy to note that this government is fully appreciative of this trend, and that The Department of Agriculture, through its programmes and policies, is endeavouring to assist the development of agriculture in the northern areas.

Contrary to the general belief of many, the Rainy River district is well suited to the needs of agriculture. We have been blessed with good top soil and have wide acreage to develop it. Our farm land is a continuation of the Agassiz Plain, a good clay-loam soil that extends over from the province of Manitoba. At present there are 77,209 acres of developed farm land under cultivation. Over 18,000 head of cattle and some 9,000 head of sheep roam our pasture lands. The value of our field crops is over \$1,700,000. And our production of butter, cheese, feed grains, represents a sizeable contribution to the agricultural economy.

Mr. Speaker, here in this area I feel we have the potential to take care of the needs of the future, particularly if we take those steps necessary to ensure our agricultural development. For many years, farmers in the Rainy River district have been handicapped by a lack of adequate drainage facilities, a condition that has proved to be a limiting factor to the further improvement and diversification of crop production.

I realize that, in southwestern Ontario, the drainage that has taken place in the past maybe has had some bearing on the drought that existed in this past year. We, in northern Ontario, can take a leaf out of that observation of what has taken place and be careful with what we are about to do today.

In this connection, I was glad to see that the hon. Minister of Agriculture observed this lack of drainage in mind and sent an engineering specialist into the district to check on the situation. His report emphasized that the main deterrent to developing drainage programmes under The Drainage Act was the lack of qualified drainage engineers in the district and the lack of understanding on the part of municipal officials and farmers on procedures by which to obtain assistance under that legislation.

I am told that this lack of drainage engineers has resulted in engineering costs far out of proportion to the cost of construction,

sometimes as high as 30 per cent of the cost of the work. The result has been that many farmers have tried to construct the ditches themselves, which are improperly designed to handle the drainage.

Several farm organizations have made representations to me suggesting that The Department of Agriculture prepare an overall drainage plan for the district. This I have been working on for some considerable time.

I realize that this would be a costly undertaking, and would therefore suggest that where a group of farmers wishes to improve its drainage under the provisions of the existing Drainage Act, that the department provide the services of a qualified engineer to survey and design the plan, allocate benefit, and supervise the construction. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that since this is a function that should be handled by engineers outside of the civil service, the engineer could be engaged by the initiating municipality from a list of engineers approved by the department, from the standpoint of qualifications.

It would seem to me that this would be an undertaking which would come well within the provisions of ARDA and that perhaps the hon. Minister would consider federal participation in connection with this drainage problem. I leave that to his good judgment. To my mind, Mr. Speaker, this drainage plan would have many advantages. It would provide for local initiative, as well as having the additional value of utilizing the existing legislation.

I feel sure that the farmers of Rainy River would consider me remiss if I did not express their appreciation of the steps taken by The Ontario Department of Agriculture to assist them in the development of the beef industry of the area. In keeping with the policy of helping the farmers to help themselves, the bank guarantee provided by the government for the purchase of suitable cattle has had a marked effect on livestock breeding in the area.

During the summer of 1962, the beef cattle producers of Rainy River held a meeting to discuss ways and means of increasing and improving the beef production. A survey indicated that beef herds on various farms were not large enough to produce a satisfactory income. Most farmers had surplus pasture and fodder. This is something we have—pasture lands—and we have hay, we have an excess amount of it at all times. It was found that at least ten additional cows could be maintained without a change in

cropping methods. The problem was the purchasing of additional cattle by each individual.

It was decided to appoint a committee to purchase cattle for all the farmers in the district, in order that a large number of cows could be brought from the west at a minimum of cost. The government assisted by means of guaranteeing the bank loans made to farmers for this purpose. The farmer was to pay down ten per cent of the cost, with five years being allowed for repayment of the loan. In other words, the reproduction would eventually pay off the cost of the cattle.

It is interesting to note that this self-help programme, which I have referred to previously, with the assistance of the government has not only been proved to be practical, but has also had a more important effect of stimulating the beef cattle industry in this section of the province.

Cattle were purchased in 1962 and placed on approved farms by the committee, with 86 per cent of the cows raising healthy calves. The experiment was repeated in 1963 with equal success and several good bulls were purchased as well. All the farmers signed notes at the bank to make annual payments and all but one farmer have lived up to their obligation. This do-it-yourself programme is worthy of commendation and points up just another way in which this government seeks to assist the farmers of Ontario in all of their undertakings.

Mr. Speaker, another little-known programme of the government to assist farmers in the northern sections of the province is the assistance given by the livestock branch of The Department of Agriculture to farmers who were being harassed by predatory animals. Many farmers had just about given up hope as far as sheep-raising is concerned. The livestock branch of the department was called upon to assist in combating the problem. Grants to co-operating farmers were made and some ten farms, as a matter of fact, 11 farms, had pasture areas fenced to give maximum protection against predatory animals.

These fences have proved to be practical and worthwhile. During 1962, more than 1,000 sheep were enclosed, with only one loss being reported and that was from an unknown cause. In this experiment, a total of 545 acres was enclosed and there was no evidence that the one loss was due to wolves, although several were seen in the area.

That, I think, is but another indication of the co-operation existing between the farm people of the north and this government and

its far-reaching agricultural programme. This programme was worked out over a three-year period. The experiment has proved to an extent that predatory control can be a success when proper fencing is built for sheep raising in any area of northern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, there is no question that the Robarts government is aware of the tremendous potential of north-western Ontario—especially the Rainy River district—by co-operating and assisting in a development programme of expansion that will be beneficial to the economy of all of Ontario in the years to come. Thank you.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Mr. Speaker, already a number of the hon. members of this House have indicated their satisfaction with the selection of you as Speaker. May I associate myself with the hon. members of this group, and Mr. Speaker, may I say to you that you have had an opportunity to be tested, even earlier this morning, and we have not found you wanting. To your deputy (Mr. Noden) who has just completed a report on some of the accomplishments in his area, may I say to you, sir, congratulations on your appointment as deputy Speaker.

We have a tendency, Mr. Speaker, so frequently in this House, to take for granted the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms. May I at this time tell him, sir, that I think that he lends considerable dignity to the performance in the House, in the way that he enters the room, the way he bows to you, sir, at the beginning and at the conclusion of our meetings.

It is always an honour to be chosen to move the Speech from the Throne like the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler) and to second it like the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard). I suppose the hon. member for Waterloo North was selected because he had been successful in replacing the former leader of the Opposition. It was quite obvious that the people of Ontario did not approve of the campaign of abuse and vilification and they preferred, of course, to elect the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the Progressive-Conservative government.

May I say that I spoke in Eglinton riding to a number of groups just previous to the September 25 election and suggested to them that this was a different leader of the Opposition than I had met in the Legislature. I explained that I had tremendous personal respect for Mr. Wintermeyer. When I met with him and talked with him he was most affable. He was a very hard-working

member and most likable, and I wish him well in the work that he now pursues.

I was wondering, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. member for Hamilton Centre was going to make history for one of the major parties, because in our by-election which took place two years ago I had a very formidable opponent who was also a female. At that time she came very close to winning the election for another major party—the Liberal Party. Mrs. Newman, of course, was the selection of the Liberal Party in our last election in Eglinton. The Liberal Party had built its hopes on Mrs. Newman, who did an excellent job for the people of Toronto. She was a very able representative, having served well as a trustee, as an alderman and as a senior controller, and I congratulate the Liberals on their appointee in Eglinton.

The NDP selection for Eglinton was a man by the name of Tom Stevens, who had served in East York Collegiate for some 34 years as a teacher, a very suitable and a high calibre candidate for Eglinton.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): How did the hon. member happen to get elected?

Mr. Reilly: Well, we had an excellent organization, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): And lots of money.

Mr. Reilly: Yes, I would say that money did enter into every campaign in all sections of Ontario, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Sopha: And the hon. member had margarine, too.

Mr. Reilly: Yes, that was also helpful. I would say to the hon. member for Sudbury, that I do not think margarine did any harm.

And I would like to congratulate the people of Eglinton in the choice that they made.

Mr. Speaker, may I also welcome into this House the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop), who acquitted himself so well. We have made a number of firsts in the province of Ontario, and this certainly was one of them. Another first for the province of Ontario was the entrance of a Negro representative into this House. I sat here a day or two ago and listened to the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) telling us why he had selected the Liberal Party and its promising future. That brought back memories of two years ago when other Liberal members told us the same thing. Many of them, at the time of my by-election,

when I came in along with the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris), said on this side of the House: "Tell us what happened in the by-elections. Tell us how victorious you were." And several times they reminded us of what had happened during by-elections.

Now they are not talking about any by-elections—

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): There are no vacancies.

Mr. Reilly: They are not asking about the results of the general election on September 25. Mr. Speaker, when the hon. member for Etobicoke suggested that his hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) would do everything that was possible to help, I want to assure him that he has been doing everything possible to help the Liberal Party for 37 years. And may I say to you, sir, that the hon. member who represents the Liberal Party as their leader brings to this House a great deal of dignity. I admire his composure. I think, that what we like most about the hon. member for Grey South is the fact that he deals with the principles, the projects, the policies of government and refuses to engage in personalities.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Do not carry this too far!

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition has indicated to this House that we should give some thought to economy in government. This was when he was responding to the Speech from the Throne, saying that before adding taxes to the people of Ontario, that we should be thinking in terms of making sure that our own house is clean and clear.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Too late after you add them.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, what he says is true. I doubt if there is a business or an industry of any kind that could not improve upon its own methods and upon its own procedures. Certainly in a government like this, which has a series of Ministers and deputy Ministers, surely this is one of the things that we should think about. Perhaps every hon. Minister here should approach his deputy Minister, and every deputy Minister should approach senior officials in his department to see what could be done to improve the efficiency of our government. This is a natural thing in business and is, of course, necessary in government business.

But when the hon. leader of the Opposition was talking about 20 years in govern-

ment, I detected, Mr. Speaker, that he spoke in a derogatory manner as if it was a liability to be in government for 20 years. May I suggest to him it is a decided asset to be in government and to operate as we have done here for the past 20 years. And one does not judge, necessarily, a government by the length of time it has been in service. I am sure the hon. leader of the Opposition would hardly like for it to be said that because he has been 37 years here it is detrimental to the job that he is doing for Grey South.

On the contrary, I think he is doing an excellent job, and one does not judge it merely because he has been here for the longest number of years of any hon. member in this House. As a matter of fact, I would be inclined to agree with the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), who suggested that some recognition should be given to the hon. leader of the Opposition on his 40th year of service to this province. If a motion is in order, I would be glad to second it.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): That is real co-operation.

Mr. Reilly: We never know what the future brings, Mr. Speaker, but it was quite obvious that the people of Ontario were not swayed by extravagant claims or extravagant charges last September. Not only did they vote for the Progressive-Conservative government—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): A minority of them did.

Mr. Reilly: Not only did they vote and show their satisfaction, they did so with enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryden: A minority of them.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, I suppose I was never prouder of the hon. Prime Minister than I was on election night. You see, it would have been an opportunity, if he felt so inclined, perhaps to gloat; but he refused to do so. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the article that I read in the paper said: "I do not regard this as a personal victory, I do not regard this as a party victory, but I look upon this as an opportunity and a challenge to do even a better job for the citizens of Ontario and of Canada."

He was not, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): He made a poor start; nothing on the books yet.

Mr. Reilly: He was not, Mr. Speaker, speaking in terms of last year's accomplishments; but, as the Speech from the Throne

has already indicated, there are forty things on the books in preparation for tomorrow's goals. The hon. leader of the Opposition somewhat euphemistically and optimistically enunciated one of the tenets of the optimist's creed when he said, "We shall forget the mistakes of the past. We shall press on to the greater victories of the future."

In doing so, we will think in terms of what the record actually is. What is our record, Mr. Speaker?

An hon. member: Pretty poor.

Mr. Reilly: Check any department and the record is there.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, you bet it is!

Mr. Reilly: You bet!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reilly: About 20 years ago, Mr. Speaker, I understand that we gave some \$8 million in education grants.

Mr. Sopha: Well, are people better educated today because of the money?

Mr. Reilly: Twenty years later in 1963, Mr. Speaker, last year, we gave \$233 million in grants.

Mr. Sopha: Does that make them better educated?

Mr. Reilly: Twenty years ago, Mr. Speaker, I understand we gave some \$3 million to three universities, and last year something like about \$70 million to 16 universities.

Mr. Sopha: Fallacy, fallacy!

Mr. Reilly: In The Department of Lands and Forests, where we had some eight parks in 1943; we had some 85 parks in 1963.

Mr. Sopha: And a new Minister.

Mr. Bryden: If the hon. member is going to prove they are not as bad as the Liberals, we will agree with him.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Walker) has indicated that in the field of health, 20 years ago some \$12 million were spent. We in this government have spent some \$150 million in 1963 including Ontario Hospital Services Commission. It is not only a question of spending money, it is a question of what has been done with the money that has been spent.

Mr. Sopha: Right.

Mr. Reilly: During recent years, in the field of transport, The Motor Vehicles Claims Act, the former Unsatisfied Judgments Act has been introduced. In the field of labour, this government brought in The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, in 1944 and since 1944 it has been introducing a series of amendments and provisions for the betterment of the workers.

Mr. Bryden: Not for that Act.

Mr. Reilly: Well, sir, for a series of Acts. In 1960-61, The Human Rights Code was brought in for the betterment of the workers. I have a report here which indicates that we have spent something like five times the amount on welfare that was spent 20 years ago in 1943.

Mr. Sopha: Well, whose money is it? The hon. member keeps saying "we".

Mr. Reilly: This is part of our accomplishment. You are talking about our being in office for 20 years. Only one source of money is available and it is quite obvious that the money comes from the people.

An hon. member: Hear, hear! That is right.

Mr. Sopha: Including us.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reilly: This report, Mr. Speaker, from The Department of Public Welfare alone, indicates that in the past ten years there have been many notable advances in welfare legislation, both in progressive revision and updating of former measure.

Mr. Sopha: Oh, Leonard, you were better on margarine.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, in 1951, in co-operation with the federal government, Ontario passed the necessary enabling legislation and commenced to provide old age assistance to needy persons in the age range of 65 to 69 years of age inclusive. In 1952, the province of Ontario inaugurated a programme under its own auspices to provide allowances to disabled persons.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): That is when you said 401 was going to be completed.

Mr. Reilly: The first province in Canada to introduce such a measure, Mr. Speaker.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Reilly: And what about homes for the aged? Homes for the aged were practically unknown 20 to 30 years ago. Most of us kept our mothers and fathers in our own homes. Well, what is happening today? There has been a new and vigorous programme pressed forward in the construction of new homes and the modernizing of existing structures. Here is the record for a ten-year period: 26 new homes have been erected and 29 additions have been built.

Mr. Oliver: By whom?

Mr. Reilly: By your government. I am reading from the report of The Department—

Mr. Bryden: Everything is—

Mr. Reilly: — of Public Welfare, Mr. Speaker, and here it deals with rehabilitation services. In 1955 the Legislature gave approval to The Rehabilitation Services Act, the first province in Canada to have such legislation. The Children's Boarding Homes Act was introduced for the first time in 1957, to ensure safety of children boarded in private dwellings. The homemakers and nurses services, a programme that is unique in Canada, is now in effect in this province. It was brought into being in 1958 with the enactment of The Homemakers and Nurses Act.

Mr. Bryden: It is hardly a drop in the bucket in relation to the problem.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to you that there has been no complacency on the part of our government. Our government has made it a point to say that we are not prepared to rest on our laurels. Nor are we going to be arrogant. What we are going to do is continue to do the job that has been given to us as a responsible government.

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Money spenders!

Mr. Reilly: This is one reason why I suppose we have to think in terms, Mr. Speaker, of some of the money that is going to be spent from the standpoint of the medical health service. In this House a few days ago, I sat and listened to the very able hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), who told us some of the reasons why we should support the philosophy of the NDP as far as medical care is concerned. May I strongly suggest that I do not share the philosophy of the NDP on this, but I congratulate the hon. member on the presenta-

tion of his views. The hon. member for Scarborough West would lead us to believe that a government-controlled universal health scheme is widely accepted and that everybody is happy with the situation which exists in Britain today. Well, I received a letter from a friend of mine recently, a letter in which he sent me a clipping from the *News of the World*, November 24. In it, Kenneth Barrett, a director of the Hilton Bureau, answered some questions. It would appear by the tone of some of the questions and answers that everybody is not happy with—

Mr. Bryden: About 95 per cent of the people are, that is the point, there is always somebody—

Mr. Reilly: Granted that when people are sick they often become querulous, Mr. Speaker, and under the circumstances they send in questions. It is hard to satisfy them. No matter what kind of a government-sponsored scheme we have, we are still going to find that there are people who will find fault with it. Here is one question: "I called the doctor out late last night. When he left he told me he never wanted to see me again, and he was going to have our names struck off the list." He asked, "Can the doctor really insist?" And the answer is, if he tells you or the local executive council that he will not have your names on the list any longer, then they must remove them.

Mr. Sopha: Who was it calling him, Christine?

Mr. Bryden: Do you not want medical freedom?

Mr. Reilly: Another question reads: "I have been in hospital for some six weeks and cannot manage very well, from the standpoint of money. Now I am told that my benefit will shortly be reduced. Is this true?" Well, the answer is that it is assumed that it costs your wife less to keep while you are in the hospital, so the benefits are reduced.

Somebody else says, "I prefer to pay privately for medical treatment because I do not like being kept waiting and treated like a mere number." These are a series of questions and answers that would indicate to me, Mr. Speaker, that everybody is not happy with a universal health scheme as it is operated in Britain.

Mr. Sopha: I would say to the hon. member that I am due at Osgoode Hall, but this is so entertaining I cannot leave.

Mr. Reilly: May I say to the hon. member for Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, that I appreciate his indulgence.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reilly: But, Mr. Speaker, what was the situation as far as the health costs in Britain? They did not estimate the way the hon. leader of the NDP (Mr. MacDonald) did. It was not conjecture. It was actually decided that it was going to cost £170 million to operate this system. But what actually happened? Five years later, in 1960 to 1961, instead of £170 million, their cost was something like £809 million.

Mr. Gisborn: This is a real Tory argument.

Mr. Reilly: Five times as much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Bryden: How could the Tory government—

Mr. Reilly: Well, I am not saying there is anything wrong. I am merely establishing what happened, Mr. Speaker, from the standpoint of costs. What it costs today may not be what it costs a year from today.

Mr. Bryden: There was a Tory government in then; what did they do about it?

Mr. Reilly: Our Tory government right here, Mr. Speaker, has experienced a somewhat similar situation with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Dr. Urquhart, the former director of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, told us that the operating costs were something like 255 per cent of the original estimate. He went on to predict that it is going to be 355 per cent increase by 1965.

On the other hand we have people, hon. members of this House, who are saying, "Let us have more medical services. Let us even include drugs. Let us do something from the standpoint of the dental costs." And we even have an hon. member, the hon. member for Parkdale, who suggests that we provide income protection. Yes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would be inclined to think this is ideal, this is excellent, as long as the people are willing to pay for it.

Mr. Bryden: They are. They are willing to pay for some things.

Mr. Reilly: Perhaps the last thought, from the standpoint of income protection, was the best thought. Instead of just paying a medical man and a dentist, let us be in a position to pay everybody, pay the landlord,

pay for our rent, pay for our mortgage and pay for our food on our table. An income protection plan would enable us to pay everybody, in addition to the doctor and the dentist, but surely there is some responsibility for us as individuals to do it, and not let the government do it?

Mr. Bryden: When you are making \$70 a week it is not quite so easy.

Mr. Reilly: In a recent issue of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* I saw where there were a couple of surveys backing Medicare. In one of these it pointed out that there were 210 provincial residents affected, Mr. Speaker. I could tell you of a better survey that was taken throughout Ontario; and, in Eglinton riding alone, there were some 30,000 people or better who cast their votes, and less than 10 per cent of them cast their votes in favour of the NDP candidate who supported the Medicare programme. So I can only conclude that the people of Eglinton who are intelligent voters, are satisfied with the programme that was submitted to them at election.

Mr. Sopha: There is not enough evidence of that.

Mr. Reilly: As a matter of fact, at that time, Mr. Speaker, I made it a point to let the people of Eglinton know exactly what were issues and what were not. I even suggested to them that the main issue was the Medicare programme suggested by NDP people.

Mr. Sopha: I trust the hon. member will forgive me, but I have to leave.

Mr. Reilly: Do not run away.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): It is very good over here.

Mr. Reilly: Well, Mr. Speaker, it is within ten minutes of the hour and my audience, which was few to begin with, is dwindling.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): The Opposition perhaps are leaving, that is all.

Mr. Reilly: So I will switch to a subject that the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy) brought to the attention of this House. When he spoke here, Mr. Speaker, he suggested that some hon. members of the Opposition were smiling cynically during his presentation. He went on to talk about placing some kind of restrictions on pornographic literature, and stated that he was

opposed to the salacious literature that appears on the newstands.

Well, I want to tell the hon. member for Nipissing that we on the government side are vitally and genuinely concerned about salacious literature as it appears on our stands. Everyone here knows how easy it is for youngsters to form impressions, particularly during the plastic years of their lives; and children should be protected from unwarranted publicity which has a tendency to blur their moral standards.

I know that censorship is not a very popular word, but when undesirable influences come into our homes, and into the homes where we have growing children, we have no alternative but to guard against them. I think, Mr. Speaker, that we should urge our community leaders, our home and school directors, members of the clergy, and other interested officials, to stand up for stricter moral laws. It seems that loose sexual conduct no longer shocks or even disturbs us. In fact immoral citizens appear to receive extra publicity as if their actions were being condoned. No wonder our youngsters today have distorted values.

Within the last few days the local newspapers here carried headlines about visiting movie stars. Captions such as: "She's here!", "Look, dear, it's Rosie and Wally", "Time to hold hands and a drink", and other such headings were used to welcome an actor and an actress of doubtful moral standards.

Mr. Gisborn: They sure got the attention of the hon. member.

Mr. Reilly: And they should get the attention, Mr. Speaker, of every hon. member of this assembly. One would almost think, Mr. Speaker—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

The chair likes a little bit of levity as well as all the members in the House, but I respectfully suggest to you that if we are going to keep decorum and dignity in the House—which is as it should be—then the members will have to allow the member speaking to finish his speech without any further crossfire or interjections.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): That is a provocative subject.

Mr. Reilly: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. When you read headings of this nature, you would almost think an arrangement was made for a welcome of the Royal family particularly

on the basis of the amount of publicity that has been given by the press, and by radio, and by TV. And paradoxically enough, Mr. Speaker, these same media would be used to ostracize any hon. member in this assembly whose personal morals were not of the highest standard. It seems that family life is undergoing a strain these days, particularly when we read observations of a noted physician from San Francisco who says:

Many men not suitable for matrimony. For the normal husband to remain faithful to his wife is too much to expect, because monogamous marriage is a bizarre and unnatural state. Perhaps it is time, said Dr. Russell V. Lee during a symposium on family problems, to see if some other arrangement cannot be worked out.

Well, I should like, Mr. Speaker, to tell Dr. Lee that there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who still believe in the sanctity of the marriage vows. I should like to remind him what happens to a nation that ignores the fundamental laws of living.

I read recently that the divorce rate some years ago in the United States was one out of 33 marriages. In 1960, it was one out of every three marriages. Recently I read where 13 million out of the 45 million children do not live with both the parents in the United States.

The significance of sex morality was underlined by Dr. David Mace, in his book called, *Does Sex Morality Matter?*

He says that the relaxation of sexual restraints has always led to the downfall of civilization. Further, Mr. Speaker, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said, "The future belongs to the nations which are chaste". In last year's presidential address, the president of the British medical association spoke of the need for a more rigid examination of the moral character of those entering medical school. Also, Mr. Speaker, a senior professor at a medical dental school in Great Britain recently said:

If you use the yardstick of intellectual ability and technical skill, these students are the finest we ever had. If you use a moral yardstick, they are the worst we ever had.

Said Robert Moskin, an American writer, recently:

We are witnessing the death of the old morality. In our world of masses of people, jet age travel, nuclear power and fragmented families, conditions are changing so fast that the established moral guard lines have been yanked out from us.

I have talked about the achievements over the past 20 years, Mr. Speaker, and I have my eye on the clock so I will bear in mind the irrevocable law of the public speaker to make sure that he is finished on time, Mr. Speaker.

When we talk about what has been accomplished over the past 20 years, perhaps we should give some thought as to what are to be our moral standards of the next 20 years. If we want to do something about it, we had better do something about it soon.

Surely this is a current problem facing modern education? Perhaps the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), when he is studying revisions in curriculum for the secondary schools, might include some instruction about the importance of chastity previous to marriage and fidelity after marriage. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister, with his proposed select committee on the develop-

ment of youth opportunity, could study this problem, Mr. Speaker, with a view to avoiding the deterioration of moral principles.

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to advise the hon. members that on Monday we will carry on from the order paper and that any item on the order paper should be available for discussion by the House.

Hon. Mr. Cass moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.00 o'clock, p.m.

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, February 10, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the east gallery students from Alexander Muir Senior School, Toronto, and in the west gallery students from the Rockway Mennonite School, Kitchener.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves, seconded by Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways), first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): I might say, Mr. Speaker, that this is the second time this year we have brought in an amendment to The Department of Agriculture Act. It just reached our attention within the last few days that certain municipalities in northern Ontario, which have been paying a grant—as The Department of Agriculture pays a grant—to subsidize veterinary service in northern Ontario, found that there was no real basis under which they could pay it under the statutes. It came to our attention just recently, and so we are amending the Act to make it permissible for municipalities to pay grants to veterinarians, where our department may also subsidize the veterinarians in northern Ontario areas.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis). When will the brief presented to the hon. Minister last December, sir, by the Ontario Council of University

Faculty Associations be made available to the public and would the hon. Minister care to comment on the story by Hugh Munro in Saturday's *Globe and Mail* in respect to this brief?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, the brief that was prepared for presentation to the government of Ontario by the Ontario Council of University Faculty Associations will be discussed by the council with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and myself on Wednesday, February 19. As the brief was prepared by the Ontario Council of University Faculty Associations, it may be released at any time subject to the discretion of the council.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) which I submitted on Friday, but due to his absence on Friday morning, I withheld until today. Are the lists of the inquests and the jurors who served thereon in the Metropolitan Toronto area a matter of public record and, if so, where can they be secured?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, may I thank the hon. member for withholding this until today, because on Friday I joined with the great majority of the members of my profession at the annual meeting of the Ontario section of the Bar Association and hence was not in my seat until noon.

The answer to the question as posed by the hon. member for York South is no. But I would say this, that there is no statutory provision that lists of inquests and the jurors who serve thereon are matters of public record. This information, however, is available at the office of the Crown attorney in proper circumstances.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney General a supplementary question? What are proper circumstances?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, the proper circumstances undoubtedly and indubitably would be the circumstances surrounding each request. I would suggest that if there is

someone who wishes to have this list that he make inquiry in the proper office and in the proper manner, and if the circumstances are proper, the lists will be available.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day. The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), in a speech in this House Thursday, February 6, 1964, stated that Trenton Memorial Hospital board was "promised sufficient funds by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission to break the strike." Since I report to you and to the House for this commission, I must emphatically, and with all vigour, deny this allegation.

The hon. member also referred to this hospital as a "semi-public institution which is closely connected with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission." Again, Mr. Speaker, he is in error. Trenton Memorial Hospital is chartered under the laws of Ontario as a public general hospital. The property is vested in a legally constituted board of governors, and they are responsible for the operation of the hospital. Since it is a public hospital, it is approved for the treatment of patients insured under the Ontario Hospital Care Plan. This is the connection the Ontario Hospital Services Commission has with this hospital, as with all other public hospitals in the province. OHSC does not "run" the hospital, or direct it, or formulate its policies. It approves a budget that will be acceptable to OHSC.

Sir, to return to the statement implying that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission provided the board with funds to enable the breaking of a strike:

1. When the strike at this hospital was imminent, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission made certain by contact with the hospital that it had a satisfactory plan designed to permit the hospital to operate at its usual capacity, and to ensure that the necessary supplies would be available.

2. It was emphasized to the chairman of the board of the hospital that, in the event of a strike, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission's primary concern was for the care of the patients in the hospital, and to assure that the care was adequate, an inspector from OHSC was appointed. He visited the hospital on several occasions during the strike and brought back reports—all of which indicated that he was satisfied that adequate care was being given to the patients.

3. At the time the hospital went on strike on October 31, 1963, a total of 38 employees left their jobs in the hospital.

4. At this time, the hospital engaged replacements on a gradual basis. All of the staff engaged to fill the positions vacated by those who had gone on strike were paid on an hourly rate. The rates that were paid were practically equivalent to the salary ranges available in the hospital for full-time employees.

For example: The salary range for nursing aides in effect in 1963 was \$130 to \$170 per month. The nursing aides who were engaged were paid \$1 per hour. This would be the equivalent pay at the top of the range, but without any added perquisites. It was not possible to engage certified nursing assistants or the full complement of nursing aides, so that most of the nursing positions were filled by registered nurses, who were paid an hourly rate of \$1.75. At the time the strike commenced, the hospital was paying a basic salary for general duty nurses, of \$320 per month or \$1.88 per hour.

5. In conversation with the hospital, there is no accurate or easily accessible information available about the costs which were entailed in hiring this additional staff. But it is the opinion of the administrator, with which I concur, that very little, if any, additional salaries and wages were paid to those who were engaged to work in the hospital, over the salaries and wages that would have been paid to the employees who went on strike.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I wonder if the hon. Minister is in order in line with the ruling you made, sir, the other day, when the hon. Minister of Economics (Mr. Randall) stood on the floor before the orders of the day in a manner similar to the hon. Minister of Health, first to contradict a statement made by another speaker in the Throne Speech debate, but subsequently to elaborate on that substantially and to argue the point. It would be my opinion that the hon. Minister of Health, perhaps for the first three or four sentences, was in order, but I think as he has elaborated on this statement, that his remarks would much more properly be in order in the Throne Speech debate or in his estimates. This approach, Mr. Speaker, as we mentioned the other day, should not be allowed because it gives to hon. Cabinet Ministers an absolutely unfair advantage over all the other members of the House. And I would request you, sir, as you did the other day, to rule these remarks out of order.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, could I just comment on this point of order? I do not think it is an unfair

advantage and I would say that the Cabinet Ministers have a much larger responsibility to this House than have any other hon. members. If comments are made about the operation of various matters which are their responsibility and these comments are in error for whatever reason, then I think the hon. Cabinet Minister concerned owes it to this House and to the people of this province to make these statements.

I have watched this point of order building up since the Legislature opened, and of course all hon. members know that a member is restricted to one participation in the Throne Speech debate. To say that on this side of the House, sir, a Cabinet Minister is restricted to taking part in the Throne Speech debate to make his answers to questions such as this, is obviously ridiculous because the Throne Speech debate could have ended three days ago, and there really is no debate in which the answers could take place.

I would say the alternative, of course, would be if a Minister cannot produce the answers for the government in this House, which is a completely unthinkable thing, that the government of the province of Ontario is not permitted to answer allegations that are made about it in this House.

What would we do? Call a press conference an hour before the House opens and distribute the information in that fashion? Of course, we would not. We come here and we answer the allegations where we should answer them—in the House. And I think the public is certainly entitled to a great deal of detail in some of these matters.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I would like to add to this point of order. I want to show you, Mr. Speaker, just how complex this situation is. In the course of his remarks—and I just take one brief point to illustrate it—the hon. Minister of Health, Mr. Speaker, has stated that when the strike began the hospital management went out to get people to replace the strikers. The fact of the matter is that they had replaced them a week or two weeks before, in order to have a duplicate staff.

Mr. Speaker: The member will have to speak to the point of order and not get into the allegations or the reply by the Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, all I am suggesting is that the hon. Minister was getting into an argument and he was presenting facts which I am now suggesting are in error; just as the hon. Minister rose to say that the facts of the hon. member for Park-

dale were in error. So I am illustrating to you, Mr. Speaker, that if a member of the Cabinet is able to get up and in effect indulge in debate in disputing something that has been said on this side of the House, he has two opportunities to debate as compared with our one.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

It is my opinion that the Minister was quite in order in his remarks. He is responsible for the purview of his department, particularly with regard to allegations made regarding that department. The subject matter which he was giving to the House was in my opinion in that category and I have not found anything about his remarks as yet that would lead me to believe that he was making any kind of a political reply.

I am going to ask the House to allow the Minister to continue with his remarks and until he gets into a part that in my opinion becomes quite argumentative and political, then, and only at that time, shall I ask him to desist.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am sure, sir, with the association we have had over the last nine years you will never find me argumentative.

6. The strike was settled on February 5, 1964, and the hospital is now in the process of reinstating the former employees and discharging those who were engaged to take their places. This transition will take about a period of one week, so that all of the staff that was engaged at the time of the strike commenced will be out of the hospital by February 12 or 13.

7. In lieu of notice to those employees who were engaged at the time the strike commenced, the hospital has made them an accepted offer to pay to each, on the termination of their employment, severance pay equivalent to two weeks' salary plus two days' vacation pay for each month worked. This will work out to about seventeen days of pay for each employee.

This allowed for the immediate reinstatement of the former employees of the hospital.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, it can be seen that this in no way was promising or "giving funds to break a strike".

I repeat for emphasis, sir, that the sole concern of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is the maintenance and continuance of adequate patient care.

Mr. MacDonald: That is in error as well as argumentative.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Fifteenth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of listening to many of the new hon. members make their maiden speeches in the House and also some of the veterans do likewise. They have all, sir, congratulated you on your appointment and on the quiet and competent discharge of your duties, and, sir, I join them in this compliment.

As a new member, I am sure if we follow your advice we can in time make a more worthy contribution to the Legislature and the work in the days ahead.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to extend my congratulations to the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden), the Deputy Speaker, who I am sure will lighten your burdens in the future. We extend our congratulations to him and wish him all the best in his high office.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of newspaper controversy on various governments across Canada about the role of Opposition. I recall many years ago reading that the government was only as good as its Opposition, and I am quite sure that if Opposition is constructive that is exactly right.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am the elected representative of Don Mills and like some of my hon. colleagues I would like to say a few words about my constituency.

It is a new name, but it is an old name in the history of the city of Toronto. It was formerly the centre of the great riding of York East, and perhaps one of the most contentious points that I had to deal with during my election campaign was the change in the name. We found that most people certainly wanted to retain that great old name of York East. It is now the hub and the heart of East York and surrounded by the great ridings of Scarborough West, York Mills, Eglinton, York East and Woodbine.

The majority of our residents are home

owners and it is also one of the fastest growing areas for high-rise apartments. Many of our residents are employed in manufacturing and the service industries, and a great many are employed right in Don Mills where we have a very high proportion of the industry of Metro Toronto.

It is also serviced by the great arterial highways, such as the new Don Parkway, Eglinton, Lawrence, Leslie, Don Mills, Victoria Park, so you can get out and get in, in a hurry. And we have a few points of interest such as the Edwards Gardens which is described as a paradise of landscaping.

We have perhaps one of the most profitable shopping centres in all Ontario, that is Don Mills. We have the beautifully laid out, planned Victoria Village. We have the new and expanding Flemingdon Park. We have that great institution, Sunnybrook Hospital, and we have the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

Mr. Speaker, we are also very fortunate in Don Mills to be serviced by two of the most efficient municipal governments in Metro. In East York we are serviced by East York Council, under the reeveship of Miss True Davidson; and in North York under that aggressive, very efficient, reeve, Norm Goodhead.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is true of any candidate after election, if he goes into office, that when his term is through the least they can say of him is that he served his riding well; and that is all I hope to accomplish in my term of office, sir.

During the debate of the Throne Speech, many speakers took various parts of the speech and discussed it in great lengths, but I would particularly like to dwell on the economic side that was mentioned and perhaps for the time we would like to talk for a moment or two about automation.

We are now in the age of automation, as some have already suggested, and there is fear and there is confidence in technological changes by many people. But I think that fear and that confidence come from different points of view.

In Don Mills we have probably one of the finest electronic plants in North America and I refer to IBM. We know that since 1946 the electronic industry has grown to a tremendous proportion. In fact, if we look at the stock exchanges in North America, there are perhaps 200 or 300 electronic companies listed that were never heard of prior to the end of World War II. Twelve or 15 of these are employing hundreds of thousands of people in this new industry.

These companies, Mr. Speaker, have made breakthroughs into new avenues of industry, either as individuals or as research corporations, and they have literally revolutionized world industry; as great an impact, perhaps a greater impact, than that of the invention of the motor car. They say that Henry Ford with the Model T put the family on the road and that television put them back in the living room. I think we can also say that Henry Ford obsoleted the horse and buggy and the buggy whip manufacturers went out of business; but I am sure if those buggy whip manufacturers are making car aerials, they would make more in a day than their former companies made in a year insofar as buggy whips are concerned.

Now also, Mr. Speaker, the Wright brothers have put the people up in the air, and, as we know, as we travel across this world, electronics keep them there.

Last week, while we were talking in this House, a new satellite was launched to the moon from Cape Kennedy. I do not think anybody paid too much attention, except that the television equipment in the space ship did not operate, so we did not get a look at the moon as perhaps we would have this week in our national magazines had it worked. Scientists all over the world were watching for the cloud of dust when this satellite landed in what they call the Sea of Dust, which is supposed to be 400 miles wide, on the moon.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is possible that in the lives of the people in this room we will see human beings catapulted on to the moon.

The race for space control may change and will change the living habits of many thousands and thousands of people. We must not assume that while we are spending these great sums of money for space control, space research, that there are not some breakthroughs coming on new products. Out of the space obsolescence will come opportunities for new business.

Just two weeks ago I had that brought home very closely. I was invited to open a new plant in Niagara Falls, a little company called Duomac Industries. They had purchased from a large steel company down in the United States, a 65-ton monster for grinding titanium sheets, a metal which is no longer used in the space industry. But this chap who bought the machine found that he could grind stainless steel sheets that were not being made in this country and he bought the machine for \$80,000. He set it up and he is now replacing \$250,000 worth of imports that were formerly coming across

the border. He has started a whole new industry with a machine and with a process, Mr. Speaker, that was the result of obsolescence in the space industry.

In the past year or two a great number of our people have become alarmed by automation and many frightening statements have been made about its effect upon employment.

We might consider some of its benefits. I believe the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) would agree with me that the aim of employment is to provide us with as many comforts and as many of the good things in life as possible.

The Walter Reuther story as outlined by the hon. member for Scarborough West certainly indicated that perhaps both Mr. Reuther and the vice-president of the automobile company had missed the point entirely in the discussions about man against machines. It is obvious that one only has to try to purchase an automobile to find the wait for delivery is at least six weeks to two months, and we now have more two-car families in this country than one could have anticipated when Mr. Reuther, several years ago, visited this automated plant. Automation in this industry has certainly put the automobile within the reach of more pocketbooks than otherwise would have been possible.

Automation is providing our workers with assistance in production which we never dreamed of. We are not concerned that machines can now do many of the dreary tasks which formerly had to be performed by man. But, Mr. Speaker, we are vitally concerned with the channelling of the workers freed by these machines into useful occupations.

The late Albert Einstein, when being questioned on the contribution of men of science to the world as we know it today, was asked how come he got all these ideas. He said: Never lose that holy curiosity.

Mr. Speaker, shifting to automated processes is really a continuing change, brought on by curiosity, which has been underway since the industrial revolution. It provides a means of producing more goods with less effort and at less cost, enabling more people to possess them. It is only through such improvements that we can raise the living standards of ourselves and of those we consider our foreign customers and of the new emerging nations who are our new customers.

There is some difference in the speed of these changes now, as compared with the past, but it is the same change. We cannot

hold back the introduction of automation in order to maintain employment, regardless of temporary dislocation of our workers. In fact, with our main competitors moving ahead and adopting more efficient production methods, we cannot afford to delay by putting the brains of our scientists, engineers and industrialists in cold storage.

We have to keep our methods as efficient as those of any other industrial nation in the world. We have to sell our products in order to build up the demand for mass-produced goods. In the modern industrial world, the problems of productivity have been largely solved. Our problem, Mr. Speaker, is the distribution of these goods. We have to sell our commodities and for many of our expanding manufacturers the Canadian market is too small for optimal production; so we have to find buyers for our goods abroad, particularly in the United States where we have a large imbalance of trade.

Expansion of overall demand is the main problem to be overcome in our adjustment to technological change. There are, however, many others which are of great importance to us because they affect the lives and work of many millions of people. The changes brought about by automation are certainly much less widespread in periods of rapid economic growth than they are when the economy is not growing rapidly enough to absorb most of those people who are being displaced. However, even at peak periods, there are problems of skill obsolescence and the need for training workers whose jobs and occupations have been eliminated.

We are, in many ways, in a better position from this point of view than is United States' industry because of the smaller size of most of our manufacturing industries. We are not becoming automated so rapidly, and growing demand, along with normal retirements and job shifts, is taking care of a great deal of this technological displacement.

In the United States where there are geographic concentrations of enormous production facilities for specific industries, the problem, I submit, Mr. Speaker, is very serious as sudden technological changes produce blighted local areas. The problem then is not merely the retraining of workers for different jobs and different industries, but is also one of superfluous community capital and services as people move from one area to the other.

The hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) the other day pointed this out very clearly when he suggested that in Elliot Lake there had been a population of 30,000 most of whom had moved on to other jobs,

but there are still 9,000 people who certainly pose a very serious problem. Even at peak growth periods there are problems of skill obsolescence, as we have pointed out.

The size of American industry invites rapid introduction of automatic techniques. In Canada, most of our industries have not reached a size which makes total automation economical. It is, for the most part, being introduced in limited areas of our total production.

Automation itself has not created any blighted economic localities in Ontario, but shifts in demand and other factors have certainly produced some slow-growth areas. These we have been assisting with aid to regional industrial commissions, location of government activities, etc. In Ontario, however, the problem is more one of displaced workers and employment of younger workers.

The present programme of expansion of our technical and vocational training schools testifies to our interest and continuing concern in this field. The past three years have seen an outstanding expansion in technical and vocational training in this province, both in variety of courses given, and the facilities provided.

Our present school enrolment figures show that our programme is meeting with success. We have encouraged young people to continue in school to give them the broadest possible educational background, in order that they will be more flexible, and can adapt to changing working conditions more rapidly than their fathers.

We are also providing re-training programmes for the unemployed in co-operation with The Department of Labour. I do not want to dwell on the educational aspects of this Ontario government programme, as this can certainly be more clearly stated by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), but I felt that in discussing automation I could not let this pass unmentioned. Our new portable pensions legislation is an excellent means of making our labour force more flexible and able to move to new jobs more easily.

The problems of automation are brought into perspective at a time like the present, when the economic growth role is at a reasonable level. Unemployment, this past year in Ontario, has averaged only 3.8 per cent of the labour force, the lowest yearly average since 1957, when it was 3.4 per cent of the labour force. Last year brought a very substantial improvement in the employment situation in this province. Total employment increased by more than 60,000 and unemployment declined by about 10,000 on the average. This

has taken place, Mr. Speaker, in the most highly industrialized automated province in Canada.

Regardless of criticism that comes from many quarters, I like to suggest that the Ontario trade crusade efforts have been directed toward this goal. My predecessor in this Ministry (Mr. Macaulay) launched a trade crusade, and I feel the results to date have been most rewarding, even beyond our fondest expectations. I am therefore, sir, determined to carry on this programme and I feel the province can continue to make inroads into overseas markets at an ever-increasing rate.

If we are to gain the greatest possible advantages from modern industrial methods, we must be more outward looking. We must develop new trading patterns. The USSR, China and southeast Asia have enormous populations and are beginning to look for trade, as we have recently found out. Much of this trading is done, I suggest, sir, through monopolies, cartels and state trading centres. If we are to succeed, we must be prepared to do as the Romans do, by keeping an open mind and acting in accordance, and within the framework of international trade. We have much to learn.

The emerging nations of Africa are trying to catch up with the industrial nations and will need vast quantities of industrial goods. We, in this province and this country, cannot sit back in fear of automation. Neither can we hold back the clock by trying to halt the introduction of automation into every sector of our industrial life. We must make sure, however, that we obtain the promised benefits of automation. The best way to achieve this is to broaden the markets for our goods, and in return, increase the variety and quantity of goods and services we get from abroad in exchange.

Mr. Speaker, this has been referred to as the automation age, and I think we could also refer to it as the jet age. To those of us who have travelled around the world recently, we know that jets are travelling at over 600 miles an hour, and when we celebrate Canada's 100th birthday, they tell us that we will be flying in supersonic jets across the Atlantic at 2,000 miles an hour, or more. Today, this brings the world to our very doorstep. We no longer can ignore these nations that at one time seemed to be in the remote part of the world. They are right here, right next door, and they are trying today to seize, either by force or by negotiation, what they call their just right, independence.

In the Congo today, we are reading stories

of atrocities that I am sure will be soon settled. I talked to a friend of mine from Belgium not too long ago. He had a large business there, and at the bottom of his property was a ferry dock to which the ferry comes across a large lake about twice a month. The natives gathered there almost two weeks before the ferry arrived, and when he asked them what they were waiting for they said they were waiting for independence to arrive.

Mr. Speaker, these people need assistance and they can become users of the kind of goods that we produce. They may be ragged bands of warriors today but they can be civilized countries such as we already know in Ghana, Nigeria and many of those other African countries that we are doing business with. Times change very, very quickly for those of us who are interested in trade. Many of these nations have already called back British troops which we thought would be unheard of. They have asked them to come back and help with an orderly transfer of authority. This, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, is a good sign for this country and a good sign for this province.

The major problem that I see facing the western world today, is to capture the minds of men so that they can become customers of ours tomorrow. If we can not do this, some other ideology will. I was in Mexico in 1953 and 1954 and our American friends had huge posters all over the country selling democracy. The communist nations were in there handing out food and clothing to people who were starving, and I leave it to you to decide what kind of ideology they would accept. The United States is going to spend something like \$100 million in the Latin and South American countries in what is called the Alliance for Progress. I do not know, and I do not think anybody else knows, whether we are a little too late or not but certainly there is a big job to be done in these areas alone.

Mr. Speaker, what do these changing times mean to the province of Ontario? We have estimated that an average of 60,000 young people will come into the labour force each year for the next 10 years. The average annual increase in employment in Ontario between 1957 and 1962 was only 30,000. On the basis of economic studies, it was concluded that the most logical place where the additional new jobs could be found, would be through the expansion of the secondary manufacturing industry.

Employment in the resource sectors of the economy such as agriculture and mining has

been declining, and cannot be expected to provide any substantial increase in job opportunities in the very near future. Employment in government services has been one area of growing employment. But there are many reasons why we cannot look on government jobs as providing an answer to the employment situation.

A large proportion of the new jobs created in the last few years has been in personal and institutional services, such as trade and finance. The percentage of our labour force now employed in the service sector has almost reached that prevailing in the most mature industrial economies such as the United States. It is possible, therefore, that continued growth and employment opportunities in the services will not be as rapid as they have been in the immediate past.

Another problem of the service industries for new job opportunities is that most of our personal services are the low-wage and least productive sectors of the economy. We are not giving the economy much of a shot in the arm if a well-paid electrician is laid off and he takes up barbering.

If manufacturing is the area where government effort should be concentrated, then the question to be decided was, what means of encouraging increased output and employment could be implemented. It was felt that not too much could be done for our well-established, efficient, primary manufacturing industries such as pulp, paper, petroleum and metal refining. These industries are characterized by large international companies which have explored fully the research and export opportunities open to them.

I believe the real answer to our problems lies in our secondary manufacturing industries. Having been in the business of producing secondary manufactured goods most of my life, I know the opportunities existing in this field. One of the greatest requirements in Canada is that our secondary manufacturers become competitive internationally so that they can compete effectively in a world of lower tariff barriers, and derive economies in large-scale operations, which are denied to most industries in Canada producing only for the Canadian market.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, it should be remembered that up until the late 1950s it was very difficult for secondary manufacturers to make any appreciable impact in export markets. Import and exchange controls overseas, the high premium on the Canadian dollar, which ran as high as eight per cent, and other post-war restrictions prevented the entry of Canadian manufactured goods into many foreign

market places. But it did provide this province with tremendous opportunities for the sale of our raw materials, our primary products. History records that in this sector we were certainly alert to opportunity.

In the last three years conditions have changed remarkably. A great many Ontario manufacturers who had never before thought of exporting are now in a position to compete effectively, if they show initiative and drive. The Ontario government, through its trade crusade programme has been providing the necessary push. And I might say, Mr. Speaker, the federal government has done likewise.

So far results are most encouraging, and the exports of manufacturing products have increased each year for the last three years by an average annual increase of 22 per cent. Most of these goods were produced in the province of Ontario.

Recently some statistics were released covering just 18 items that we are now exporting in Canada. Of the 18, the increase in exports over the first 10 months of 1962 as against the first 10 months of 1963, was by a percentage rate from 26 per cent in some items to 294 on others. This increase in manufacturing activity has been the main factor behind our recent increases in employment. In 1963, the annual increase in employment reached 60,000 for the first time since the boom of 1955 and 1957. Many of the new jobs were created in manufacturing and a significant proportion of the remainder were jobs required to service manufacturing industries.

In December the seasonally adjusted employment rate was down to 3.3 per cent and employment was up by 80,000 over December, 1962. This is, I submit, Mr. Speaker, almost full employment. If we can keep the demand for our goods, both in Canada and abroad, at the high level it has reached in the last few months, we will be doing more to reduce unemployment in this country than through any other feasible measures I can think of. Perhaps we can even hope to offset Canada's imbalance of trade with the United States without threatening to take punitive measures against U.S. subsidiaries and discouraging further American investment capital in this country.

Mr. Speaker, we are the most highly industrialized province in Canada. We are a major source of raw materials. We are one of the largest suppliers of food. In other words, we are thrice blessed or thrice cursed, depending on what we do in the international card game on international trade. We in

Ontario cannot close our eyes to these great external forces that are of vital concern to Canada and Ontario in particular. We are the mighty muscle of Canada. Forty-five per cent of the federal income comes from this province, 45 per cent of the labour force is employed here, and 50 per cent of all the manufacturing output takes place in this province. To this end, Mr. Speaker, this government must continue to keep the forward outlook as exemplified in the many programmes and projects of the last two years under the dynamic leadership of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts).

It was my privilege to be associated with this government, and in particular with the former Minister of my department, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) as the first chairman of the Ontario Economic Council. And I say to you, as a man coming from industry, I realized the great opportunity there was in government service. Perhaps, sir, that is why I stand here today.

Much will be said before this session is over with regard to the merits of many government projects such as the Ontario Economic Council, the Conference of Women, the Automation Foundation, the Ontario Trade Crusade, trade missions, and the import replacement show. Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I would be excused by the hon. members of the Opposition if I emphasized at this time the prime importance of the Ontario Trade Crusade and the role it has played and will play in this world of tomorrow. All political parties have gone on record as indicating, if elected, they would propose similar programmes to achieve the same desired results.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot continue to finance our economy by borrowing on the hopeful earnings of the future. We must spend and tax only for the absolute necessities and remember government income is derived from two sources—personal income if the individual has a job, and corporation profits if those companies prosper. There is no other source; there is no magic as to the source of government funds. It does not have a money tree or a money orchard anywhere. It comes only from a dynamic expanding economy, the kind that we have in Ontario and will continue to have if we do not neglect our opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, this or any other government cannot guarantee full employment by forming committees, making speeches, writing briefs or even finding the financial means to provide for the social and welfare benefits we now enjoy, or others this government is

urged to embrace, unless we can consume in our domestic market all the products from our factories, use all our raw materials, consume all the food from our farms, and use the products from our research laboratories. If this is not possible to achieve in our domestic market, then it is obvious we have one or two courses open to us. We stop planting, we stop exploration, we stop manufacturing, we stop engineering, we stop researching and we stagnate. Or, Mr. Speaker, I suggest an alternative: we find new markets beyond our Canadian and provincial borders, and widen our sphere of influence in the unlimited markets of the world where millions of people are waiting to be told and sold. The things we take for granted today in this province of ours could be dire necessities of life in many other lands.

The latter is the course taken by this government not just a few days ago, not just before election time, but almost as soon as the present hon. Prime Minister took office. He gave to the province of Ontario the outward look to broaden this province's economy, to provide job opportunities, and to increase income for our people.

One of the vehicles used, and used successfully, is the Ontario Trade Crusade sales mission. We have had 18 to date and there are more and more to come. We do not claim it is the magic answer to Utopia. We do believe, however, it is the link to an expanding future for this province and its people. It is not so perfect that it cannot be improved, and as we gain international experience I am sure we will improve.

They say, Mr. Speaker, that selling is like shaving—if you do not do a little every day you soon become a bum. I would add to this, Mr. Speaker, by suggesting that if this province, through its sales efforts at home and abroad, is not successful, many, many people will be unemployed. Perhaps a good motto for all of us to adopt in this province would be: A sale a day means a job today. With almost full employment in this province, as I said—December unemployment at 3.3 per cent—this government is far from complacent. There are pockets of unemployment in every province and these must be attacked.

I have been in the U.K. and Europe on a number of occasions in the last four or five years, and I was never in any country where I was not almost offered the Crown jewels if I would build a factory. In these countries, where there was something like three or four jobs and only one person to take up the job, they wanted industry in there and we were offered all kinds of gimmicks to put

plants in Wales or Scotland and many areas where they talk about full employment.

The importance of sales beyond our borders cannot be stressed too often. If we want industrial growth in this province, if we are to attract new entrepreneurs and provide new job opportunities, this is the thing that we must do; sell more of our product out of this province and out of this country.

What kind of competition do we face? Today we have a surplus in our balance of trade with most countries, with the exception of the United States of America. In the U.S.A. we have a deficit of \$544 million; with the U.K. we have \$487 million credit; and with West Germany, Japan, Belgium, and so forth, we have huge credit balances in most of these countries. The countries that we do not have credit balances with are countries that only have raw materials to sell, and in those cases we have a deficit with them. Countries that we would consider as emerging nations, which are lacking, in the main, industrial might, have sold Canada more than we have bought from them, with but few exceptions. I suggest countries like the West Indies, South America, Brazil, the Middle East, and so forth.

A few weeks ago, we read that the president of Venezuela was a little miffed about Canada selling something to Cuba. He said: If you do not stop, I will cut you off. Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think you would get so mad at the cook that you stop eating; because we sold \$33,900,000 worth of goods to Venezuela last year, and we bought \$181,800,000. You cannot get too mad at a good customer. So I do not think we need to be worried about being cut off by Venezuela.

I want to point out to the hon. members that the winds have changed in the economic world and can have very grave consequences for this country, and particularly for this province, unless we establish ourselves as international traders par excellence. The United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan and Belgium are all highly industrialized. I just ask you, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. members of this House, to remember that these people have nothing else to sell but manufactured goods. They are hungry for markets as competition at home stiffens and there are signs of unemployment appearing.

Just a few weeks ago, a friend of mine who imported several hundred thousand dollars worth of Japanese machinery said: You know, you only bought \$92 million in Japan last year and they bought \$212 million from us, we should buy more goods. I suggested to

him that the only things that Japan had bought from us, and rightly so, was raw materials to keep their industries going and food to keep their people from going hungry. All they had to sell in return was manufactured goods. If we bought all the manufactured goods, as he suggested, there would be no need for him to bring in machinery to sell to manufacturers here, because we would not have to manufacture.

I suggest also, Mr. Speaker, in the U.K. and Belgium they cannot feed themselves and they have no raw materials, so they must sell manufactured goods. That is why again I say that if they buy from us, they must sell to us; and we must recognize that. If we in Ontario, sir, establish bridgeheads today, we gain a foothold for tomorrow in markets that can keep our factories, farms, forests and mines producing; or at least we have widened our scope. If competition forces us to retrench, better we do so from a large share of world market participation than from a small domestic market because we failed to visualize it could be affected by external forces.

What do we look for, Mr. Speaker, in the future? I say we look for countries with needers. In all my experience in business I have never sold a want a nickle's worth of anything. We have thousands of people who say, I want castles in Spain, I want a new car, I want to go here, I want to go there; but they usually never get around to doing anything about it. I have found in my sales experience that you waste your time with wanters, so you look for people who have a need.

Mr. Speaker, if we go down any skid row area in this North American continent we find those who have slipped down the ladder and they are looking for a handout. They usually try to sell you something that you have a need for—they know they will be successful—matches, hair pins, pipe cleaners, anything that you have a need for. As far down the ladder as these people have gone in our society, they know that you will buy a need.

Therefore I say that we must look for people with needs. Foreign markets have millions of needers, and I can speak from actual experience. We have to explore and exploit them.

This is no time to assume that we have the best mousetrap. It is often said that if you have a better mousetrap, people will beat a path to your door. I want to assure you they do not. You may find that these people who do not beat a path to your door, when you

go looking for them, are not even bothered with mice, so why would they want a mousetrap?

A few nights ago I had the privilege of speaking to the Ontario Research Sales Club. There were three young men on the panel that I had never met before. They had been on one of our trade missions and had been back to Europe a number of times. One, Mr. Speaker, was selling a very simple product, a name plate that you put on a glass door so you do not walk through it and get your throat cut. It says "push" or "pull". He was now selling those name plates in 12 different countries with different languages.

The other fellow was selling what is called materials handling equipment, and he was selling it in the United States. If ever there was taking coals to Newcastle, it is taking handling equipment to the United States. But he had found a plus. He had reduced 15 grease points on his equipment down to one by new design and new engineering.

The other chap was selling what we call heat exchangers. He said that when he went to Europe he was quite sure that they knew more about heat exchangers than we did in Canada. He was corresponding with a German company and when he got the letter it was always signed Herr Direktor. Now in Europe the director can be anybody. It can be the office boy. So he made a call on this chap and when he got off the train there was a beautiful Mercedes automobile with a liveried chauffeur waiting for him. When he got to the plant he found it was not a little two-by-four, it was a plant employing over 4,000 people and he found that Herr Direktor was the owner of the business. He met him at the front door, took him upstairs, sat him down in his office, poured him a glass of brandy, shoved a black cigar in his teeth, and said: Now, sell me!

Mr. Speaker, I submit to you that this is the kind of experience a lot of our Ontario manufacturers are getting, and enjoying; and I am sure they are cashing in on it.

These are but a few of the very great number of men who have widened their horizons, created job opportunities for others by their resourcefulness and selling ability, and expanded their businesses abroad so that they are not dependent solely on the domestic market. In other words, they have hedged for a rainy day.

We have a trade mission just returned from the West Indies. I took a couple of days off and met them down there and I find a number of things that appeal to me and I think would interest this House. Trinidad has a

population of 800,000 people. They have a population increase of three per cent per year and they have an unemployment rate of 20 per cent of the labour force who lack jobs and have no job opportunities. Yet they have one of the highest literacy ratings in the world.

More than 90 per cent of the population in that small country can read. All over the city of Port of Spain, there is a poster, a national flag and underneath it has three words: discipline, production, tolerance.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, more Canadians should visit and visualize the tremendous problems of these underdeveloped and overpopulated nations. These people are looking for Canadian know-how. They buy Canadian products and we need only cultivate this and help to achieve their aims for a better way of life for their people and we will build ourselves a tremendous market very close to home.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sure my hon. friends will realize by now I am a confirmed optimist, and they are right. I never sold a dollar's worth of merchandise in my life by crying on a prospect's shoulder, because I usually found he wanted to cry on mine. We are living in Utopia in this province and you can take my word for it, we will get very little sympathy from the world at large in asking others not to disrupt our cosy market, even though we are the world's largest importer of manufactured goods. We have no time to lose. It is said that the average salesman only sells three hours a day, the rest of the time he is coming and going. When we go into the international market, we do not even get three hours a day.

I am reminded of a story, Mr. Speaker, that drives home this point. It is of a young man who arrived back at the office on Saturday morning. The boss called him in, one of the old-fashioned types, and said, "Joe, you are not making enough calls. You are not going to be with us very long unless you double up." And the next week the kid came in, turned in his report, and he had averaged 64 calls a day. The boss called him in and said, "This is wonderful, it is tremendous. I knew you could do better." And the kid said, "Yes, I could have done better this week, only one customer stopped me and asked what I was selling."

We cannot run to Europe and visit 15 and 20 countries at a time within two or three weeks and do business. We have to take each country at a time and comb it thoroughly. We must make each call count. If we sell, as I have already said, we must be prepared to

buy. If we exchange our know-how for dollars, we can also trade a like commodity with every other country. We can bring new science, new skills and new trades to the province of Ontario. If we recognize that foreign markets like our own are changing as the restless sea, and move on to others as they open up, there is no limit to what we can do in export markets.

What are our chances for success? We have drawn on the know-how from the most powerful industrialized nation on earth, the United States. We have drawn engineering, designing, research. We are now trained to be more independent. Our apprenticeship days are over. Winston Churchill once said that if Hitler won we would face 1,000 years of darkness. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. members of this House that the formation of the European economic community of people who have warred for centuries indicates that they are looking for 1,000 years of sunlight. The market is wide open. There are 160 million people who want to live like us and want us to do business with them.

We also have in Europe the outer seven who are not into this community yet, but I am quite sure they will be very shortly. Then we will have 300 million people who want to do business with Canada.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The hon. Minister is an optimist.

Hon. Mr. Randall: I am a complete optimist, sir. And I would suggest this, that perhaps this has been missed. The United States has just made a drastic reduction in its armed forces. The Soviet Union has just done the same thing and all nations are following suit. Mr. Speaker, this suggests to me that the war of the future is going to be an economic war and they are recognizing it and they are getting ready for it. Surely, in a province of salesmen such as we have here, we should seize the opportunities offered in this European market and make the most of it.

We have been trained in one of the most competitive markets anywhere in the world. We have brought into this province \$236 of manufactured goods for every man, woman and child compared to \$18 in Japan, \$50 in the U.K. and \$52 in West Germany. It must be recognized that we are international traders in our own market and we know the meanings of export. To me, it is obvious that the world of industrialized nations, at least, recognizes the one unalterable fact that we can no longer anticipate a third world war and the war of the future will be economic. To those countries that will not participate

in this programme of looking for new markets, I say to you, sir, they will collapse and decay like the ancient countries of history.

We in Ontario have already given leadership in international trade and others are fast emulating our efforts. New tariff negotiations are imminent and Canada will have to bargain for the best deal. But to get, as I have said, we have to give. We are in a surplus supply position in almost every industrialized country. Booms and soft-sell days are over and are fast coming to an end. The hard-sell era is here.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Canada, and this province in particular, have always been prepared to accept challenge and opportunity and hard work and I am confident that this government, under the dynamic driving leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, working as a team with industry and labour, can prove not only with words, but with resourceful, determined action, that Ontario of the past, Ontario of the present and Ontario of the future can proudly claim to be a province of opportunity.

Mr. R. A. H. Taylor (Timiskaming): Mr. Speaker, may I add my congratulations to the many others you have received concerning your new office. The judgment you have shown in controlling the debates thus far has added a great deal of dignity to this House. I am sure your tenure of this office will be long remembered in this light.

Mr. Speaker, we in Canada sometimes feel that we are not being fairly treated by the country to the south of us. Some people say these neighbours of ours have exploited our natural resources to their own financial advantage. We are inclined to feel that not only do they not understand our growing problems—they have no interest in them.

We feel that they are interested in our future development only insofar as it might be beneficial to them.

They, in turn, wonder about us. They wonder why anyone would care to live in this wide-flung, sparsely settled country, so far from the main centres of trade and so-called culture. They wonder that we, with our limited commerce, should be so troublesome marketing our lumber and agricultural products. They are surprised that we might suggest that they change any of their trading arrangements to fit into our business pattern.

They are not, in reality, very interested in getting to know us any better or in trying to understand our problems.

Up to now I have been talking about two sections of our continent. The point I would

like to make is that unfortunately this condition has its parallel insofar as the two sections of our province are concerned.

We, in northern Ontario, feel, and with considerable justification, that the rest of the province does not understand, nor is it concerned with, our development problems. We feel that only insofar as our natural resources can produce immediate revenues is the province, as a whole, interested.

Those who live in southern Ontario, also are inclined to wonder about people who choose to live distant from the metropolitan and more populated centres. They are not particularly interested in the development of our agriculture or secondary industries except insofar as we may become a trading nuisance to their commerce.

We feel that the province listens with only one ear when northern problems are being discussed. The parallel of inter-country relationship and intra-provincial relationship is a very true one.

Why, then, should these feelings be otherwise? The development of Canada over the next 20 years will be most important to the United States. It will only be with American understanding and encouragement that Canada will develop to the point to enable our continent to continue to be the dominant factor in our ever-expanding world.

Again, in Ontario, it will only be by recognizing and understanding northern problems and encouraging northern development that our province will maintain its position as the leading province of our Dominion. Let us hope that this recognition does not come too late.

Today I do not propose to discuss the problems of all northern Ontario—only those directly related to the district of Timiskaming.

First, I must draw your attention to the seriousness of the problem of depleted mining municipalities. I intend to cover this subject more fully in the debate on this subject presently a resolution on the order paper.

Suffice it to say for the present that, unless some attention is given to this problem, the waste of existing assets will be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Kirkland Lake and Timmins will eventually follow the path now being trod by Elliot Lake and Matachewan. The neglect of this problem will also seriously cripple our agricultural industry, and any industry that depends on these mining centres for its markets.

In Timiskaming our agricultural development has been hampered through insufficient and inadequate drainage. Our heavy northern clay normally retains moisture to the detri-

ment of our crops. In order to help overcome this basic problem, the ARDA division of The Department of Agriculture has recently indicated that it is prepared to undertake an area survey to lay out a master drainage plan for this section. This step will be of material assistance in clarifying and simplifying our drainage requirements and will certainly add to the total agriculture production in Timiskaming.

To encourage the raising of beef cattle in this district, ARDA again has started a community pasture in the Earleton area. This, indeed, has been a major step forward. There are, however, still two additional requirements needed to get this project going. Both are related to finance.

First, some further latitude must be given by way of loans to the farmers for the purchase of cattle. Loans to northern farmers are presently limited by a valuation placed on their land somewhere around 50 per cent below that given to farmers in southern Ontario. To successfully move into the beef cattle business this disparity will have to be removed.

Second, the control of the quality of the beef produced is most important to the success of this new industry. I am hopeful that ARDA will be prepared to help in this direction by providing quality breeders to these community pastures on a fee basis which would eliminate the capital cost and the control problem for the individual farmer.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend from Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar), the future of dairying throughout northern Ontario is very limited. The shortage of consumers, sir, and the discrimination against northern farmers through existing legislation eliminates any possibility of competing on an equal basis with southern farmers.

In northeastern Ontario we are even further limited by our higher cost of seed, feed and fertilizer. The absence of lake freight to this area increases our costs by up to \$15.00 a ton. It takes a sturdy soul and hard work to struggle against these odds. The farmers of Timiskaming have continually fought an uphill battle. They have been so neglected in the past that they have come to expect that it will always be uphill. Even a little concern for their immediate problems would be widely appreciated by the farming population. It is for these reasons that ARDA's efforts get such a great reaction throughout the north. The results achieved will certainly minimize the costs involved.

Another sleeping giant is our northern water resources potential. To a province that

should be concerned with water conservation because of past mistakes this should be of major interest. Here, in the north country, is the solution to the water shortages that have developed to such serious proportions in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence waterway systems. Here is the means of replenishing and replacing the billions of gallons presently being diverted from these waterways by major American cities and our own industrial developments. Here is also the means of eliminating the expenditure of some \$40 million annually for American coal to produce electricity. In addition, it could bring the benefits of lake shipping and could open navigation to and from northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec. Here is the means of opening up and developing the hidden wealth of these areas.

The plan that has been evolved by a Sudbury engineer, Tom Kierans, promises to do all these things and more.

His proposal calls for the reversing of the Harricanaw River which now flows north into James Bay. Power stations would be used to force the river's water to back up until it reached the high point of land near Amos, Quebec. It would then naturally flow south into Lake Timiskaming where the flow would join the Ottawa river. It could then be channelled from the Ottawa River at Mattawa across to Lake Nipissing and from there down the French River to Lake Huron.

Mr. Speaker, here is a plan of vision. Here is a major development that could be accomplished with little, if any, capital investment by this province. The Americans need our water and are prepared to pay for it. All that is required is a show of interest by this government and by the other governments that would be involved. I therefore propose that this government set up a special committee to study the feasibility and the desirability from the standpoint of this province of putting this plan into effect. Such a committee might well be the lead for the most important step made by an Ontario government since it decided to build a railroad to penetrate its unknown northern resources in the early 1900s.

This brings us to one of our most continuing problems in northeastern Ontario. This is the problem with respect to the Ontario Northland Railway, Ontario's development road. The men who conceived the idea of a railway to northern Ontario at the turn of the century, with the purpose of opening up and developing the natural resources of this vast unknown area, were far-seeing men indeed. This purpose was crowned with success even before the railway was completed.

With the discovery of silver at Cobalt the new area was opened and development followed. The railway moved with this growth and branches were later extended to Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Noranda, Quebec.

Such was the railway's immediate and continuing success that even during the distressed 30s, it was the only railway throughout North America operating profitably. It has been profitable throughout most of its years of operation.

Somewhere in the early 1940s, however, the railway or the government seemed to lose sight of its original objectives. The area had been fairly well opened up by this time and a good portion of its apparent resources were being developed. At this point the Ontario Northland ceased to be a development road. It lost its interest in new development and settled back and became a plain railroad. Its prime purpose became one of making a profit on its operation and it let the north country look after itself. While the government still calls it the northern development road, it has become, in effect, simply a commercial railway.

As a result of this, even in terms of existing commerce, the railway has lost ground. Its lack of foresight in recognizing the changes taking place in transportation methods encouraged the growth of a number of individual trucking firms. Not appreciating that these truckers were performing services that were essential to the growth of the area, the railway attempted to fight this transition, rather than to move with it. It was only after watching and resisting the growth of these private truckers over a period of 15 to 20 years that the railway finally accepted the fact that long-distance trucking and the service that it could give was essential to the commercial interests of the area. Finally, in 1959, it purchased ownership of the Star Transfer Company of Timmins and this since has become an important part of both the railway's operations and revenues.

In the meantime, however, our Ontario Northland Railway had lost a lot of ground and considerable revenues. It had accepted the concept of a shrinking economy and set out to reduce its own cost. Its first steps were very timely and successful. It modernized its equipment from steam to diesel and effected considerable operating cost savings. Spurred on by this success, the railway has been thinking in terms of cost reduction regardless of the effect on its services or on the economy of the areas it covers.

The railway has failed to appreciate the necessity of developing new industry in the

north to offset the depressed mining conditions. The former period of growth has been reversed. Any new developments that have come about have merely lessened the impact of the closing of a great many mines throughout the area. Even the opening of the new Adams iron mine at Dane will not begin to equal the loss in employment presently in process in the Kirkland Lake area.

We, in the north, feel that it is time that the railroad got back into the development business. We feel that this government should restate its railway's objectives in this light. The railway requires a full-time director of development. This man's job would not be to merchandise railway services. It would rather be to seek out, encourage and directly assist the development of new secondary industry throughout the north. He would also promote and encourage outside industries to set up plants within this area.

A minimum annual budget should be set up by the railway for this purpose and to assure that this work will be continuously carried on. The director should, of course, work very closely with and receive the full support of the Ontario economic council in performing his duties.

The cost of such a project would be small in terms of the railway's annual budget. However, the returns could be very substantial. Every new industry would mean a potential customer and a direct return to the railway.

At this point we should go back to its original objectives. Is it the government's desire that the Ontario Northland Railway make good on its claims of being a development road? If such is the government's wish, should this not be spelled out in clear terms of reference to its railway commission? The commissioners would then direct the railway's policies in recognition of these responsibilities.

If the government is not prepared to do this, then let us stop calling the railway a development road and recognize it for what the government has allowed it to become—just another government department, primarily concerned with its own self-perpetuation.

The people from the north say it is time for the government to fish or cut bait. The railway's terms of reference should be clearly restated in terms of the situation that exists today. The original objective of northern development is even more essential now than it was in 1900. If new development needs to be subsidized, the commissioners should be so directed.

With respect to the commission itself, not since the death of the late Bob Herbert have the agricultural and industrial interests of

Timiskaming been properly represented on this board. There is no one presently on the board who is concerned or even familiar with this area, an area which has meant so much over the years to the railroad. Most of the commissioners presently on the board live outside of the area the railway serves. This lopsided condition should be corrected and members appointed who know the problems of the area and who are interested in seeing the area developed.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have today talked about four specific needs of north-eastern Ontario:

1. The problem of depleted mining municipalities;
2. The encouragement needed by our agricultural and beef cattle industry;
3. The need for a committee to study the Kierans plan and the development of our water resources;
4. The need for clarification as to the present terms of reference to the ONR commissioners. Is it or is it not to be a development road?

The people of the north wonder whether the government is still listening with one ear. They wonder whether it is really concerned with the development of the larger half of this province. It is for these reasons that I speak to the amendment, so ably proposed by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), with particular reference to the need for the recognition of the potential of, and a plan for, development of northern Ontario.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Mr. Speaker, the first words I would like to express as a baby member of this honourable House, are words of sincere thanks and appreciation for the courteous welcome that has been extended to me by all members of this House, regardless of their party affiliations.

I feel greatly honoured in having been given the privilege of representing Renfrew South in this Legislature. I do not mean to leave the impression that this honour was conferred upon me personally, but upon the grand old party of which I am a member. As most of the hon. members of this House are aware, Renfrew South as a riding is one of the most picturesque, colourful and historic ridings in this province. It has often sent great and colourful men to this Legislature.

Permit me briefly to mention some of its later contributions. When overseas with the Canadian infantry in June, 1945, I cast my first ballot. It was one that helped elect the late James Shannon Dempsey. Many of the

hon. members here knew him as a great and courageous man with a heart as warm as the Gulf Stream and as big as this province itself. He was responsible for many good things coming to Renfrew South in the way of highways, rural hydro, The Dempsey Act which gave the pine back to the farmers, and a score of other benefits.

After Mr. Dempsey's sudden passing in October, 1955, Renfrew South sent the late James Anthony Maloney as its representative to this Legislature. He was one of the most powerful and able members this assembly has ever seen, a member who could and would get things done. He was overpowering in debate and I am sure that the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) especially will never forget it. I am told that this House has never been quite the same since his sudden untimely passing in October, 1961. The Maloney family—James Anthony and his father before him, and other members of that family—have made great contributions to Renfrew South and to the political life of this province and country.

My predecessor, Leonard Quilty, served Renfrew South from January 18, 1962 until the election last September 25, when the majority of our people honoured me with the task.

When I look back on the contributions made to Renfrew South and this Legislature by men like James Shannon Dempsey and James Anthony Maloney, I realize full well that someone like myself, possessing limitations and inadequacies, will have to work tremendously hard to give Renfrew South the type of representation she deserves. Mr. Speaker, this I intend to do.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I, too, wish to congratulate you on your appointment as Speaker of this assembly. I am not going to enlarge on what the other hon. members have said with regard to the manner in which you conduct the affairs of this House. You have thus far done, and will do, a remarkable job. But this, Mr. Speaker, I expect of you, knowing that you come from eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley and you have already tattooed on you the stamp of quality.

The election last September 25, is now history. However, I would like to set the record straight on one or two things pertaining to that election. The hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume)—and I am sorry that he is not in his seat today—on or about March 16, 1962, stated in this House that my wife was the only Tory in Renfrew South. I would like to inform that hon. member that there were 889 more Tories in

Renfrew South last September 25 than there were Liberals. And furthermore, even if the off-and-on courtship that goes on between the Liberals and the New Democratic Party had blossomed into marriage before September 25, we would still have defeated their combined efforts by over 500 votes. I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if perhaps the hon. member for Essex North would wish to retract that statement he made at that time and substitute one to read something like this: "That my wife is not the only Tory in Renfrew South, but that she is the best Tory in Renfrew South."

Mr. Speaker, I do not for one moment claim credit for any recent election successes, because I had a lot going for me in that campaign. I had the best party, with the best platform, with the finest leader, and a great riding organization spurred on by thousands of wonderful people. And on top of all that, one wife and 13 children pulling for me.

I am not one to disregard the feelings of others. Sometimes I like to put myself in the other fellow's position. In this way, we get a broader view of the things that confront us. For instance, right now, if I were sitting in the seat of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), or if I were sitting in the seat of the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) or in the seats of any of their followers, I would be inclined to look across the floor of this House at the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and say to myself, "Is he not a tremendous leader? Does he not look disturbingly healthy and does he not look disturbingly able?"

Renfrew South is a large and great riding. It is bordered on the northeast by the Ottawa River, on the north by Renfrew North, on the west by the district of Nipissing and Algonquin Park, on the south by Hastings East and Lennox and Addington, and on the east by Lanark and Carleton—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Yakabuski: I am coming to that. And through its entire length flows the mighty Madawaska. On the Madawaska there are two Hydro storage dams, one at Bark Lake and the other at Palmer Rapids, and two power-generating stations, one at Stewartville and another at Barrett Chute. The Madawaska is capable of producing many thousands of additional kilowatts of power and I know that this government will take steps to see that that potential is further developed. I have in mind the doubling of

the capacity of the Barrett Chute plant at Calabogie and a new generating plant in the vicinity of Mountain Chute, in the Black Donald area. These undertakings are not only important in that they will add thousands of additional kilowatts to our power grid, but they will provide much needed employment in Renfrew South.

The population of Renfrew South is made up of many fine people. It was first settled by the Scots in McNab township, later by the Germans in the Eganville, Killaloe, and Palmer Rapids areas, the Irish in the Mount St. Patrick, Eganville, Killaloe and Barry's Bay areas, and the Polish in the Renfrew, Wilno and Barry's Bay areas also. There are also a goodly number of French people and people of other racial backgrounds in Renfrew South. We also have an Indian reservation at Golden Lake, inhabited by the descendants of the Algonquins. Truly, all these groups are fine people living in harmony and dedicated to the proposition that although they are proud of their ancestry and their own racial cultures, they are Canadians first and foremost.

The western and southern parts of our riding depend primarily on the lumbering and tourist industry, the central and eastern sections on agriculture. I might mention that fine beef raising is done in Gratton, Admaston, Horton and McNab townships. For years, until he became weary of hoeing, Mr. Arthur Budarick of Palmer Rapids, grew the world's finest potatoes, and only last year Mr. Bill Winters, who also grows tobacco in Horton township, was the world's rye king.

The towns of Renfrew and Arnprior, as well as being agricultural towns, have considerable manufacturing. To mention a few companies, there are Dominion Magnesium at Haleys, near Renfrew, the RCA-Victor plant in Renfrew, the Gillies Bros. lumber mill at Braeside—one of the largest and most modern on the continent—and the Kenwood mill at Arnprior, famous for its blankets and papermaking felt the world over.

Renfrew South can boast of possibly more miles of rural hydro lines than any riding of equal size in the province, thanks to this government. Our highways and municipal roads have been improving steadily since 1943 and I feel the hon. Minister (Mr. MacNaughton) will agree with me when I say that his office, Mr. Speaker, will give every consideration to an accelerated programme of highway building and municipal road improvement for Renfrew South in the coming years.

Before I close the page on the makeup of

Renfrew South, I would like to mention the Bonnechere River that flows thorough a considerable part of that riding and is famous for the Bonnechere Caves. We have a butter named after that river, and of course Bonnechere Manor, in Renfrew, a home for the aged. It is a fine home, one of the first of its kind in this province on which a large addition was recently opened and it now accommodates over 200 of our senior citizens. I need not mention that the provincial government is to be commended for the consideration it has shown to every age group in this province and Bonnechere Manor in Renfrew is a prime example of that consideration.

Many of the older hon. members of this House are familiar with the reference, the law of Killaloe, where if you are a naughty boy you will get your head soaked in Brennan's Creek. Killaloe is planning a new community centre and I want to wish them every success in their undertaking. I know that this government will be of assistance in bringing their project to a successful completion.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned our lumbering, agricultural and manufacturing industries. The lumbering industry has been hard hit by the new federal sales tax, western competition, mechanization and automation, not to mention dwindling stands of timber which are great distances from mills and not easily accessible. Our agricultural industry, although sound and stable, has been transformed from a series of small farms to fewer and fully mechanized operations. Our manufacturing industries in many cases are hard pressed, and as an example I use our fading textile industry.

The town of Renfrew has been one of the most hard hit areas. Renfrew's population has decreased by 60 in the past year and when you consider the newborn, you can make that figure 200. Our junior government in Ottawa has stubbornly refused to recognize it as a depressed area, as it has other areas which are in no particular need, such as the atomic town of Deep River in the north country.

Mr. Speaker, I did not want to refer to the government in Ottawa as our junior government, because I realize that the government in Ottawa is really our senior government. What I meant to say is that it is a junior government by way of performance.

Mr. Speaker, just as the winds of change have been blowing across the continents of Asia and Africa for the past two decades, so too are the winds of change blowing across some of the rural parts of this province. No

longer are we content to see our people move to more densely populated areas in search of employment. No longer are we content to see our raw materials and power used for manufacturing in other centres. No longer are we content to see our finest agricultural land, the bread basket of this province, eaten up by new manufacturing sites around Metro and Hamilton. And no longer are we content to see this province jeopardize its long-range future by concentrating all its manufacturing in the southern area. For half a century, yes, for far too long, has the Ottawa Valley and places like Calabogie, Eganville, Killaloe and the Barry's Bay areas been supplying the men and women who helped build the Ontario north and who helped make Kitchener, Waterloo and Metro the places they are today.

We are living in the age of the atom and I submit to the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) that his department should plan accordingly or this generation could be judged very harshly by succeeding generations. I do not want to seem pessimistic or be a purveyor of doom, but let us be realistic. This giant, this industrial complex, could be wiped out in one stroke, and with it perhaps 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 lives.

What is the alternative? Decentralization of industry, with industrial planning to suit the age in which we live.

We in the have-not areas of this province are not begging, we are not looking for something for nothing, but we are in need of incentives and assistance whereby we can help ourselves. Some of these incentives could be in the form of designated areas where fixed assessments, tax incentive plans and subsidized low-cost power would be available.

I am no disciple of Judy LaMarsh, and in the light of what Graham Towers had to say the other day about the proposed Canada pension plan, it is becoming increasingly evident to all that our hon. Prime Minister is to be commended on the stand he has taken so far with regard to that plan.

I note with interest a rumour in the press recently stating that Elliot Lake could possibly be the headquarters for that plan should it come into being. Whether the plan has merit or not, I like the idea of the headquarters being located in an area that is in need of assistance and I might say to the hon. Prime Minister that when our own provincial medical plan is ready to put into operation, that we have many ideal locations in Renfrew South for a headquarters for

such a plan. Places like Calabogie, Eganville, Killaloe are ideal places, but I could think of dozens more.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I was interested the other day in the reasons the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) gave as to why he had become a member of the Liberal Party. I want to say that I am not a pre-natal Tory, but that at heart I have been a member of the Conservative Party since early school days, because it was then that I learned that ours is a party of builders. Since Confederation and before, our party has advocated those projects and other things that have made our nation great. Since taking office in 1943 this party has proven that it is the party that is good for Ontario, and time after time the electorate have agreed.

That is why, as I look across the floor of this House and see our great hon. Prime Minister and the other hon. Ministers of the Crown, I am sure the affairs of this province are in good hands. I do not deny that we have problems and they are many, but with men of their wisdom, their vision and understanding, I am sure that most of them will find a solution.

Thank you.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, last night I watched a television show where the people seemed to be quite crazy about the programme — the young people anyway—and on it were the Beatles. I was just wondering, if I had the Beatles here today whether we could not attract some of these Cabinet Ministers to take their seats in this chamber and also some of the hon. members, because truly I have felt at times that some of the remarks made by the hon. members in this House fell on just a few interested people.

However, Mr. Speaker, before congratulating you on your appointment, I want to hasten to congratulate the new Progressive-Conservative members of this Legislature who have participated in the Throne Speech debate for the very effective way they have presented their maiden addresses in this House.

Unlike what I have heard in the past, the flowery description of the accomplishment of the government has been put aside for more serious recommendations which this government should adopt to make this a better and a greater province of Ontario. And this is how it should be. We are legislators who have a great task ahead. What happens today and tomorrow is what counts. Our plans should be focused on that alone.

However, Mr. Speaker, the present government does not adopt this concept. At least the Speech from the Throne read by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor on January 15 did not show this, not to my estimation and the estimation of many others. In fact, the editorials that I have read in several newspapers were of the view that this government praised itself for a job well done in the past and that they were satisfied with this.

There is also, Mr. Speaker, a complete new observation which I detected in this year's Speech from the Throne. The great majority of the areas which elected members in the Opposition were left out of the proposed programme of the government. In fact, I could go on to point out where the Opposition were elected, in the Speech from the Throne these sections were omitted. It was only a few places here and there where the government has brought in some programmes that it intends to do for those areas.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, it leads me to ask this question: Is a riding or an area that opposes the government in the selection of their members to be penalized for the expression of their democratic rights? Is this government going to be a government representing all the people of Ontario or only a certain party?

I have conclusive arguments to present to this House this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, to substantiate my statements of promises made in this House last spring concerning the area where I come from and which were repeated by Cabinet Ministers who visited our area during the election campaign. Their views today have changed. The promises made have been forgotten. Mr. Speaker, I have before me *Hansard* No. 72 of Monday, April 1, 1963.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): April Fool's Day.

Mr. Belanger: That is right, it was an April Fool. And what has happened since then I would say certainly shows this.

I am reading here, Mr. Speaker, after addressing the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), I had asked him a question and after his answer, I said:

Thank you, Mr. Minister.

My second question: I think that you are aware that last year the department started the reconstruction of Highway No. 18 from Amherstburg. I know that on the estimates of this year there is not very much to be added onto it. But I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that it is the intention of the department to carry

this through and that we shall not have to wait, say, five or six years before it is completed because you have a drainage problem on that highway and also a very bad condition at Turkey Creek bridge. The hon. Minister is very familiar with the situation. I think you were around the neighbourhood last summer and I would say to you that the people would certainly like to get some date from the department when this is going to be continued.

This is the answer of the hon. Minister:

Well, Mr. Chairman, with respect to this section of Highway 18, let me say to the hon. member that originally, as we contemplated our programme several months ago, it was felt that it would be adequate if we provided for resurfacing only, a surface treatment. Subsequently, as we got into the programme it was then concluded that a complete job of reconstruction should be done, that the base was not adequate and that a resurfacing project there would only be of a temporary nature and a stopgap remedy. Coincidental with that it was recognized that we had to deal with, as I see here on a programme, a New York Central overhead half a mile north of Amherstburg and then there is the Wigle Creek bridge 1.2 miles west of Highway 18A at Kingsville. This is the schedule for this year.

With respect to the Turkey Creek bridge, I might say to the hon. member that this was at one time on the programme. It was on the programme up to a matter of just a few short weeks ago. We were obliged to take it off because my engineers informed me that they were not satisfied with the design. I am told that it is a rather tricky piece of design. It is not a straightforward bridge, there are certain angles associated with it. They were not satisfied with the design so they took it off as recently as just a few days following a discussion with the hon. member.

(Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.)

I approached our planning and design branch, the director of planning and design, and the planning engineer and I am assured to the greatest extent possible they will proceed with this redesign. If it is possible to get it in as an addendum to the 1963 programme, it will go on. If not, I can assure that this redesign work will go on and will be done in 1964. This is the reason it was left off. I indicated that to the hon. member some time ago that it was

a surprise to me that it had to be left off, that it had not been left on, but that is the reason for it.

Mr. Belanger: Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this very much indeed and I know that the people will be very happy to hear this. I think that I have had some discussion not only with you but also with the previous Minister about Highway 18 through the town of Ojibway. I think that you are aware of the developments that are going to take place in the town of Ojibway this year and that definitely some reconstruction will have to be done. At least, if you intend to do this just piecemeal, you are going to have to do some resurfacing or some mending this year because it will not be able to carry the traffic that is going to go there this year. Therefore, I would say that that should be taken care of in the very near future.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Chairman, I can only assure the hon. member that the required maintenance indicated in this section will be carried out. If it is not a programme for this year, I will have a personal look at the thing with respect to the future. But certainly, to the extent that it requires any maintenance, I can assure him that this will be taken care of.

You can see from this that the department was going to reconstruct Turkey Creek bridge in 1963, and that if it was impossible in 1963, it would be done in 1964.

An hon. member: For sure.

Mr. Belanger: On October 5, 1963, after the last election, I sent the following letter to the hon. Minister concerning this bridge.

An hon. member: We will talk turkey now!

Mr. Belanger: This is dated October 5:

Honourable C. S. MacNaughton,
Minister of Highways,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Charlie:

Let me first congratulate you for your success in the recent Ontario election. Now that you and I have been re-elected and you are still at the same post let us put the election behind us and continue serving the people of Ontario as we are voted in to do.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Belanger: The letter continues:

I want to thank the department for the installation of the traffic signal at the corner of Huron line, that is Highway 3 and Grand Marais Road.

It went into operation around August 5, as your regional office had told me would be done. We do appreciate this and it will eliminate a great hazard at this intersection.

Now if you will recall during the estimates of your department last spring, I asked you what would be done with Turkey Creek bridge at the entrance to LaSalle on Number 18 highway.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belanger: This is to you maybe something very funny indeed, but to the people of that area this is a very important bridge. This is the bridge that leads to Essex South—

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Another hon. member: The bridge of sighs now.

Mr. Belanger: The letter continues:

At that time you told me that you had it set for the 1963 budget but due to the change in plans it had to be relocated, but that you would do your best to have it done this year. May I please ask you if you have any further information on this, and when you think the department will start on the project?

On October 23 I received this reply from the hon. Minister:

Mr. Maurice L. Belanger, MPP,
470 Randolph Ave.,
Windsor, Ontario.

Dear Maurice:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of October 5, 1963, and thank you for your very good wishes on my re-election. Let me also congratulate you and wish you every success.

Regarding the Turkey Creek bridge on Highway 18, and the traffic study at the intersection of Third Concession Road and Highway 3B, I wish to advise that due to additional commitments for priority highway construction projects which had been made this year, a number of projects which had been delayed for various technical and property acquisition reasons have had to be deferred on our programme so as to keep our expenditures within our projects.

For the above reason the Turkey Creek bridge, which still has some involved technical and property acquisition problems, has been deferred on our programme for construction to 1965.

Nineteen sixty-five! And after the promises that I received right here that it would be done in 1963, and if not in 1963, at least in 1964. Now, this is what I get. After the election!

An hon. member: You cannot believe a word they say.

Another hon. member: Perhaps they figure on waiting until 1967. They are squirming, Charlie.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The turkey is in the creek.

Mr. Belanger: Let me read also, Mr. Speaker, from a photostatic copy of a letter which the hon. Minister had the kindness to send me—

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): I am going to quit writing you letters!

Mr. Belanger:—from the president of the Sandwich West Chamber of Commerce—

An hon. member: He would be better to phone the guy.

Another hon. member: He should either quit writing letters or live up to them; one of the two.

Mr. Belanger:—dated November 13, and this is addressed to the hon. Minister.

Dear Mr. MacNaughton:

For the past several years the Sandwich West Chamber of Commerce, formerly the LaSalle Chamber of Commerce, has repeatedly brought to the attention of the Minister of Highways for the province of Ontario, the deplorable condition of Highway 18 which runs through the township of Sandwich West. All of our correspondence about that brought promises, promises and promises, but unfortunately the reconstruction of Highway 18 has not yet started.

You, sir, I know, are well aware of the dangerous condition of the existing bridge at Turkey Creek and the extremely poor drainage along Highway 18 running through the township.

The Sandwich West Chamber of Com-

merce firmly believes these existing conditions are holding back the growth of this community. We are convinced that as soon as these conditions are corrected a dynamic future awaits this area. We therefore beg of you, sir, to give consideration to redevelopment of this section of Highway 18, and that work be immediately started.

We thank you for your consideration and look forward to an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Sandwich West Chamber of Commerce
(signed) Leo J. Belanger, president.

And I may say that he is no relative of mine, but he is an acquaintance. This I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the people of that area are quite concerned in that they are asking The Department of Highways to live up to the promises that they have made.

An hon. member: It is only fair and right.

Mr. Belanger: I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, is it any wonder that I have some sort of a doubt about this government not penalizing an area that votes against the government? During the election campaign, no fewer than ten Cabinet Ministers came to the area to make appeals in support of the government. Some promised great things for the Windsor area. I do not see him in his seat now, but the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) promised that the government would acquire Peche Island, which is an island in the Detroit River, and develop it as a provincial park. That was a promise. The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests promised us that.

Today, these plans have been changed and what they have offered the city of Windsor is that if Windsor and the surrounding municipalities wish to acquire this island, they will give them a grant of \$50,000, just the same as any municipality that wants to develop a park. Great promises before the election, but after the election, it is not the same thing.

The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) has made many visits to Windsor, and I may say that we like to see him there because I know that he has very close ties there. I may say that some seven or eight years ago we were honoured to have the province establish the Western Institute of Technology, and the building it got from the city of Windsor was an old school, mind you, that had been condemned. The city of Windsor let this to The Department of Education for \$1 a year. It has been in that same building

ever since, and because of the increase in the enrolment, it has put hut after hut around this building. It is right in the downtown area. It is poor advertising for this great province, which prides itself in the development of education. I want to say that on one of the visits he made to Windsor, he did promise the citizens of Windsor that there would be a new institute of technology in the city of Windsor. Still, in the Speech from the Throne, no mention was made of this.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), oh yes, he came into the city of Windsor. I want to say to the hon. Minister that after attending a meeting last week, where some of his own hon. members turned against him; the way he carried on that meeting, Mr. Speaker, was deplorable. Certainly the way they were trying to get some information from him and he was determined that he was going to get his piece of legislation through and his own hon. members were asking him questions; and the way he answered was deplorable indeed.

He came into the city of Windsor and we asked him when The Ontario Minimum Wage Act would be extended from the golden horseshoe to the city of Windsor. He promised it to them soon and still nothing has taken place.

Then there was one man that I thought was rather supreme in the administration of justice in this province, but I have found out that there is somebody in this province already that can tell the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass): This is what I am going to do and this is what you are going to accept.

I am speaking of the former chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, and we all know that the former chairman of this commission and the hon. Attorney General do differ on certain points. But we in the city of Windsor do not want to be the victims of that. Because of the fact that this former chairman says he is going to do as he pleases, he established himself—after resigning his post—in the city of Windsor again.

In the city of Windsor we have two new judges that were appointed by the federal government very recently, and then because of these appointments there were appointments to the police commissions here and there, and these appointments to the police commissions are made by the hon. Attorney General. We feel that the man who should have been appointed to the police commission in the city of Windsor should have been the senior county judge of the county of Essex. Such was not the case. It was the

former chairman of the Ontario Police Commission that was appointed to that and the new senior county judge had to take a position on one of the suburban police commissions—Sandwich West. I think that this was an insult to our senior county judge.

I could go on, Mr. Speaker, relating some incidents and comments made by some of the hon. Ministers. The former Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Macaulay) certainly made some grand promises to the people of Windsor when he was there. The hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Auld), the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett)—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Tell us about the dinosaurs.

Mr. Belanger: —and then the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts). I want to say just this, Mr. Speaker, that I want to relate a little *faux pas* that the hon. Prime Minister made in the city of Windsor when he came there on one occasion. We have what we call the Greater Windsor Foundation in the city of Windsor which has done a tremendous amount of work to bring up the city of Windsor to the standard that we enjoy today. They raised some \$40,000 to erect a sign on a building eight storeys high which overlooks Detroit and it appeals to the people of Detroit to visit, shop, save in the city of Windsor. The sign is several feet high and can be seen from miles away.

At this gathering, there must have been some 700 guests or so. When the hon. Prime Minister was speaking he referred to the city of Detroit as the capital of Michigan. Really and truly, the murmur that went on in that hall afterwards was certainly something. That was certainly a *faux pas* made by the hon. Prime Minister.

Sometimes I have felt that I should have said this in the past, but I am going to say it now, that if you have the representation for the county of Essex that we have today, and mind you we are very proud there are four Liberal members there, that you yourself on that side of the House are to blame to a great extent.

Now let me say the reason why, I am going to be honest and sincere about this thing. Previous to the election of 1959, the riding that I represent had a Cabinet Minister. Then came the northern Ontario gas scandal and the Cabinet Minister, for his participation in this, was fired from his post. He did retain his seat, however. In fact, he was the government's candidate in the 1959 election. I had served on the city council

of the city of Windsor and I was known also—

Mr. Troy: No natural gas there!

Mr. Belanger: I recall that the previous Prime Minister, the Honourable Leslie Frost came to visit Windsor during the campaign and he had his picture taken with this former Cabinet Minister and the caption under the picture was this: "This is my man." I want to say that the people of Windsor are intelligent people, they take their politics seriously. How could they accept this statement from the former Prime Minister that this was his man, when just a few months previous to that he had fired him from the Cabinet?

Mr. MacDonald: Oh no, he just resigned.

Mr. Belanger: I recall that my hon. colleague from Essex North (Mr. Reaume) did tell the hon. members of this House previous to that election that he would be back after the election of 1959 and that he would bring two other members with him. He kept his promise.

An hon. member: Right!

Mr. Belanger: Now this year the whole county of Essex is solid Liberal—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belanger: —and I want to say that in spite of all the money that the hon. members opposite poured into the county to retrieve seats, they were unsuccessful. The people of Windsor were not going to be fooled—nor the people of that county. They were not to be bought. Hard work, organization, devoted workers, and, I want to say, superior candidates did the trick.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Another hon. member: Grand optimists, we are.

Mr. MacDonald: The Beatles have nothing on this.

Mr. Belanger: Mr. Speaker, I want to say in spite of what has been said by outside newspapers, especially in the city of Toronto, and the gloomy picture painted by those outside of Windsor about this great, friendly, courageous industrial municipality—Windsor is going ahead today.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Right.

Mr. Belanger: I invite the hon. members of this House to visit Windsor, see the new city hall—

An hon. member: They will come around in the next election.

Mr. Belanger: —the Cleary Auditorium and Convention Centre, the redevelopment area, the ever-expanding University of Windsor and our homes for senior citizens, our expanding townships, our numerous diversified industries, our several new shopping plazas. I can go on and on.

The government says, done here, and done there—they are not the only ones who can spread that stuff around.

Several hon. members: Done!

Mr. Belanger: But what I am saying is the truth. Not done like the hon. members opposite said, when it was not.

Mr. MacDonald: A Liberal talking to a Tory.

Mr. Belanger: The high rise apartments downtown on the river front, the new court house!

(Mr. Speaker resumes the chair.)

Yes, Mr. Speaker, today there is a new Windsor. And how was this accomplished? By people who were determined to go ahead and not say die. Oh, we still have unemployment, but we have made progress.

Would you believe that our welfare costs—which by the way is quite a saving to the province of Ontario, because the government pays 80 per cent of that cost—had dropped close to \$300,000 by the end of November and I know by the time the December 31 figures are out it will be larger than that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this: that we are appreciative of some of the things that we have received from this government in the past. If I have left the impression that the government has not helped us in the past, I do not want to leave that.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Some of us got that impression.

Mr. MacDonald: —being on both sides of the issue.

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Just coincidental.

Mr. Belanger: Now, just a minute, just a minute now. It is not just coincidental. Some of the things were deserved and they were coming to us, and the government had to take a hand into it.

An hon. member: It was the taxpayers' money, too.

Another hon. member: Sure!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belanger: I want to say a lot can be done by this government for Windsor. What we do hope, Mr. Speaker, is that because we are 100 per cent Liberal in Essex county, that we will still be considered as part and parcel of Ontario and that we will continue to enjoy harmonious relationship with this government.

Now that I have covered some of the local problems, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the government certain points that I feel would be beneficial for the general good of this province.

In the Speech from the Throne I was interested in the decision of the government to establish a select committee of the Legislature to be set up to study the whole question of greater youth participation in every sphere of community life, and the place and problems of young people in a modern technological society.

Last year when I made some comments during the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions, I suggested the formation of a youth ministry which would be devoted to youth in all its aspects, except education. The establishment of this select committee is a step in the right direction. I would like to suggest that one of their first points of study would be to recommend that Ontario training schools for both boys and girls be placed under a different department than Reform Institutions.

I do not know how many of the hon. members have visited some of these training schools. They will find there boys and girls ranging from nine to 16 years of age who have been committed to these schools—mind you, they are called schools and properly so, for they receive an education while there as well as being rehabilitated. Yet we place them under a department which has control over reform schools and jails.

You do not treat kids from nine to 16 the same as hardened adult criminals, derelicts, dope fiends and others. These training schools for juveniles should be either under The De-

partment of Public Welfare or Health or Municipal Affairs. I would not place them under The Department of Education, because there would be resentment from other sources there. But surely let us take it away from The Department of Reform Institutions.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), in his participation in reply to the Speech from the Throne, suggested to this government that it was high time it should start to practise economy in its administration. This was also emphasized by my colleague, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher). I want to subscribe to this policy.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, this government cannot continue to mislead the people of this province by their interpretation that everything is fine in Ontario, that there is prosperity, that the debt is being reduced. I would like to read to you excerpts from an article written by Mr. Don O'Hearn which appeared in the Windsor *Star* of December 9. I am just going to read a certain part of it if here, Mr. Speaker. It says:

Toronto—The province of Ontario's financial report released today has good news. The report shows for the first time just how the province made out in 1962-63 in a spring budget statement. Only interim figures with an estimate for the last three months of the year are given.

The good news is that the increase in the net debt for the last fiscal year was only \$75 million. This was less than the increase in 1961-62 of \$116,400,000, and even less than in 1960-61, which was \$99 million. This reverses the trend of recent times that the addition to debt goes up more each year, and it would indicate the province is in a happy position.

The figure, however, can be somewhat misleading. The last fiscal year was the first full year of sales tax in the province and this return of \$175 million was nearly \$100 million more than the year before. Also, it was the first full year on new Ottawa tax agreements, and this means \$30 million more from personal income tax and in addition \$20 million from corporation tax—a total of \$150 million in found money. This bonanza will not be repeated.

So therefore, you can see, Mr. Speaker, that there are others who do not believe the government's claim that the cost of government is decreasing every year. Mr. Speaker, from what has happened since the release of this financial report and the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in Hamilton, it is

almost sure that there will be tax increases in 1964.

Since the Ontario committee on taxation began public hearings in Toronto on November 26 last, there have been several organizations and associations that have presented briefs or made submissions to the committee.

I was particularly interested in the views of the Canadian manufacturers' association, Ontario division. It was of the opinion that with increased taxation from all levels of government—municipal, provincial and federal—the Canadian manufacturer was taxing himself from the competing markets of the world. Our imports will continue to rise and our exports to decline, Mr. Speaker. What was said by the hon. leader of the Opposition, that this province, in order to achieve more revenues must look to another field than taxation, is very true indeed. It must develop its natural resources, it must induce its manufacturers to promote sales here and abroad. This they will be able to do if taxes are cut instead of being increased.

To me, any government which decides that, in order to carry on the services to the people it represents, it must continually increase taxes for its programmes shows a marks of weakness. The average housewife, when her family increases and the household income remains the same, has to resort to economy here and there to meet the circumstances as they arise. She has to face up to the problem and this demands courage. Governments should have the courage to face the many problems that they encounter without placing undue hardships on the people they represent.

During the last election campaign I recall seeing in our municipality over 100 billboards which carried the picture of the hon. Prime Minister with the message: "Good government deserves your support."

Hon. members opposite were just a little too quick there again with their applause, just a little too quick, just a minute.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): The hon. member walked into that one.

Mr. Belanger: I know that the same billboards were erected all over the province. In fact, I would be interested in knowing what amount the party spent on this type of billboard alone. Yes, good government deserves support, sir, but this same government is asking the people it represents to accept increased taxation, increased Ontario hospitalization costs, increased liquor prices, increased automobile registration—increases, increases and increases.

Why did it not have the courage to tell the people of Ontario during the election campaign that in order to give them good government, it would have to increase taxation? No, it chose to deceive the people of Ontario. It chose to paint a rosy picture. Let me tell you that I recall a certain man by the name of John Diefenbaker, who was the Prime Minister of Canada, and he used the same tactics, saying to the people of Canada that everything was fine in the election of 1962. Only a few days afterwards he had to appear in front of the people of Canada and to admit that the economy of the country was in jeopardy. His government did not last too long. He met his defeat in April, 1963.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): But he has new support, he has new support.

Mr. Belanger: Oh, yes, I saw that too, last week.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Windsor-Sandwich has the floor.

Mr. Belanger: True, Mr. Speaker, you won the seats on September 25 last but you did not win the popular vote. You deceived the people once again with this and it cannot continue. There is a day of reckoning.

I would say to this government, that on February 12, when the budget is presented, it faces a moral obligation to the people of this province. It promised them good government and not increased taxation. Therefore, it must face the problem with courage and not weakness.

Mr. Speaker, in the heat of arguments and proceedings of this House, I have found that we often forget the purpose for which we were elected by the people back home. In fact, I will go so far as to say that we forget the purpose of our very existence, namely, to serve God and our fellow man. These are our God-given rights. Mr. Speaker, I am cognizant of the fact that at the opening of each of these sessions, we implore Divine guidance in prayer, but too often this becomes routine and the words of prayer have no meaning.

I wonder if the government and especially the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) would not consider that as more and more office spaces are being made available in this building by the transfer of various departments to other locations in the city, whether he could not turn one of these offices into a small chapel, where one could go during the day and in those surroundings,

with proper atmosphere, could ask Divine guidance. Such a chapel exists in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and it is used by members of all faiths and denominations. I do not think it should be too elaborate, as simplicity should prevail.

M. le président, je veux féliciter les membres de cette Législature qui ont adressé la parole en français au cours de ces débats et de leurs discours. C'est une bonne chose. L'attitude aujourd'hui a changé de ce que c'était en 1960. C'est pour le bien et j'espère que cela continuera dans l'avenir.

In 1960, when I made a few remarks in French, Mr. Speaker the then Minister of Municipal Affairs who was later the Minister of Labour, interrupted me by saying these few words: "We do not have to listen to this in this House." I am very happy to see that the attitude has changed.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to congratulate you on your appointment. I have had the

pleasure of knowing you since I came into this House in 1959. I know that you have a very difficult task and I know that you will do it justice. What you have done since your appointment has been very good indeed, and I want to congratulate you.

Mr. A. A. Wishart (Sault Ste. Marie) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, there are four speakers left in the Throne Speech debate and I think we will be able to complete it tomorrow afternoon. When it is completed we will return to the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, February 11, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests in the west gallery students from the Western Ontario Agricultural School, Ridgeway.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) from the standing committee on private bills presented the committee's third report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the city of Waterloo.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the township of York.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves, seconded by **hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister)**, that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the committee of supply.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Allan moves, seconded by **hon. Mr. Robarts**, that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the committee of ways and means.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT, 1964

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves first reading of bill intitled, The Operating Engineers Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, in line with The Industrial Safety Act, 1964, and The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964, which were previously introduced in this session, The Operating Engineers Act, 1964 is a complete recasting of the existing legislation respecting the operation of boiler plants, compressor and refrigeration plants and the licensing of the personnel.

In August of 1962, the then Minister of Labour appointed a special committee, consisting of Mr. A. J. Poulson, Q.C., Dr. E. A. Alcott, retired dean of engineering, University of Toronto, and Mr. George Rose, chief operating engineer at Frigidaire Corporation of Canada Limited, to review the existing legislation. The appointment of this committee was intended to satisfy a recommendation of the Royal commission on industrial safety that this legislation should be reviewed and brought up to date.

The committee reported to me under date of June 28, 1963 and I requested that the report be studied in The Department of Labour, with a view to implementing its recommendations and, at the same time, to preserve many of the basic and accepted principles contained in the existing legislation and regulations.

My understanding is that the committee received 28 briefs and heard the parties presenting them. As the review of the report and its implications progressed, we came to the conclusion that a new statute should be drafted. When the work of re-drafting was well under way, I ordered the report of the committee to be made public so that all interested parties could study it and be in a position to assess the new bill when it was introduced into the House. Several months of intensive work have gone on in The Department of Labour and I know, from my discussions with my officials, that it has not been an easy task to draft the bill dealing with this highly complex and technical field.

In presenting this bill, Mr. Speaker, I can state that it is the view of The Department

of Labour that we have endeavoured to deal with the major recommendations of the committee. However, in fairness to the hon. members of the House, I feel that I should point out that until this draft is printed and becomes available to the public and, in particular, to the interested parties, they have no knowledge of its contents and how their particular interests may be affected. Obviously, this bill should go to the standing committee on labour, legal bills and municipal law, and I propose this course after second reading. I expect that there will be representations and recommendations on this bill and I am anxious that every group which has an interest should have an opportunity to study it.

The major change in the bill, Mr. Speaker, is that we are departing from the old method of raising the capacity of boilers, compressors and plants, according to formulae for calculating horsepower which appear in the old Act.

We are now implementing new formulae for calculating the capacity of boilers, compressors and plants in line with the report. The term "thermhour" replaces horsepower as the rating unit in the new bill. This will involve the re-registration of existing plants on the new basis.

To get the new system underway, it will be necessary to have a degree of flexibility in determining plant operating requirements and the operating qualifications of engineers and operators. This flexibility can best be achieved by regulation. It is the hope of the department that a draft of the regulations will be available to the standing committee.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a further step taken by the government to ensure the safety of the people who live and work in Ontario.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, the bill deals with an assortment of matters such as requires to be tidied up periodically to keep the Act up to date. It includes such items as pedestrian crossovers, buses stopping at railroad crossings, speed limits, impounding of motor vehicles and financial responsibility of owners. The bill will go to the appropriate standing committee, namely, that on highways and tourism.

THE BAILIFFS ACT, 1960-61

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act, 1960-61.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, there are three things that this Act will do. In pursuance of intradepartmental reorganization, we are placing the private bailiffs covered by this Act under the same official who deals with other matters of consumer credit, such as The Collection Agencies Act and The Mortgage Brokers Act and The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act.

Secondly, the bill will provide that no person who is in the business of a collection agency may also be a private bailiff; and thirdly, the Act provides that the maximum penalty is now increased from \$100 to \$1,000 per offence and there is a limitation period of a year provided.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I think all hon. members of the House will join with me in welcoming back the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) and I would like to say we are very happy to see him.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko), notice of which has been submitted to him.

Has the hon. Provincial Secretary received any further information as to a report of the Metropolitan Toronto Police having been forwarded to The Liquor Control Board of Ontario regarding a distillery? If not, would the hon. Provincial Secretary make a further inquiry of the board and report to the House?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I am advised by the chairman of The Liquor Control Board of Ontario that no report of the Metropolitan Toronto police has been forwarded to the board respecting a distillery.

I requested the chairman of the board to give me a report for the House as to any contact whatsoever between the Metropolitan Toronto police and the board respecting a distillery during the past year and he advised me as follows:

As a result of investigation by the Metropolitan Toronto police in September, 1963, two charges under The Liquor Control Act were laid against a distillery, one under

section 70(1) and another under section 42(1). These charges were heard by Magistrate R. C. Taylor on October 16, 1963, at which time the distillery in question pleaded guilty to both charges through its counsel. As a result of the conviction, the magistrate imposed a fine of \$5,000 for one offence and \$1,000 for the other.

The board immediately ordered a transcript of the evidence of the hearing before Magistrate Taylor and, after obtaining and considering the same, imposed disciplinary action upon the distillery on October 21, 1963 by delisting the company's products for one week in all 363 of the board's stores.

No official report was ever forwarded to The Liquor Control Board of Ontario in connection with these charges against the distillery, or any other matter concerning it. However, prior to the return to the convicted company, by the Metropolitan Toronto police, of the records seized by them on the premises of the company, the chief of the Metropolitan police invited, as a matter of courtesy, the Chief Commissioner of The Liquor Control Board of Ontario to examine the seized records.

On October 31, 1963 the chairman, the general manager, and the legal counsel to the board examined the said records in the police chief's office. None of these records were recent or relevant or provided, in the opinion of these officials, any basis upon which charges could be laid against the distillery or an individual under part 3 of the Criminal Code or any further charges under The Liquor Control Act.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a short statement that I would like to make to the House.

The statement, sir, announced today by Great Lakes Paper Company Limited, of its intention to expand marks the culmination of months of negotiation, including The Department of Lands and Forests.

This is the third major expansion announcement in the pulp and paper industry in Ontario in the last six months. There have also been a number of new developments, using Ontario wood, outside the pulp and paper industry. More will be said about the latter at some other time in the session.

Today I am sure the House will welcome this latest announcement.

In October, 1963, Domtar Newsprint Limited announced that it would spend \$11 million expanding its Red Rock mill, located

about 65 miles east of the Lakehead and near the town of Nipigon.

On February 1, of this year, Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited announced a conversion of its Smooth Rock Falls mill from sulphite pulp production to sulphate pulp production with expanded facilities, at a capital cost of some \$13 million. Both of these also followed very thorough and complete discussions with The Department of Lands and Forests.

Now, today, we have the latest in this series—the proposed expansion at the Lakehead by Great Lakes Paper Company Limited, involving \$31 million. The total of the three is some \$55 million.

The Great Lakes Paper Company, since it commenced operations in Fort William forty years ago, has progressively expanded its newsprint production from an initial 100,000 tons to 360,000 tons, requiring an annual pulpwood production now of some 400,000 cords.

The new mill will be constructed with an estimated capacity of 200,000 tons of kraft pulp annually. It is expected that the work of construction will be completed by the end of 1965.

All three major expansions—the Abitibi, the Red Rock and the Great Lakes—anticipate completion in 1965.

The end result of all this is the maintaining of the high quality products of this industry from Ontario in the highly competitive world markets. It also means more export dollars and increased employment.

It is to the credit of all concerned in the negotiations that this major expansion can take place well within the planned management of the forest resources of our province.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Sixteenth order, committee of the whole House; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following resolution:

That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make arrangements for supplying the money necessary to fulfil the requirements of any guarantee under The Department of Agriculture Act and to advance the amount necessary for that purpose out of the public funds of the province, as provided by Bill 9, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Resolution concurred in.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves that the bill, as reprinted, be considered.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): I might explain, Mr. Chairman, that the purpose of this reconsideration of the amendment here is that it is a limiting factor of \$2,500, together with interest thereon made to farmers for the purpose of paying the costs of transporting water, including the cost, if any, of purchasing such water, and that it be limited to a maximum of \$2,500 and to the purpose of water only.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would give us some explanation as to what is the total—I presume he has no idea as to the total amount? In effect, has he asked for a blank cheque depending on the number of people who apply for this?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say this, in effect, is true but it is limited to those who do apply for water transporting alone. This is not to drill wells; it is for nothing but to buy and transport water in the present emergency. The amount is \$2,500; no farmer can exceed that amount as a guarantee. This is the limiting factor.

It is relatively impossible to determine how many people will apply. Quite frankly, with the recent rains that we have had and the quite substantial amount of snow which fell in western Ontario, which practically has gone now, the water situation is greatly improved up there. There is not nearly the same emergency there was even a few weeks ago, and we feel that there will be actually very few people who will avail themselves of this; but, on the other hand, if we have another dry year as we had last year this will be in effect for those who might be caught in such an emergency another year.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he would tell us what other purposes this bill was originally intended for, as he introduced it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There were no other purposes. As I mentioned in the House it was for the purpose of paying for the cost and transportation of water in the emergency.

This was what it was intended for, and I quite rightly recognize that, the way the bill was printed before, it could be interpreted as applying to almost anything. Quite rightly. This was the way it read and we recognize this, and this is why we brought this amendment back here.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Nixon: In the hon. Minister's own words, it was for the supply and transportation of water and such other purposes as the hon. Minister or the government in council saw fit. That was the way it was originally.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, this is the explanation that the hon. member may take out of it, but I think what I have said today clears the thing up as well.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, may the hon. Minister clear this up? What about farmers who bought equipment in the past; can they apply last year? Can they apply for any assistance under this bill?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I did not hear the first part of the hon. member's question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Spence: Last year a number of farmers bought tanks and equipment for drawing water. Can they apply for any assistance for the past?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, this does not cover the cost of any equipment, either trucks, tanks, water pumps, or irrigation systems. There were various means used for transporting water, but it does apply to those farmers who had to buy water in another municipality from a distance and had to transport it. Some of them got it free in other municipalities, or in certain ponds or lakes or something like this, and had it trucked in. Now it was intended to assist them until they got some permanent source of water. This was the idea.

Section 1, as reprinted, agreed to.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 9 reported.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee of the whole House rise and report it has come to a certain resolution and also has passed a certain bill with amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report it has come to a certain resolution and also has passed a certain bill with amendment, and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Clerk of the House: Fifteenth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. A. A. Wishart (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, on the first occasion when I sat in this assembly as a member, on January 15 of this year, after the reading of the Speech from the Throne I was much impressed by the remarks of the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) when he said: "I do not think there is any nobler pursuit than the offer of a man to serve his fellow men in a democratic society in a Legislature such as this." I must confess, Mr. Speaker, I have not been quite so impressed or quite so in agreement with some of the later statements he has made to this House, but the tone and the sentiments which he expressed on that occasion I found very acceptable.

Those remarks which I have quoted, Mr. Speaker, were made by the hon. member in congratulating you on your election to the high office which you hold. As I add my respects and congratulations I think the best tribute I can pay you, sir, is to say that I will seek to observe the fair rules of debate in this assembly. I shall accept your rulings and I shall not endeavour to place upon the record anything which may be objectionable or out of order.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to represent the riding of Sault Ste. Marie, so ably represented previously in this House by the late C. Harry Lyons, a man who had the affection of all who knew him and who became a sort of legend in his lifetime. I learned very recently that he made his maiden speech from this very spot which I now occupy. He followed in the footsteps of his father, the late Honourable James Lyons, the Minister of Lands and Forests in the government of this province and the man who is remembered for a very great contribution in opening up and developing the resources of the great northern areas of the province of Ontario.

This is no mean riding. It stretches from the shores of the St. Mary River for some

250 miles along the eastern shore of Lake Superior to the terminus of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway at Franz. It has a population of more than 100,000 people and I am conscious of the fact that I represent all of them. It is rich in resources of people, of industry, of mines and minerals, of timber, of lakes and rivers, hydro-electric power, fish and game, and possessed of scenic beauty which is unsurpassed anywhere in this broad Dominion. To use a trite expression, it is a tourists' paradise.

To be more specific as to resources, I mention the great iron ore deposits of Goulais and Michipicoten, the gold of Renabie and the copper deposits now being brought into production at Batchawana; and the vast stands of hardwood and softwood timber which cover a great portion of my riding.

Upon the broad base of those resources and the vigour and enterprise of the people there have developed a number of very prosperous industries: the Algoma Steel Corporation with some 7,000 employees, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Mannesman Tube, the Algoma Central Railway—entirely within the boundaries of this riding—Great Lakes Power, Weyerhaeuser and a number of others.

There came, Mr. Speaker, on my desk a day or so ago, a publication entitled "Selected Canadian Common Stock — Profits and Prophecies" dated October, 1963. This was prepared by Burns Brothers & Denton Limited, and that company in this publication reviews its recommendations for purchase in 1962 for holding in 1963. It is interesting to observe that of 18 common stocks selected all across Canada, three—Algoma Steel, Algoma Central Railway and Great Lakes Power—are entirely within the riding of Sault Ste. Marie. In the 22 recommendations made now for purchase and holding for the next year, the same three appear with an account of their excellent performance and their excellent prospects.

I may be pardoned perhaps, Mr. Speaker, if I suggest this is rather remarkable. Yet it is not so remarkable when I remind this House that those industries are located on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway; they are served by two railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Algoma Central Railway, and by the Trans-Canada highway, and have the resources which I have mentioned on which to draw. They are served also by excellent management, and the working force of those industries enjoy excellent relations with management. When these things are taken into account, perhaps it is

not remarkable that we find the report which I have offered to this House.

I am sure, sir, that the people of my riding would wish me to express to the government the gratitude of my constituents for the location and construction of the Trans-Canada Highway along the shore of Lake Superior through Wawa, through White River and on to the west; and for the very large part which was played by the government in the construction of the international bridge at Sault Ste. Marie and across the St. Mary River. The effect of those two things alone can scarcely be exaggerated in the development of the riding and of the whole area which is served by the bridge and by the highway leading from it. If anyone doubts that, let him ask the people of Wawa, White River and the places in between.

Nothing, I would say, does more to open up and develop the north country than roads, good roads. We have in our hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton)—the hon. member for Huron—a man who is aware of this fact. We note with satisfaction the construction of the highway from Hornepayne to join Highway 17 near White River and the construction of the road from Chapleau through Hawk Junction and Wawa to join with Highway 17. There are many other communities which require access roads and I hereby serve notice by way of a friendly warning upon the hon. Minister, that he will hear more from me upon the needs of these communities for roads, which will do so much for their prosperity and for the prosperity of the area.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most important matter with which government has to deal is education. The increased grants to lessen taxation at the local level and the implementation of the Robarts plan to provide equality of opportunity in primary education for every child in this province are things which must meet with universal commendation. The establishment of a Department of University Affairs and the Crown corporation to deal with capital grants for university construction programmes, are things which we will watch with interest. They are to be commended, and we look for tangible and definite results from these programmes reported and offered in the Speech from the Throne.

In my riding, I might say, a large group of people—dedicated people—have been seeking for some time to establish a college in the district of Algoma which would serve to offer first-year arts and science courses, with the eventual hope that this would develop into a university which would offer education to our young people in the area where they

live. We are a long way from the seats of higher education, and surely nothing but commendation should be given to people who seek for their children, for the young people, a means of securing a good education without having to go to far fields to attain it. I trust that the new university affairs department, and the new Crown corporation, along with the university affairs committee, will be able to assist in seeing established a college in the district of Algoma.

The Department of Lands and Forests is one that touches the welfare of my riding very closely. While considerable is being done in the matter of reforestation, I am bound to report a feeling that the programme of reforestation should be greatly expanded so that this source of our wealth is not depleted but continually restored and renewed.

While it is important that large corporations, which have invested great amounts of capital in plant and equipment, be assured of adequate timber limits to maintain their operations over the years, it is at the same time essential that the small operator who has invested substantial amounts in equipment over the years be looked after; that he be kept in mind, and that sufficient areas of timber be kept available near his place of operation, so that he may carry on. Because the small operator over the years has been the mainstay of his community, by providing employment, particularly in the winter months. This is a pattern which has endured over a long period of time and I urge that it be borne in mind, and that areas of timber be set aside and kept available for the small operators; otherwise the government may find itself supporting, through welfare grants, people who are capable of being employed and who would prefer to be employed.

In the matter of the planting of fish, it is apparent that the programme is far too meagre and quite inadequate.

There are many large lakes which are the natural habitat of trout, and which used to teem with these game fish, which have not been planted for many years. In many others, such planting as has been done has been too little and too late. We believe that, instead of one hatchery to serve this tremendous area, small rearing ponds should be established on the larger lakes which are known trout waters. I would name such lakes as Ranger, Saymo, Basswood, Mashagama, Island Lake, Old Woman—and I could name a dozen others. We refuse to accept the attitude that these waters cannot be restored as a prime tourist attraction.

We believe that a programme, such as we have suggested, would solve the problem, would be almost immediately effective, and would more than pay for itself in increased tourist revenue. We urge it upon the department and ask for a prompt and aggressive approach to this problem. For far too long we have been depleting the waters which are easy of access and which lie near at hand, and moving on to other lakes and rivers, until now fishing is practically confined to those who can afford to fly to distant waters; and we feel there is no reason for this situation to continue to exist.

The tourist industry is of great and growing importance throughout this province, and nowhere more so than in northern Ontario. It is significant to note that the number of tourists entering Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie increased last year by 109 per cent. The average rate for the province of Ontario was seven per cent.

I predict that the number of tourists entering this province at Sault Ste. Marie will, in the years to come, exceed those entering at any other port of entry, located as we are at the only point of access between International Falls and Sarnia.

I had the pleasure, on the seventh day of this month, of accompanying the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Auld) to Sault Ste. Marie, where he spent a busy two days. The new travel information centre, to be constructed near the International Bridge plaza, will serve a great need in that area and will be greatly welcomed; and I trust it will be under construction early this year.

Mr. Speaker, I have for a long time been interested in hospital matters, having served as a director of the Plummer Memorial Hospital in my riding for some 23 years, and being presently chairman of that board. I welcome the announcement in the Speech from the Throne regarding increased hospital grants, and I am in full accord with the remarks made in this House by the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop).

It had been my intention, as a member of the Ontario Water Resources Commission, to make some remarks on the work of that commission, but that matter has been covered very fully by my colleague on the commission, the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root). I shall reserve my further comments until the appropriation for the work of the commission is being considered in the Budget debate. I would say only, at this time, that the government is to be commended for the creation of a new Department of Energy and Resources Man-

agement and for bringing the commission under the Minister of that department, sir, which will, I believe, afford the commission the scope and the means to carry on in conjunction with the ARDA programme and in co-operation with other conservation bodies, a greatly increased programme of water development, irrigation and conservation, while continuing and expanding its work in removing pollution from the waters of this province.

Mr. Speaker, I listened with much interest to the remarks of the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis). Much of his speech was devoted to automation and the effects of automation. He seemed to regard automation as something new under the sun and to fear its effects upon our society, particularly upon the employment of our working force. Mr. Speaker, automation is not new; it is an acceleration, a rapid acceleration, of a process that has been going on for a long time. It is a sudden acceleration due to great scientific advances, and certainly it will create problems with which we must deal and to which we must give our prompt attention, but it is not something we should fear.

Rather it is something we should welcome, as we should welcome every scientific advance and breakthrough. Let us not be like those who made Galileo recant his scientific conclusions centuries ago. Let us rather take advantage of the opportunity for a fuller, more abundant life which our knowledge and our science and our skills have made possible. The door to the future is open. Let us enter boldly.

It was the fear of automation which caused the cotton mill workers to smash the spinning jennies—the machines which put them temporarily out of work. Little could they foresee that the advent of those machines would increase a thousandfold the growth and the use of cotton, so that for every worker displaced a hundred would be employed, and that cotton would become available at a price where every man, woman and child would have a dozen garments, where only the rich previously could afford to buy a single one.

The blacksmith cursed the internal combustion engine mounted on wheels as the motor car drove him out of business. Little could he conceive that hundreds of thousands of mechanics and factory workers and service station operators, oil drillers and pipe line layers, would take his place to make it possible for everyone to go quickly from place to place and that thousands more would be employed in producing rubber, building highways, and providing services catering to the thousand-and-one needs of an affluent

society on wheels. The wheel itself was an early form of automation and I understand it forms a large component of our most modern automated machines.

The clerk in the solicitor's office, before the typewriter came on the scene, copied laboriously in longhand the letters and indentures one at a time, working 12 and 14 hours a day and producing a meagre output. Today, in the same office, a secretary with a modern machine, working six hours, will produce 50 times what her predecessor could do in 12, and she will make ten copies of each document at the same time; and there are 500 secretaries for every clerk of 50 years ago.

Certainly hours of work have lessened from 14 to 12, to ten, to eight. Is there any reason they should not decrease further to six, to four, or less? Certainly days of work have decreased from seven per week, to six, to five, to four. Is it not possible they may fall to three or less?

What do we work for except to secure the means to obtain the things we need to provide a good life? If, by the use of machines of automation we can produce those things we need and those things we need to exchange with other people for their products and services, why should not every man then live like a king of old?

Their affluence, their culture, their leisure, was provided, sustained and supported on the backs of slaves and serfs, where the many toiled in poverty to keep the few in luxury. Our society has the opportunity for all to enjoy the benefits of our knowledge, our science, our automation, if only we have the knowledge and the courage to so order our society that we can use our knowledge for our advantage.

I am confident we shall meet the problems of automation. It is not something we should fear. It can open up great new areas of progress and prosperity. It will decrease certain types and areas of employment, but it can and will open up thousands of new occupations.

Let us by all means study the implications and the changes which automation brings about, and then let us, with straight thinking and clear vision, accept the conclusions at which we arrive and then act accordingly. We have everything on our side. Ontario can lead the way and I believe we shall do it.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege during the fall session of this House to congratulate you upon your appointment and I suppose all I need say at this point is that, in spite, of some differ-

ences of opinion, I believe that this House is in good hands.

However, after yesterday's speech by the hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yaka-buski), which elicited some curiosity among the hon. members of the House, I think this House would very much like to see your tattoo. We look forward to this in the future.

Mr. Speaker, as a new member of this House, I have been most intrigued in listening to the various speakers ranging the field. With the preponderance of government novices trying their oratorical wings, it is no wonder we have been treated to rare flights of fancy into the ethereal realm of the improbable. Many of these speeches were good. Some of them were excellent, and they made a great deal of sense. Some of them contained progressive ideas, and things that should be implemented. But I suppose a great many of the speakers knew that the things they were talking about had very little chance of implementation very soon.

I suppose all of us in this House have to demonstrate to the people back home that we are aware of their needs and that we are working for the things they want. Down in Kingston they want a bridge to Wolfe Island, so that is on the record. A bridge, I suppose, is the oldest political gadget that we know. In Lakeshore they want smoke abatement, and so that is on the record. A link road is wanted up in Nickel Belt and the appropriate hon. Minister will be shown by helicopter where that link ought to be. And so the story goes.

I was delighted the other day to find my good friend, the hon. member for York Mills (Mr. Bales), advocating a technological institute, not in his riding but in mine. This, I think, is a real sign of progress and fair dealing.

But in all these speeches there always is something for each of the local newspapers and something for each of the pressure groups. And even though each knows that there is about as much chance as the proverbial snowball of getting them all, they are there on the record. And the politician can go back to his home for the next election and say: "I tried. Now even if we didn't get all these things, send me back and I'll try again".

One thing I can say at this juncture, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and his government take all the advice of the young enthusiasts in his party and if they do build the technological institutes, if they build the hospital and roads, and clean up the smoke menace and do the things like cleaning up salacious literature and sending back home

the people who may not have proper morals in our province, then we are going to have a very busy time over this next period.

And, believe you me, as I look around—if I may be able to address the hon. Prime Minister directly through the Speaker—you have a great many admirers in this House. They love you! you see! and they love also the hon. Ministers in whose hands is the furtherance of their own pet project. I might say that if there is as much sweetness on the part of the hon. Ministers toward these projects as there was in the syrup jug which overflowed across this Chamber during the past couple of weeks, then there are going to be an awful lot of happy backbenchers in the days to come.

Another thing I noticed, Mr. Speaker, is that there is enough dynamite in the younger crew in this House to blow the present Cabinet Ministers—or many of them—right off the Treasury benches, if they maintain their present steam and if that dynamite is not de-fused. They talk our language, and they are talking a programme which is much needed. Take, for example, the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Walker). He wants certain things. He wants the pension, and a better one, and this before the next bargaining session of local 222. He wants the minimum wage extended right across Ontario, and he wants it now. He wants regional planning, and a lot of other things that he mentioned the other day.

You know, as I said to him after his speech, if he talked this way during the last election campaign, I can quite understand how he defeated my good friend Tommy Thomas in Oshawa. Because the good people of that riding must have thought they were voting New Democrat. I have noticed that the aisle here is very narrow—

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Quite a different name.

Mr. Young: —between the hon. member and this group, and I think he ought to just move his desk across here and join this group which has consistently, and in public, talked about the programme and stood for the programme that he enunciated the other day.

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): Come on over this way.

Mr. Young: Well, as a matter of fact, with some pretty obvious exceptions, I would say that many, in the group on this side of the House particularly, have been showing deviationist tendencies that must be worrisome to the Treasury. Something seems to be rubbing off here.

I would think, Mr. Speaker, from the kind of speeches that have been made, that this aisle ought to be abolished. Some of them are mighty good people, and I stand here to pay my tribute to them, sir, even as a member of an Opposition group. I would say that many of them, if they keep their idealism and then take some real, fundamental, modern economics, might even make good Cabinet Ministers in the days ahead, in the government which the New Democrats will eventually form in this province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Young: The hon. members have had their play. Now comes the whipping into line and the rewards for obedience.

But let me, Mr. Speaker, through you, give to these hon. members some words of advice, advice from another one of the new boys in this House. I say to them, keep your idealism! Don't let the establishment crush you. Do not lose the enthusiasm which you displayed. Keep hammering away at the things that you have been talking about. And if some of the occupants of the Treasury bench just can't get rid of their antediluvian ideas and if they can't come into the 1950's, let alone the 1960's, then bump them out of there and bring your party up to date and make it more ready to cope with the modern, atomic age.

That is a challenge for you and I hope that you will work at it.

Mr. Speaker, I was intrigued the other day when the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Paterson) made his blunder and got his flags mixed up. You know, when you lack a programme, you always bring in some diversion or some stunt to distract attention. But he got his flags in the wrong order. Remember what he did? He held up one with the letters NDPO on it. Now any fourth grader knows that the newspapers and others have designated the members of this party as NDP. Sir, I saw him hesitate and look at the flag in sort of wonderment. I am sorry he is not here, but perhaps he can be conveyed the message. He finally came up with some devious explanation which did not make too much sense to him, or to us, and we still wondered what the O stood for.

Well, that night the mystery of the O was solved. A trio of hon. members from this side of the House were on television. They talked about many things, particularly the New Democrats. We are delighted they spent so much time giving us the advertising. When asked about a new leader, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) used a

delightful term. He said that it did not make much difference who the new leader was—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Oh no, he did not!

Mr. Young: —as long as he was telegenic. And then, of course, there was agreement that they would have to go outside the House to find him. Then they came to the business of programme.

Mr. Sopha: Well, Fisher is coming to lead the hon. member's party.

Mr. Young: Wonderful!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Young: He is trying to instil some thinking processes into the hon. members of the other parties, Mr. Speaker!

When this group came to programme they admitted that there is not much use yet in exploring the possibility of programme for this party, because, after all, until they get the new leader, it does not make much sense. Then I understood about the mystery of the O. If I could refer to what the hon. member for Essex South said, he, as I read it, said this: "The NDPO must stand," after he waited a moment, "for no damn part of Ontario."

I was shocked at his language, Mr. Speaker, I was shocked. But it explained something. The hon. member for Essex South hesitated before he brought this out, but obviously what happened was, whoever made the flag for him and gave it to him, intended it as a Liberal flag. Those four letters simply stood for "no damn programme for Ontario."

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): An awful big build up for an awful bad let down.

Mr. Young: We have heard from the hon. members on this side of the House, to my right, various criticisms, but they have laid down no guide lines as alternatives to the programme that has been offered from the other side of the House. They did give us this idea of a flag and a flag pole, and I would say this, Mr. Speaker, and through you, sir, to the hon. Prime Minister, that they have urged upon him to set up a flag for Ontario and build the flag poles to fly it from. They have done this in spite of the fact that their party in Ottawa has consistently refused to bring in a distinctive flag for the great realm of Canada, in spite of the fact that they have promised it in election after election.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I notice that the hon.

members in this House have talked about their own ridings. They have outlined the kind of physical features that are there, the industries, the educational institutions, all these things, and then have always said what wonderful people live there. I suppose the stacks of *Hansard* that go back to the ridings make sure that what is said here is read back in the ridings.

If I could borrow a leaf from the book of the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly), I would simply say that the people of Yorkview just do not need this kind of treatment. They proved their good sense and progressive outlook last September 25. At the south of Yorkview, we have that enlightened territory which consistently sends the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) to this House, and up in the north, right astride the boundary—

Mr. Singer: The hon. member wants to get rid of him, he wants Fisher instead of him.

Mr. Young: That is what the hon. member says.

Mr. Singer: Well that is just what the hon. member said.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): No, that is what you misinterpreted.

Mr. Young: That is what he misinterpreted. Right!

In the north of Yorkview we have a situation where the riding is deeply rooted in the past. We have Pioneer Village run by the Metro conservation authority. Except for people, nothing is allowed in Pioneer Village less than 100 years old. This means, of course, that all rock-ribbed Tories will feel perfectly at home there and we invite them to visit Pioneer Village.

Right next door to Pioneer Village the new York University is being erected; York University will play a great part in the future. The thinking processes that will go on there will generate a great many New Democrats in the days to come.

East of Yorkview is Keele Street and on the west is the Humber River which the Metropolitan conservation authority tells us is fast becoming a polluted sewer because of the neglect of this government.

Within the riding we have some pretty exciting things going on in housing—row housing, garden courts and high rise complexes reaching to the sky. We have the plant that prints Eaton's catalogue and sends

it out to eager hands clear across the province.

We have within my riding, too, some streets with pot holes in them. And we have, smack in the middle of the riding and now clawing its way through, Highway 401. I was delighted, Mr. Speaker, to hear the hon. member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton) the other day speak about the need for compensation for the people who are living adjacent to Highway 401 and whose properties are being devalued. Ever since the beginning of that work, some of us have been speaking at meetings, we have been writing, we have been on television urging that the things which were presented in the House the other day should be done. My friend, the hon. member for Downsview has been a part of this process, Mr. Speaker. I take for granted that, because the hon. member for Armourdale has entered this fight, there is some indication from the government benches that something will be done. I hope that this is true.

I think it is a fundamental in any democracy that, when a minority of people suffer from any installation for the benefit of all the people, the minority ought to be compensated for the damage that may be suffered. So I hope it is true that these people, who are going through this period of trial at this time, are going to have the compensation which the province ought to give.

The hon. member for Armourdale outlined some of the methods which some of us have been talking about now for a long time, and that we perhaps would have outlined if it had not been done so ably by him last week. I notice that, as long as it suits the purposes of a government, it is willing to hide behind legislation in order to do nothing; but when that government is determined that something must be done—a way can be found. And so, Mr. Speaker, I hope that way will be found and that justice will be done.

I have no objections to the hon. member for Armourdale getting the credit for the justice. He can come into Yorkview and make the announcement, just so long as we get the justice due the people of that area.

Mr. Speaker, in the amendment to the amendment offered by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) the stress was on the need for action to meet the challenge of the scientific revolution. The government takes the attitude that they are moving to solve our problems. The hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) yesterday assured us that all was well; the government was moving as fast as possible;

that the problems presented by automation—and we heard it again this afternoon—were being worked out in this great province. But I would like to tell the hon. members that the future will not judge us by whether or not we moved as fast as we could. The future will judge us as to whether we moved fast enough!

The scientific revolution, as the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) pointed out, will not wait; and we are either going to keep up with it or be swept into the limbo of history. The story of the past is cluttered with great civilizations which could not adapt their social and economic institutions to the changing times fast enough. And they paid the price.

One of the characteristics of this age, Mr. Speaker—one of the devices which enlightened democracies are using to adapt to the scientific revolution—is that more and more people use the instrument of government to achieve social goals which they cannot possibly achieve as individuals. This is not a case of government doing things for people. It is a case of people using the instruments of their own governments to achieve social objectives which they cannot possibly arrive at as individuals. We do this with education, with the post office, with Hydro, with highways, fire protection, police protection and a host of other things—things which a former generation regarded as the sacred prerogative of private enterprise—and fought the idea of people using governments to achieve these objectives.

Around the world every nation of stature except Canada and the United States has used its government to make medical care available, at cost, to its people. We have taken the first step here through our hospital plan. But this government refuses to take the next logical step. It still looks upon medical care as former generations regarded education and hydro.

So we have the illuminating address, well flavoured with OMA statistics, from the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells), and the amusing, but none the less sincere, bit from the hon. member for Eglinton the other day. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member knows the type of paper he was quoting. But be that as it may, let me assure him that we all know that there is no plan of any kind anywhere in the world which will have 100 per cent backing of all the people within a democracy. And, having said that, I could, if I wished, quote from other papers to refute what the hon. members said. But I am going to leave it at this: I will say simply

to the hon. member for Eglinton that this spring there is an election coming up in Britain. I will wait with interest to see whether the Tory Party in Britain will incorporate into its platform the abolition of the health plan which we were told is so unpopular in that country.

If I read the papers aright, and if they are correct, we are going to have a provincial election in Saskatchewan this year. The Medicare plan there is less than two years old. I wonder if the Conservative Party in Saskatchewan—or the Liberals for that matter, who fought this plan so viciously when it was introduced—will come to the people with the abolition of the Medicare plan. We await these events with a great deal of interest.

We have heard a lot of the matter of Medicare costs. As a matter of fact, experience proves that as the political techniques of the scientific revolution are used more and more, and as the people use their government, where necessary, to achieve a desirable social goal, not only do more people get better service but they get it at much lower costs.

This is illustrated in the instance of car insurance in Saskatchewan, where the public plan pays back to the people of that province the sum of 87 cents out of every dollar it receives in premiums, while private insurance pays out only 60 cents. And the same thing is true of Medicare—public versus private. In this field, as has been pointed out by the hon. member for Scarborough West and also the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), the non-profit plans in Canada paid out \$89 in benefits out of each \$100 collected in premiums, while private plans paid out only \$72.

In the light of this, perhaps we can better understand the Freudian slip made by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) when he paraphrased the original statement of the hon. Prime Minister on this subject of Medicare. And he said he was glad to see that the hon. Prime Minister was against the system which took everything away from the people and then set up a group of bureaucrats to hand it all back to the same people.

Of course the hon. member was a bit in error here. Because no matter whether the plan is public or private, all cannot possibly be handed back because there are certain legitimate expenses that must be met. And the public plan—no less than the private—could not possibly do that. More than that any kind of a plan must take something from everybody if it is going to hand it back. Both plans must do this. But the basic administration costs of a public plan are less

than the costs of a private plan, and so it is that while the public plan will hand more back than the private one, it hands it back to the same people—the same people who paid the premiums.

Private insurance plans not only take more for basic administration, but they hand some of the premium dollar back to different people. The private companies get their cut. This, I think, is a fundamental thing in the difference between the two plans. And this complaint that the public plan would hand the dollars back to the same people who pay the premiums is a rather intriguing one.

You know, future generations will regard, as one of the great jokes of this generation, the present Medicare plan which is being perpetrated upon the people of Ontario. Oh, I know the answers: That the people voted for this government, and they did in large numbers—too large to suit me—but they did. But they certainly voted for this government because they were assured, as far as Medicare was concerned, that the plan was there on the statute books. It was done! And checked off as done! When the people wake up to realize it, there is no difference really. As far as the majority of the people are concerned, they now have the plan they are going to get under the legislation.

The only different thing is that the people who are on welfare, and the indigents, will now have private insurance companies cover their need; and those premiums will be paid by the public authority instead of having welfare costs met by the municipality.

I want to bring to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, a letter which appeared last week in the Toronto *Daily Star*. It was headed: "Insurance Man Calls Roberts' Plan a Medicare Fraud":

The Ontario Medicare plan is, as you so correctly described it January 24, a plan of semi-care; for this is all it will give. My company has advised me that we agents will be writing it and will get our usual commissions, so I had better not criticize.

This was no threat but merely a matter of mutual conversation. There should be no need to pay more for a full family than \$7 a month; and for a single person, not more than \$4 a month. This is my estimate for a government plan. But the government knows full well, as do the companies, that it is not possible to give a plan of this kind to the people unless it is compulsory.

As I see it, this government plan for Medicare through the companies is nothing more than a plan of progressive and deliberate

cheating people out of great sums of money, amounting to nothing short of fraud.

This government, Mr. Speaker, is evidently not prepared to move with the speed that is needed in the scientific age.

The other day in this House a matter was brought before the hon. members which I had intended to raise but which was done very ably and very well by the hon. member for Parkdale. It is this matter of the slick door-to-door salesmen who are rooking our people of so many dollars. I just brought one letter and I am going to refer to it. It is written by Mr. Ken Millman of 40 Acacia Avenue in Yorkview, and he tells about his contract with one of the agencies mentioned the other day, the Compact Agency of 1871 Avenue Road:

They sold me [he says] a vacuum cleaner and Mr. Klein was the salesman, and the price added up to \$225.40—\$12.50 per month over 18 months—so the total price finally came out to \$245.30.

Of course the gimmick was, as the hon. member for Parkdale pointed out, that if he could produce so many names of people, of his own friends, who would buy, he might get the machine for nothing. But when he sat down to think about it, he realized that he was being taken for a ride, and so he called Mr. Klein and asked that he be let out of the contract. Mr. Klein told him it would cost him \$73, to have him come and take the machine back. Finally, he settled for \$45, which made a total, with a \$20 deposit, of \$65.

Now, I bring this to your attention, Mr. Speaker, because it seems to me there is a way by which these people can be curbed. Legislation needs to be introduced in this House to give the victim of the door-to-door salesman at least four days to think the matter over. Legislation which will make it possible that a contract signed in haste by the victim of the door-to-door shyster, will not be valid and binding until four days have passed. That gives the person who has bought the article a chance to sit down and think about it. And then if he calls the salesman within the four-day period, the salesman must come, bring his deposit, and take the machine back provided, of course, the machine is still in good order.

This technique has already been worked out in Britain, it is in the legislative mills there. The Labour Party introduced it into the House, it was referred to the Maloney committee. That committee has now brought it back to the House and it is, as I said, in the mill and we hope it will become legisla-

tion. It should also become legislation in the province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word this afternoon about this matter of municipal reorganization. We have a select committee which is working on this job now and I would hope that it would come up with the kind of solutions which are necessary for this day and age. So far the committee, concerned as it is with the legislation dealing with the municipalities, has been changing words and phrases within the existing Acts.

More needs to be done. Out of the work of this committee should come new legislation and new techniques at the municipal level which will bring our whole concept of the municipality into the scientific revolution. I do not want to dwell upon this too long. I would prefer to have the select committee bring in recommendations and then the House can deal with them.

But the hon. member for Oshawa did bring to us an illustration of what we are up against with this problem. He said that the southern part of Pickering township is experiencing a tremendous home building boom and virtually new communities have sprung up in the last few years. The hon. member was right in pressing for regional development and regional planning. In that area we have a regional situation from the boundary of Scarborough right along to Port Hope—and perhaps farther. We have a complex of municipalities in many river valleys, communities of all kinds, and with industries largely based on the motor car. The people are criss-crossing municipal lines as they go to work and as they come back to their homes at night.

When the hon. member for Oshawa, sir, mentioned Pickering township, we have here the illustration of a municipality where a great deal of building, as he says, has been going on, particularly in the south part of that riding.

Bay Ridges is a well-planned community where people like to live. There are there moderately priced homes of the type which ordinarily do not bring in as much tax revenue as the municipality must pay out to provide the services for such an area. And there is little industry to compensate. So it may well be that in that particular township trouble is brewing. Already I have heard mutterings of a secessionist movement among the farmers of Pickering because of the rising tax rates, which inevitably must occur in order to afford services to a subdivision which at first looked like such a great asset to the township.

The Smallwood report points out some of the pressures that are building up within the Metropolitan area. One of the hon. members mentioned this the other day. Right across this province, we see the same thing happening.

So the day is here, sir, when legislation is needed so that we can plan regionally—as so many hon. members on the government side of this House pointed out. And those regional planning areas must be backed up by regional governments which will have power—power to co-ordinate industry, the homes, the playground areas, the smoke abatement, the conservation services; all these things that go into or should go into a modern municipality.

These new areas may or may not correspond to present municipal boundaries. But the day is here, Mr. Speaker, when we have to face this business and face it realistically. Matching this must come the four-year term for elected municipal officials if they are going to plan in a long-term way and if they are going to give efficient administration to the municipalities of the future.

If it is true, as has been said in some quarters, that the terms of reference for the present select committee dealing with The Municipal Act and related Acts are not broad enough, then this House should broaden those terms of reference and should send that committee out to do the kind of job which it must do in order to bring our whole municipal concept into this age of automation.

The final subject I want to deal with, Mr. Speaker, is that of post-secondary education. My colleague, the hon. member for Scarborough West, pointed out the kind of problem we face; he calls it a scientific revolution through which we are passing. He pointed out the almost incredible possibilities we face in the field of production. He showed how the machine is replacing manpower to an almost frightening degree and how technological unemployment is hitting hard at the undereducated and the uneducated, and how a desperate need exists to upgrade our skills and to provide maximum training for the brain power of our nation.

Last week in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* there appeared an article headed this way:

BOSSES FEAR COMPUTER TAKEOVER

Manitoba managers of national industrial firms are secretly worried that they may be replaced by the computer control in eastern Canada. As a result, 90 Winnipeg executives recently returned to university in a bid to ensure that they are never pushed out of work by an eastern electronic brain.

More interesting, however, is the motivation of the executives who work to establish the four-year course. They took the step because they believe western industry may become completely automated if Manitoba managers do not upgrade their management skills. Western Canadian managers stand in danger of losing their jobs by default if they don't improve their techniques, M. J. Lyons, the association president, Winnipeg branch, said in an interview.

Most western industrial plants are branches of eastern companies so it stands to reason that eastern home offices will not retrain western managers if they find it is more efficient to give orders by Telex and computers.

(Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.)

Now I hold in my hand, instance after instance, Mr. Speaker, where this sort of thing has been done to a greater or lesser degree. I quite realize that what the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Wishart) said this afternoon is correct. Those of us in this group have no fear of automation and we welcome it. But we also say that we ought to have clear in our minds the techniques by which automation, and the whole process that it involves, can be used for social needs to serve society instead of society serving the machine.

Yesterday the hon. Minister of Economics and Development assured us that automation can be a great boon to mankind, and we agree with that. He also gave us a soothing picture of the Ontario economy, and assured us if we would just go out in the tough marketplace and sell, everything was going to be just fine. But it is just not as simple as that. Automation can be a boon only if we have the people to direct it intelligently, and if we build the kind of social relationships so that the machines serve man.

The hon. Minister, I think, and perhaps the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie, this afternoon, missed the fundamental point, that in this scientific revolution the development of skill and brain and the lifting of living standards among all the population is at least of equal importance as the flow of goods from the smooth-running, automated machines. Without human development, the material development ultimately goes by the board.

The scientific revolution is demanding that human beings take precedence over machines. In the days ahead, every effort of this civilization must be bent on increasing the human capacity for both production and abundant living. As the machine frees us from unending

toil and gives us increasing leisure from its demands, then new horizons emerge, beckoning men to explore the unknown and to live and work on a creative plane that he could not know as long as most of his energies were encompassed in the struggle for sustenance. These are the possibilities.

But the facts today bring us solidly back to earth. We just have not yet begun to think seriously about the place of man in this scientific revolution. We have not tackled in a realistic way the problem of equipping ourselves to handle the forces driving through our economic existence.

And then, coupled with this failure, is a still more serious situation facing us. The high birth rate of the post-war years is now sending a surge of teenagers through our secondary schools and into our universities and technological institutions. All of us have heard, I think, the figures that have been given in the report of the university presidents, first filed in 1962 and then updated in June last year. They point out a significant fact, that by 1970 we are going to have, in the grade 13s of Ontario alone, about 200,000 young people. They also point out that even though very great efforts are made, and even though emergency measures are undertaken, the universities cannot possibly hope to seat more than 85,000 to 90,000 of these young people.

In the technological field the same thing is true. They point out that while we have something over 4,000 students in the technological institutes today, unless we can find places and teachers for 18,000 by 1970 then Canada cannot keep her place among the nations of the world in this technological age.

And in the matter of teachers, the situation is even more desperate. We have, today, in the post-secondary teaching staff, about 2,800 people. The report says that by 1970 we must have 8,300 of these if we are to meet the demands. Dr. Reid, who at that time was the head of the organization of university teachers, said last fall on a CBC programme that even if the programme now under way produces all the PhDs it can, by 1970 we are going to have only one-tenth as many as we need for proper post-secondary teaching.

And then there is the whole matter of research. I think our consciences have been jogged in the events that have happened in the past few days. In this morning's paper we heard something about the "brain drain" from Britain, because of the failure to face up to this whole business of research.

In talking to one of my friends the other day, he pointed out this startling fact: Because

of our failure to do the job we ought to be doing, and something of the measure of what ought to be done, he said that the University of Chicago today, with about 8,000 students, has a budget of \$60 million, whereas the University of Toronto, with twice as many students, has a budget of \$20 million. This, perhaps, shows the distance we have to go to build up the kind of research institutions we must have, not only for the academic field but for the development of industry and the whole industrial and commercial life of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, this is the challenge that we face, and what are we doing about it? In the report of the presidents to which I have referred, the updated report, they say this: Some universities do not now believe that they can expand as quickly as they hoped at the time when the Ontario presidents' first report was submitted to the government. This is understandable, in view of the government's request for slowing down the rate of increase of capital expenditures. In 1963-64 the university received only about 60 per cent of the amount it had requested in capital grants. There is, therefore, a great urgency about providing all the universities, new and old, with a capital fund they need for speedy expansion.

I quite realize that sometimes institutions, even universities, may ask for more money than they can actually expend at the time; but certainly there is something serious here. Particularly so since following this we find a brief presented—which was mentioned in this House yesterday—submitted last December by the Ontario council of university faculty associations.

The brief has charged that the universities, under present financial and other arrangements, are failing to meet their responsibilities to the Ontario economy. They cannot undertake the basic and applied research needed by both industry and government, nor can they supply graduates to meet the need, the brief said. It charged that the universities received only 60 per cent of the money requested from the government. The plain truth is that our universities are good undergraduate teaching institutions, but they are not equipped to do much more than that. Without research, universities are merely glorified secondary schools, the brief said.

Then, to follow this up, is a copy of *Varsity News* which came to me the other day, and it says this:

Some university extension courses will be offered at Scarborough this year and the college is scheduled to open a year from September. Erindale College will open a year or two later.

Each will begin with fewer than 500 students. These are institutions that were expected to open next fall with about a thousand or so students each.

I know that there is something being done, Mr. Speaker. We welcome the setting up of the special department dealing with university affairs, and we welcome, too, the announcement of a Crown corporation to assist in university financing. These are steps that should have been taken long ago. Actually, if we face up to the whole problem of building for the present generation and the whole problem of research that must be done, then we are facing a capital expenditure of almost \$1 billion within the next decade and less.

I do not suppose it is possible for our post-secondary schools to build this fast and certainly, if they could, we could not provide the teaching staff for them. But prior to this kind of capital investment, there has to be real planning done as to where that investment ought to go. In the report of the select committee on manpower training, we have these words:

Especially disturbing is the lack of adequate vocational counselling and the absence of any kind of organized manpower research. Without these services it stands to reason we cannot allocate our funds as wisely as we should and we will not be able to advise and channel students as effectively as we might.

This means simply that we must survey, we must find out, how many teachers are needed, how many social workers, what technical people we ought to have.

In addition to this, we face the whole problem of an awakening world around us. The awakening nations of Africa, other parts of the world, want to send students to us for training. They want us to train their technicians and their professors. They also want us to send some of our professors to set up their educational institutions, as a challenge here which this nation dare not turn down.

(Mr. Speaker resumes the chair.)

If we cannot prove to the awakening world that democracy has within it the strength and the goodwill and the vision to invest sufficient of its resources in this whole field, so that it can welcome those who come to us, and can also share our brains with them, then who can blame them if they turn to the east for the help that the east might well be able to give them?

You see, no longer should we regard education as an expense on the economy. It is an investment, as has been said before in

this House, an investment in brains and skill. And if we do not match our investment in the machine with an investment in the brain power and the skill to run the machine, to maintain it, and to replace it as often as it needs to be replaced, then we are going to be in real trouble.

G. T. Galbraith, that oft-quoted man who wrote *The Affluent Society*, says this:

Now we get the larger part of our industrial growth not from more capital investment in machines but from improvement in man, and improvement brought about by improved men. This process of technological advance has become fairly predictable.

He says that we get from men pretty much what we invest in them. Man has not retreated before the machine; rather the machine has become desperately dependent upon the improvement of man.

Peter Drucker, in his *Landmarks of Tomorrow*, points this out:

The development of educated people is the most important capital formation today. Their number, quality and utilization, the most meaningful index of the wealth-producing capacity of a country.

Theodore W. Schultz, in his *Education and Economic Growth*, shows that between 36 and 70 per cent, depending upon the period, of the increase in income in the United States between 1926 and 1957 was due to the increase in the educational level of the labour force.

Edward F. Dennison, of the University of Chicago, points out that each additional year of schooling increases output by about four-and-one-half per cent.

Mr. Speaker, we have done well in our investment in machines, and the time is here when we must work out the techniques by which more and more of the capital investment of this province and of this nation can be channelled into this fundamental business of preparing our people for the scientific revolution. What I am saying is simply that education is not a cost to society, it is an investment in the future; and that investment pays big social dividends. Just as in any sound business.

The capital we plough into it today will be returned with dividends in the days to come. More than that, even with this crash programme which I have outlined, we are providing for only about 20 per cent of the teenagers of the Grade 13 age group. And if we fail here, then I can see the unemployment lines backing up from our university

doors, as the young people who are storming those doors are turned away, and as the scientific revolution cannot utilize enough of the untrained and the undertrained.

For this government to say that we are moving on the problem is just not enough. The desperate urgency of the situation has been underlined by the brief from which I have just quoted. And I want to emphasize another aspect of that brief.

I am quoting from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of last week:

Some of the main criticisms are aimed at the government's university advisory committee headed by Leslie Frost, former Prime Minister of Ontario and MPP for Victoria.

And on Mr. Frost's committee the teachers' brief said: "With all due respect we observe that the members of the advisory committee cannot be expected to have an intimate knowledge of university matters since none of them has had the experience as a university teacher or administrator. And they are all busy men and have many other responsibilities both public and private. Only when the provincial government is in a position to ask the right questions about university matters in general, and about specific institutions, can it allocate financial support in such a way as to produce the greatest return to the province at large.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious charge, and the incredible thing that it underlines is that the advisory committee is headed by the very man who sat as the head of this government while the present crisis was building up and who did little to lay a sound basis for its solution. In the light of all the evidence today, the chairman of the committee should be replaced by someone who has demonstrated his competence and his genuine interest in this field. And the committee should be strengthened by the addition of other similar people.

The crisis today will not wait for its solution on a government which is moving only as fast as it can; and it cannot be met by the four to five per cent of our national income that is going into this business of education. Not while other countries of the world—and some of them are communist countries—are putting up to 10 and 12 per cent of their national incomes into education. We must work out the techniques to meet the needs of our young people in our own homes and in our own neighbourhoods.

Yes, and we must meet the needs of the emerging nations which are turning to us for

help and will turn to us increasingly if that help is available. We must prove to them that our democracy can muster the resources to make the maximum utilization of brain and skill in our nation, sir, and that it can use the machine to raise living standards and abolish poverty and disease around the world in the days ahead.

Some time ago I had the privilege of visiting the University of Upsala in Sweden. In that university there are 10,000 students, 5,000 of them living in accommodation on the campus. Not one of those students pays tuition and three-quarters of them have bursaries and scholarships, both from public and private sources, which pay for their full board and lodging.

When one of the members of our group asked the question: How can a little country like Sweden afford this kind of thing, the guide turned to us and said: How can your country afford not to do it? He pointed out that in his country they look upon investment in the brains and the skill of the young people as the most important capital investment that the nation is undertaking. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why Sweden has taken second place both in the standard of living, the average standard of living and in per capita productivity in the world.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we in this group have outlined why we feel that the measures proposed by this government are inadequate to meet the challenge of the scientific revolution through which we are passing. We have indicated some of the action which is needed to meet the problems of the age of automation and of the atom. We have also indicated that while the government is moving along some of the lines needed, we just do not consider that it is moving rapidly enough or with sufficient vision for this day and age.

They are not moving rapidly enough to overcome past neglect and to salvage the wasting talents of the rising generation. If I could urge again the new hon. members who have demonstrated something of the vision and enthusiasm in this House, that they push this government. History will not wait for the leisurely pace of this government. More vision and more action is needed, Mr. Speaker, if we are to meet the responsibilities laid upon us by the fast-moving technology of the last half of this century.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, we have arrived at the penultimate stage of this debate and my hon. colleagues—that is a good word, Mr. Speaker, penultimate.

An hon. member: What does it mean?

Mr. Sopha: The one before the end.

My hon. colleagues have done me an honour and conferred upon me a privilege in asking me to sum up the views of this group in the House before the hon. leader of the government (Mr. Robarts), I suppose tomorrow, takes the opportunity to celebrate, as I expect him to do, the events of September 25.

Your Honour, since the debate began I have listened to the many compliments that have been paid you. Some of them have been effusive, exaggerated in such a way that sometimes I have hardly been able to recognize you for the man I have known for five years. All of them, indeed, have been warm. I do not wish to indulge in the repetitive, but my conscience would not let me sleep this night if I did not take the opportunity, sir, to add to what has been said by extending to you my best wishes for the continued able and competent carrying out of your very difficult duties.

A year ago, Mr. Speaker, I took the opportunity to say something about the history of your office. Like the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman), I am not one of those who reads past speeches so I will not engage in repetition at this time by referring to anything I said at that time.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): That must have been a good speech I made.

Mr. Sopha: But I want to express to you, sir, a word of caution at this time; for there are dangers in your office, grave dangers. You are the arbiter of the House and you have to exercise an eternal need to be vigilant for the perpetuation of the historic rights of all members, and particularly the rights of the members of the Opposition; for it has been said, sir, Parliament exists for the Opposition.

There are difficulties in a House where there is an environment of an overwhelming imbalance of power in favour of one party. I illustrate the danger, sir, by referring you to what is historical fact. Indeed, it is historical fact within the memories of some hon. members who still sit in the House. It is not many years ago, Your Honour, when an event occurred in this House which I venture to think was unprecedented in the history of British parliamentary institutions.

Back in that day, in 1947, a "murder" took place in this House. I put quotation marks around that, that word "murder". It was a "murder", Mr. Speaker, when a Minister of the Crown, who sat over there not far away from where the hon. Minister of Health (Mr.

Dymond) now sits—almost as close as Ruby was to Oswald—got up in the House and he indulged himself in the dramatic and unusual, in that he took the opportunity to publicly humiliate the Speaker. And after that humiliation of the Speaker, the Speaker summoned his Deputy, he left the House and that Speaker never returned to the Throne.

It was said he would not even give up the togs that you wear. They had to drag some up the following day when another Speaker was nominated to occupy that honoured position. What was the matter of high policy, sir, that led that Minister of the Crown—in fact, he was a crown prince of that day; we do not appear to have a crown prince any more here, but he was the crown prince at that moment—what was the matter of high policy that led him to humiliate the Speaker? Hon. members will be very anxious for me to say, to tell them, what it was. The matter of policy was that the Speaker failed to accord to the Minister sufficient or adequate seats in the Speaker's gallery to certain of his friends, he did not pass out the tickets with sufficient alacrity and eagerness.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Shame on him!

Mr. Sopha: Shame on him is right. And who were the friends, you might be interested to know? The friends were certain Cabinet Ministers of the then Liberal government at Ottawa.

So, sir, let me say to you in closing off this portion of my remarks, that I do not expect that to happen again, in fact we will be vigilant to see that it does not. And if, Mr. Speaker, you ever find that the pressures become too great and seem to be insurmountable, because you are in some way the victim or the recipient of the pressures of a party that has an overwhelming number of members, then, sir, I urge upon you that you come to us and we will give you succour.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The law of Killaloe is dead.

Mr. Sopha: One matter about the procedure of the House—and I want to take an early opportunity to advert to it—is the practice that goes on around here, if you will permit me to descend into the vernacular, a practice that gives me a perfect pain, and that is the matter of questions. In my humble opinion, sir, this business of having to submit to you before twelve of the clock the question that we would like to ask a

Minister of the Crown, presumably to get his approval to answer it in the ensuing session at three o'clock that day, is infantile in the extreme. And I ask, rhetorically: Is it founded on the principle, or the idea, that these hon. Ministers do not know enough about the running of their own departments that they have to have notice of the question so that they can summon the civil servants and ask them to help them out?

You know, the civil servants, whom the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), the other day, called the bureaucrats—a loaded word—"bureaucrats," another word that was going out of style. But is that the inarticulated major premise? Is that the unstated major premise that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), for example, or the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), or my friend the hon. Minister of Health, does not know enough about his department that he has to have three hours' notice so as to be able to answer a question?

I say to you, sir, that, comparatively speaking, they are paid well enough to know something about the business they administer. They are high in the organization-man type of pay scale. But I would hope—and I am not going out of my way to butter up the hon. Prime Minister, he knows I do not go out of my way to butter him up—I am seeking now to suggest to him, and I know he is a man who is conscious of the development of Parliament and to make it a living and vibrant thing, that he might look into the possibility of the installation of a question period here, as they have in Ottawa. You know, we are not guided by the Ottawa precedent, we go to Westminster. But at Ottawa, I am told, this question period is a very telling thing.

It goes on for an hour; in fact the Speaker was complaining not too long ago that it went on too long; but it is a very enervating exercise and it gives the opportunity for the public, as well as the members, sir, to be informed on matters that are of immediate moment. Because, after all, that is what the questions are; they usually arise out of matters that one has seen in the press, or matters that have occurred very recently.

And finally, on this score, I cannot resist the temptation to say, by way of underscoring what the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) referred to the other day, that it really shocks me that, even with all the notice to the question, hon. Minister after hon. Minister will get up and read the answer to the simplest of them; they have to read the answer. He has had three hours

to prepare his answer, to inform himself, and then he has to get up and, as if conned by rote, he has to read the answer. A notable exception to that I notice is the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), and I accord him my respect in this.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): We like to make it clear for the hon. member for Sudbury; that is why we do it.

Mr. Sopha: Well, it would ill behoove me at this time—I felt to review, as so many hon. members have taken the opportunity to do, the certain events that occurred in this province on September 25; and I do not intend to do that, except to make the comment that, in the last stages of the campaign, when my five-year-old daughter said that she liked Mr. Roberts, I knew we were beaten. In the same way, the converse of that, in a previous election campaign in which I was involved in a little way, I made a little contribution, I knew that we had won because my same five-year-old said to me one night, sir, after the CBC news was over and a certain political figure came on the screen: "Daddy, we don't like Mr. Diefenbaker, do we?" I hasten to assure hon. members that I did not in any way brainwash her.

But the election on September 25 did not solve a single problem in this province, not a single problem. An exercise, Your Honour, in arithmetic; that is all it was. An exercise in arithmetic.

Mr. MacDonald: It depends on your vantage point.

Mr. Sopha: We come back here and we face the same personages, the same faces that we faced when the last Legislature was dissolved.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Oh, I am not looking that way. I am looking across the way here. We face the same old faces; and those problems we deal with in our amendment will get worse; they will become aggravated in the next four or five years.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): The hon. member will have them for ten years.

Mr. Sopha: Well, on the question of the personnel, we have had a little game of musical chairs. We see one or two changes in Cabinet portfolios; we see the hon. Prime Minister is starting out to build an empire for the hon. Minister—what is he Minister of—of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett).

One thing about this House, you know, Mr. Speaker, is that one cannot keep up with the names of the department. They keep changing from week to week, sir. We see the Minister of Reform Institutions is switched to another department. We see a newcomer in the person of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), since "Rapid" Robert has gone on to greater things downtown. But the rest is just about the same, and I imagine the hon. Prime Minister would like to make some changes.

When he is indulging in Cabinet-making, that very fine art of finishing carpentry, I doubt very much if he will call me up at the King Edward Hotel and say, "What is your view on it?" I doubt it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: But, within the recesses of my cranium, I imagine there are two or three changes he would like to make. He would like to send the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) farther into the bush.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Nonsense! Absolute nonsense!

Mr. Sopha: There are one or two changes in the second row and—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Eh bien! Je sens que le Premier Ministre désirerais remplacer le Ministre Canadien-français par le député de Stormont (Mr. Guindon).

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I do not know whether the hon. member will thank me for that or not.

Well, sir, I looked at, and looked at again, the amendment put in by the party to the left, and I suppose we are going to support it. I have not quite made up my own mind yet, but I would think we are going to support it. After all, what is it but a rewriting, a rephrasing, a change of language, the imposition of semicolon and synonym to what we said in ours.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: That word was synonym. Well that is what it is, it is a rephrasal of what we said.

Really I do not want to indulge in semantics or adventure into sophistry or pedagogy,

but the thought occurs to me that so many references in it to the technological and scientific evolution are made that you would think—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. member for Simcoe East if he maintains a polite silence and listens to what I have to say, by the time the clock comes around to six o'clock he is going to find that he is better informed.

The thought occurred to me that our hon. friends to the left did not invent the scientific or technological revolution. I think it started in the 18th century, with the invention of the steam engine and other scientific developments. Their amendment seems to say that it is something new and startling that has descended upon us, which of course, is not in accord with historical fact. But we are going to support it when the time comes that it is called.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. member suffers the same complacency as the government I see.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I said the election solved nothing. The puck, so to speak, is rolling for the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member may think so, we do not.

Mr. Sopha: But on the other hand, when I adverted to the fact that the same personnel were across the way, on the other hand we have, especially here and down in the other corner of the chamber—we have some very bright, alert, agile and able new faces to whom I might, sir, I might say in contrast to the past do not indulge themselves in the banal politics of rhetoric to which we have become accustomed.

Sir, somebody called me a veteran member of the Legislature. I doubt that I am that, but I can recall in yesteryear that we had to listen by the hour as member after member got up in the Throne Speech debate and indulged himself in the most exaggerated phrase and comment about the then leader of the government. Somehow or other they do not do that about this leader of the government.

I would not like to single any one of them out for special mention, but I feel obliged to

say to the hon. member for Russell (Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence) that when we listened to his contribution the other day, all of us on this side felt what a refreshing change it was to the contribution of his predecessor. In that regard, I can go on and say to him that so far as the former member for Russell was concerned, that any change was for the better.

An hon. member: He was a convert from Liberalism.

Mr. MacDonald: That was their problem, and they took it with them.

Mr. Sopha: Now the debate, sir, is about this very interesting document. I have read and reread it on a number of occasions, and as our amendment attempts to say, and I put it to you, Your Honour, knowing that often you agree with me when there is doubt, that most of its phraseology and choice of words, I wonder, sometimes wonder, Your Honour, how this document is written. I have come to the irresistible conclusion that it is written through the mechanics that the hon. Prime Minister sends it around to each of 22 departments and says will you put in a paragraph; and then the finished document comes back and that is what is put into the lips of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. member is quite wrong.

Mr. Sopha: But as our amendment says, it is hollow and empty and these are adequate words to describe it—and nobody would accuse me of too great exaggeration. It is typical, I suppose, of a post-election document of this kind. Now we, sir, have time to advert to one part of it. That part is to be found on page four of the copy I have. I read these sentences to you, sir, for the contemplation of the hon. members.

We will resist attempts to divide us through economic competition among the provinces. The fragmentation of the Canadian market by preferential price treatment policies at the provincial level will render all provinces less competitive both at home and abroad.

Of course, sir, that is nothing short of a warning to Quebec. That is why it is in the document; it is a warning to the province of Quebec.

I say to the hon. Prime Minister that instead of putting that in the Speech from the Throne, he might better use his time in telling us whether out of the many conferences and discussions that he has had in

recent months with the hon. Premier of Quebec, Mr. Lesage, has he discussed these problems?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The hon. member should read the papers.

Mr. Sopha: Has he taken the opportunity to say to the Premier of Quebec: We are concerned about some of your economic devices; we are concerned about you using hydro to give preferential price treatment; we are concerned about you trying to win industry to come into Quebec and locate there?

I say to the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, would he dare to stand on the floor of the Legislature and tell us and tell the people of the Ontario, that if he had the opportunity to invite an industry to locate in Ontario, would he not do everything in his power to do so?

Mr. Letherby: I would hope so.

Mr. Sopha: I would think so, says the hon. member for Simcoe East.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Do not worry!

Mr. Sopha: Yes, who always speaks for the government.

Mr. Letherby: That is for sure.

Mr. Sopha: Of course he would. Of course he would, and he would be ashamed to say on a public platform or elsewhere that he would not. But why the veiled threat to Quebec in the Speech from the Throne—"We will resist attempts to divide us through economic competition among the provinces"? What does it mean? And how will they resist it?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: All the provinces of Canada should be joined together.

Mr. Sopha: Short of war on Quebec—are we coming to that?

An hon. member: By taking away the ammunition.

Mr. Sopha: How will they resist it? Well the Throne debate has come and gone and, as I said, we are at the latter stages and have not heard how we are going to resist these attempts. And all Quebec is saying, sir, in the words of Kipling:

Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: You bet!

Mr. Sopha: To paraphrase, that is all Quebec is saying. Quebec is saying that, in the economic development of this country, we have got out of the main stream of expansion; we have lagged behind. You, Ontario, you are one of the—you are the most wealthy, most populous, most industrialized province. And, as we look around our own house, we discover that we have not had this same measure of development as you have had.

And now Quebec is saying to the rest of the nation: "We are going to be mistress in our own house; we are going to take the steps that are necessary to bring about, in the earliest possible time, the economic advancement and industrial manufacture and natural resource development of this province." And who, as a resident of Ontario, can complain? And if the hon. Minister of Mines sits up there and mutters, as he is inclined to do—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The hon. member knows why Ontario is leading Canada—

Mr. Sopha: It is not leading Canada in mineral production.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Oh, yes it is.

Mr. Sopha: Not in mineral production—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Mr. Sopha: Indeed, we have not had a new mineral find in Ontario since Manitouwadge in 1954. That was the last one.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): You will get some, he says, in the fullness of time.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is out digging.

Mr. Sopha: But Quebec, in very recent times, has had the Mattagami development and now has the Senneterre, and they have had increased activity around Val D'Or and Bourlamaque, and there is nothing in Ontario to compare with that. But I am going to come to that later.

Of course, we got a little enlightenment in the Throne debate about the meaning of those words that I read from page 4, and let me just repeat what they say:

We will resist attempts to divide us through economic competition among the provinces.

And startling words they were; indeed, they were startling. And the House missed the import of them. I listened to this speech being made, and I thought to myself that it was a speech that could have been made 50

or 70 years ago. It was out of joint with the times. It was very significant in that it showed the type of thinking that we have to contend with in this province at this time.

And one hon. member says this:

But today there is a movement afoot to break the great experiment in nation building.

I say nation building in the present sense because Canada, we hope, will always be building and growing. Unfortunately for the common good some think they can do better alone. This is an approach in direct opposition to the present turn of events.

Is he serious? Is this hon. speaker serious? Does he really mean that? That there is any concerted or important attempt in the Canada of 1964 to break our nation, as a nation? I would think that a statement like that should have been right across the headlines of the *Toronto Telegram* and the *Toronto Daily Star* the night of the afternoon on which that speech was made.

Mr. Letherby: They missed it.

Mr. Sopha: Let me go on. He says:

In Canada the spirit of one nation, I believe, is on the wane. At the moment we are not united to meet the challenges of the world; divisive forces are at work. These forces are greater than one thinks.

I have felt and I am sure that many others here in a like manner assumed that the two-nation principle, or separatist principle, was the figment of a small minority's imagination, or possibly newspaper sensationalism.

Well, that is a serious charge to make against the press.

Then hearken to this, listen to what he says then:

Mr. Speaker, on this point I have changed my mind. This change has come about because of events in the past few weeks. I am not thinking of the theft of arms in Quebec, or the increase in the guard around armouries, or Mr. Caouette's demands emphasized by some sort of a bank; but because of information received of a very startling nature; information that has great significance for the province of Ontario. I hope to convey this to the House in the next few minutes.

Now let me go back: "These forces," he says, "are greater than one thinks."

That is, the forces that would break our nation and render it asunder in the way that

the American union one time was attempted to be rendered asunder by dissidence in the southern part of the country and over which they had one of the most bloody holocausts in human history.

Well, that is what an hon. member of this House thinks. He thinks that Confederation, and the idea of the people in 1864—who sat down a hundred years ago, sir, this year, at Charlottetown and Quebec and they founded a nation here, this hon. member thinks that because something is going on in Quebec and some elements are very sensationalist and very articulate that we are on the verge of having it destroyed.

To descend into the vernacular, Mr. Speaker, I am one that cannot buy it. I cannot buy a proposition such as that, startling in its import, in its end result. Incidentally, the reason he gave, that hon. member, for the serious results and the divisive influences was because Quebec Hydro was giving some industry a preferential hydro rate in Quebec, and has apparently attracted that industry to locate there though we were not at all enlightened as to what the nature of the industry was.

However, the hon. member who made those remarks in this House is not alone. There are others in this country who indulge themselves in the same type of thing. I refer to a letter published not too long ago in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. It was signed by three people who identified themselves with the University of Toronto. Unfortunately they did not say whether they were students or members of the faculty. I want to read it into the record; maybe somebody will look at these remarks at some future time. These three students say:

We were struck by the enthusiastic comments regarding the birthday of John A. Macdonald, hailed as statesman and nation-builder. Is this so? If a nation is defined as the will to be a nation based upon a conscious unity of spirit, can one call this country a nation?

Can one call this country a nation? Confederation has not produced a nation. Indeed, it could not since it ran counter to the natural development of North America as a geographic and economic entity.

The Macdonald entourage were reactionaries in the North American scene. They perpetuated the existence of British North America as a gathering basin of disgruntled ex-Europeans who could not integrate into the socio-economic pattern of the United States, e.g., the Loyalists.

Confederation also ensured the continued existence of a French-Canadian reservation, a fatal development in view of the desirability of cultivating a unity of purpose only possible on the basis of a North American political unit.

Confederation was not a popular movement, it was an anachronistic effort to forestall American expansionism facilitated by British withdrawal. In view of this, it does not seem strange that Mr. Macdonald became rather loose with the bottle.

It is signed by three individuals.

In a day and age in which which we are paying \$100 million—is that the amount, \$100 million?—towards our universities, it makes one wonder whether our money is well spent.

In other words, what these three students, who are the beneficiaries of the \$100 million which we vote in this Legislature, at least part of it, are saying is that our country was the product of the thinking of reactionaries; so he typified Sir John A. Macdonald and Blake and Brown and Sir Georges Etienne Cartier and Langevin, and the rest of them. And he said, in other words, that we were the result of a mistake.

Well, two or three days later Edwin C. Guillet, who at one time occupied the office of Ontario historian, replied to this letter, calling it “a curious production,” which indeed it was. He said this—I will read one sentence, or perhaps I will read two:

What a pity John A. Macdonald hadn't their hindsight along with his own astuteness. He could then have left the isolated portions of the present Dominion go their own way until they were gobbled up piecemeal by the United States. History, after all, is what happened, not what a few people a century or so later would have liked to have happened.

Well, that is the role I am seeking in such a limited way—and no one is more conscious than myself of my own limitations—but that is the role I am seeking to play when I use the time of the House at this time to reflect upon what happened 100 years ago at Charlottetown and Quebec, and to determine whether this experiment in the formation of a nation after all was worth it.

Of course, my main theme, to which I return, is that in Ontario, as elsewhere in Canada, there are many examples of extremism—extreme comments from English Canadians directed at our French cousins or brothers, as you will—that only serve to exacerbate the situation, as I believe that statement on page four of the Throne Speech

exacerbates what should be approached in a moderate fashion.

I give you the very superb example of that, in an article, or a column I guess it is, in the *Toronto Telegram*. I do not read the *Toronto Telegram* as much as I should. But a column is given to one—Gladys Taylor is her name—and apparently she writes in the *Toronto Telegram* from time to time. She refers to the recent events in Quebec, which involve the theft of arms from the armouries, as well as other examples of extremism. She says this:

To the English Canadians laws are made to be kept. To the French Canadians they are made to be broken.

Do you hear that? Do you hearken to that? What does the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) think of that statement? What does the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) think, and how does it fit with my colleague from Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) and so too the hon. member for Stormont?

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. member not ignore it instead of stirring up dissension even further?

Mr. Sopha: I cannot ignore it because this is the type of thing that is gobbled up nowadays. It is the product of people who indulge themselves in the grossest form of extremism.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Well, that is a good phrase.

Mr. Sopha: It is the type of thing that, if you ignore it, just will not go away. Let me go on and read another, put it in the record. Let me read another one.

In Quebec it is literally true that no one feels guilty about breaking the law, only at getting caught at it.

Mr. Letherby: Who said that?

Mr. Sopha: Well, I certainly did not say it. The hon. member for Simcoe East gets on to me not to talk about things that the government—

Mr. Letherby: You are condemning the government for that statement.

Mr. Sopha: I certainly did not, and I might say I certainly never intended to convey that meaning in the slightest way. And I must say that gives an illustration of the feeling I have often had about the hon. member for Simcoe East, one of wonderment whether he

has as much inside his head as he has on top of it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I do not intend to apologize for this. I do not intend to apologize for it. I do not think there is a subject, that one could exercise his time or ask the indulgence of the House, of greater importance at this particular time than to discuss the meaning, the foundation of our confederation when it is under review, and when the country is in some sort of crisis about it, and when you have people going around like this Mrs. Taylor, saying the extreme things that she says.

In that regard, I noticed a recent publication of this government—if my friend wants me to say something about the government—that said that prejudice is a vagrant opinion without visible means of support. Those are very opportune and very germane words.

However, Mr. Speaker, I notice my hon. friend from York South used part of his time, after he got finished with the statement of claim, to attempt to become a statesman, because he read at great length from something said by George Brown at the Confederation debates. I have the feeling about him, that if he is seeking to become a statesman then he is a bit too late at this time; and in that way I got the impression that George Brown and Sir John A. Macdonald were something of a recent discovery by my hon. friend from York South.

Here is the thing put in terms of government, and put in terms of our problem, and I will get down to it. As I see it from our problem, and I have the sympathetic ear of the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, because I noticed he was saying something about this in New York to our American cousins yesterday—or maybe they were Canadians who live in New York. Here is our problem: The statute under which we exercise our powers, The British North America Act, in section 92 of it—we have been living with that document for 97 years and I would not need to make much of an argument, and I would not need to call upon the constitutional lawyers to support me to say to you, sir, that the document is out of date.

Again I say this is the anniversary year of the Quebec conference where the 72 resolutions were formed, or were presented or were created, which later on became the basis of The British North America Act. Perhaps it would not be too much out of line if I suggested that it would be a good year to convene another conference at both Charlottetown and Quebec, so that all of the

leaders of all of the governments of the provinces could sit down there and finally resolve our problem about the distribution of legislative powers; because that is the thing that bothers them.

The reason I used his time, I say to the hon. member for Simcoe East, is because I wanted to provide some of the background and to show that we have our difficulties. We have our difficulties about coming to an accommodation with French Canada about this. But not many years, sir, are going to go past until we are going to have a—have to have—a hard and searching look at the division of powers in sections 91 and 92 of The British North America Act and make up our mind in this country what are going to be the respective responsibilities of the various levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal.

The long and short of it, of course, is that the provinces now have responsibilities of a magnitude, and especially a fiscal magnitude, that Macdonald and Cartier and Brown and Blake and Howe and Tupper and the rest of them whose pictures are out there in the hallway—that they would never have dreamed we would have. They thought of the provinces as being responsible only for matters of a purely local and private nature, and all of the major powers and responsibilities would be exercised by the strong central government.

Of course, why did they want a strong central government? In a word they wanted a strong central government because of the events that had taken place in the United States between the years 1860 and 1864 when brother took up arms against brother, and cousin against cousin, on the issue of states' rights. They said we will not have anything like that in this country.

Look at education! Education which was the little red schoolhouse of the member for Victoria, the predecessor of the present one—the little red schoolhouse that was the common thing in 1867—look how it has expanded now into the great edifice of mortar and bricks and gymnasias and parking garages and everything else that is connected with it.

The automobile—the automobile was never even dreamed of by Macdonald and his confreres; and the great superhighways that are required to carry them which are the responsibility of this government.

What do they tell us? That the projection of highway needs—the provision in the next 20 years that are now on the drawing boards they tell us that something like \$6 billion, is it?—will be required to build them.

Now, in another sphere, in another sphere, we are more of our brother's keeper than Macdonald was. That is to say that the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) will forgive me if I venture into something he raised and the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) and my hon. friend from Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer), when I say that we are more of our brother's keeper than Macdonald was; and I say that in terms of our social welfare legislation now we love our brother more in the Christian sense. We love him in the Christian sense, that is so if he suffers dislocation, if he suffers poverty, if he suffers disease or any of the other human afflictions, then the state moves to look after him. And that's another example of the expense that descends upon provincial governments.

Then another fact is—another salient fact apart from this division of powers which is out of joint—another very salient fact that cannot escape attention, is that the federal and provincial governments trespass with abandon upon each other's fields. I have referred to this before. Now the federal government is in the field of education. Now they are making grants to universities. Education used to be the preserve entirely of the provinces.

Municipal affairs—when that bill came before the House of Commons, how well it delineated the difference in the points of view of the constitution between the Premier of this province and the Premier of Quebec. Forgive me, if I refer to it. The Premier of Quebec—when the subject was mooted and the federal government said we will make loans—up to \$400 million, was it?—the Premier of Quebec said: Oh, no, you will not, you will not in Quebec because municipalities are an exclusive matter of provincial jurisdiction and you will not trespass into our province in something that's given to us under section 92 of the Act.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, what did he say?

An hon. member: He objected!

Mr. Sopha: He was not concerned, he was not concerned about any high-minded appraisal of the division of legislative powers. No, the Premier of Ontario said he favours the small municipalities at the expense of the big ones, or the big ones at the expense of the small ones—I forget which—but he said one of the two.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member does not remember what I said.

Mr. Sopha: He said one of the two. Oh, yes, sir, he said one of the two. But unlike the Premier of Quebec, he was not concerned about an invasion of provincial autonomy. Oh, no!

Of course, that has been going—

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Does the hon. member want him to behave like the Premier of Quebec?

Mr. Sopha: I will get finished if the hon. member will just permit me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: That has been going on around here for quite a period of time. We called attention to it before. The trespass of the provincial government into matters of exclusive federal concern. Emergency measures, which under section 91 is a matter of exclusive federal jurisdiction, I suppose under the rubric and head of national defence. Well, I give my opinion as a lawyer and you can have it free.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: As it is. As it is.

It would not stretch credulity if the government said to the Pearson government tomorrow or next week: Mr. Pearson, we are not having anything more to do with emergency measures. That is your responsibility under national defence and you look after it, and then in a few weeks time, sir, you would not have to ask us to vote that \$400,000 that we are being asked to vote for emergency measures.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: But we would have no emergency organization.

Mr. Sopha: How is the hon. Prime Minister entitled to say that?

Mr. Yakabuski: Did Sudbury make use of that loan?

Mr. Sopha: Why is the hon. Prime Minister entitled to say that if he left it entirely to the federal government?

Well, let me just end the illustration by referring to Moosonee. We should acquaint the new hon. members who come here about Moosonee, and all the years of travail and experiment and the wastage of money. They attempted to develop an ocean-going port at Moosonee, and if hon. members looked in section 91 of The British North America Act, then they would see that navigation and

shipping is a head of exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. But for a good many years this government, well, to resort to the graphic, they poured money into the Moose River at Moosonee in an endeavour, a futile one, to determine whether an ocean port could be developed there. And finally, finally—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Will the hon. Minister kindly stop muttering.

Finally it was the Diefenbaker government that sent a report down to this government, and said: Look, do not tell anybody, do not tell anybody, but it is infeasible from an engineering point of view to build a port at Moosonee. The Moose River just brings too much effluvium—effluvium, that is a good word, I say to the hon. member for Simcoe East.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: It just brings too much silt down to where it empties into James Bay in order to make the development of a port there feasible. I used to say, may I make this personal and reflective and anecdotal reference, that I used to look over at the predecessor of the person who leads the government now, the esteemed hon. gentleman who leads the government now, and it was he that wanted the ocean port, it was his predecessor. I used to look over at him, and finally one day I summoned up courage and I said to him, you know you remind me of Mary Tudor. Mary Tudor was the one, the third of the Tudors, who said: When I die you will find Calais written on my heart. I said, when you die they are going to find Moosonee written on yours.

Well, finally, in this vexing problem, and I do not care what ribaldry, I really do not care what ribaldry this evokes, because these are important things, they need to be said in this year 1964.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I have to do the best I can in that regard. These are important things.

There are two or three heads of jurisdiction that we might well give the federal government. Let us get out of them entirely. I have not got time to go into them in detail, but one is jurisdiction, sir, over insurance and trust companies which would seem to fit, being part and parcel of money and banking—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, if I may, we obviously will not finish this debate tonight. I am very interested in the hon. member's remarks in this area and if he would care to adjourn the debate I will call it again and he can complete his remarks some other time.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I will be very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Sopha moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) will introduce the budget, and if there is any time left after that we will either go to the order paper or we might come back to this debate. I just do not know what time will be available.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, February 12, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1964

The House met at 3.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the Legislature today in the Speaker's gallery and the west gallery, a group of 35 members of the provincial affairs committee of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have messages from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor signed by his own hand.

Mr. Speaker: W. Earl Rowe, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor transmits estimates of certain sums required for the services of the province for the year ending March 31, 1965, and recommends them to the legislative assembly, Toronto, February 12, 1964.

And the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor transmits supplementary estimates of certain additional sums required for the services of the province for the year ending March 31, 1965, and recommends them to the legislative assembly, Toronto, February 12, 1964.

Orders of the day.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

BUDGET ADDRESS

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with my Budget statement, I would like to welcome in the House today a former Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Leslie M. Frost. I would like also to make mention of the total overall of the budgets that were presented to this House by

Mr. Frost, to give you some indication of the growth and expansion of this province. I believe during his many years as Provincial Treasurer the total amount of his budgets amounted to \$4,383,000,000 and in the short time that I have been Provincial Treasurer—including the budget that I will present today—such will amount to \$6,288,000,000.

I would like also to mention our delight in having the son of a former Provincial Treasurer in this House, the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop). His father was Treasurer of this province from 1930 until his death in 1934. It is a very great pleasure to have his son present as a member of this legislature.

Before commencing my remarks on the Budget, I should like to express my deep regrets at the passing during the year of one of my distinguished predecessors in the office of Treasurer of Ontario, Colonel William H. Price. He was a member of this House from 1921 to 1937. He served as Attorney General for eight years, and was Treasurer of Ontario from 1923 to 1926. Colonel Price will be remembered for his ability, his devotion to duty and his consuming interest in the public affairs of this province.

The Budget which I am placing before the House this afternoon presents a clear picture of the present financial position of the province and the plans of the government for the coming fiscal year. It is firmly based on a realistic assessment of our existing circumstances and a full appreciation of the future needs and aspirations of our people. The allocation of public funds as projected in this Budget will enable the government to play its essential role in the realization of our full potential for the advancement of Ontario and its people.

No one can doubt Ontario's great capacity for future development. It is rich in resources and enjoys many natural advantages and a wide measure of prosperity. In large part, our present prosperity stems from the adoption of far-sighted policies and the prudent allocation of public funds in the past. This government has provided huge

sums for basic services such as education, health, highways and roads, and for the protection and development of our vast natural resources. We have thereby given our people and our industries the services they require to benefit fully from the opportunities which abound in this province. In like manner, the programmes and policies we undertake now will have an important effect on our future growth and expansion.

The decisions which are required to establish these programmes and policies for the coming fiscal year are extremely difficult ones. Sound reasons are advanced for expanding existing programmes or introducing new programmes. On the other hand, there are limitations upon what can be undertaken in any one year. We must maintain a moderate level of taxation in order that business and industry can remain healthy and competitive. At the same time, we must keep our net debt at a reasonable level to preserve the financial strength of the province.

Through the Treasury Board and its staff, we have the facilities for studying and examining our estimates thoroughly to ensure that the best possible use is made of available funds. With the assistance and full co-operation of the departments, we were able this year to reduce original estimates materially. We will continue to make every effort to ensure that the greatest value is obtained from every dollar of provincial expenditure.

Even with the most diligent control over our expenditures, we must provide substantial additional funds each year to keep pace with the growth occurring within our borders and to meet the new needs of our people in this period of rapidly changing economic and social conditions. The impact of this growth and change on provincial responsibilities is tremendous, particularly in the fields of education, health, welfare and highways.

I shall detail the nature of the situation we face in these areas of responsibility and indicate the measures we propose to adopt. Since the steps we can take are determined very largely by our present financial position and our expectations concerning the effect of future economic activity upon our revenues, I would like first to review economic conditions.

Reviewing the economic conditions of the past year is a pleasure. The present period of expansion, which started early in 1961, continued throughout 1963 and we are now entering the fourth year of this period of economic resurgence. In other words, we are now experiencing the longest period of expansion since World War II. The year 1963

added at least six per cent to the gross provincial product.

The past three years were of special importance to Ontario. While Canadian exports grew rapidly in this period, the most remarkable advances were made in exports of fully manufactured commodities with a resulting favourable impact on Ontario. The automobile and steel industries had exceptionally good production years, reaching new peaks two years in a row. The concentration of these industries in Ontario contributed to our prosperity. A high level of construction and investment also aided the economy.

The improvement in Canada's foreign trade in 1963 provided an estimated trade surplus of more than \$400 million, the highest since 1952. The unusually sharp rise in exports of manufactured products was of particular significance to us. During the past three years, these exports rose by an average of 22 per cent per year to a total of some \$750 million in 1963. An expanding European market with rising prices and a vast range of new needs, combined with price stability here in Canada, a lower Canadian dollar and a well-timed Ontario Trade Crusade, all contributed to this stimulating success in foreign trade. Many of our manufacturers found that they could compete effectively in the United States itself.

Industrial production in Ontario continued its advance in 1963. The increase amounted to about six per cent. Manufacturing production, the most important growth component, rose by 6.5 per cent. The motor vehicle and parts industries were the leaders of the rapid growth in production, followed closely by the iron and steel industry. The record production of automobiles in 1962 was surpassed by more than 23 per cent in 1963, when total motor vehicle production amounted to 627,000 units. Records were also broken in the production of steel ingots and pig iron, which were ahead of record 1962 levels by 14 and ten per cent.

Ontario's mineral production is estimated to show a moderate reduction from the 1962 level of \$902 million, mainly owing to the further decrease in the output of our uranium mines. On the other hand, the iron ore industry had a good year. The production of nickel is expected to be a little below that of 1962, though improvement took place toward the end of the year and rapid increases are now emerging.

The year 1963 was better than average in agriculture, with farm cash income being up 6.4 per cent in the first nine months. Although a prolonged dry spell in southwestern

Ontario kept production below potential in that area, agricultural output increased in most areas of the province.

Total new capital investment in the province for 1963 is estimated at \$3.2 billion. This is the highest level since the record year of 1957, and is considerably better than indicated at the commencement of the year. Machinery and equipment form an important part of the total, and general confidence, combined with greater demand on existing facilities, will likely result in large increases in this category of investment. New capital investment in construction during 1963 rose strongly. Residential construction more than maintained its 1962 strength and non-residential construction had a good year. Contracts awarded since the late summer indicate significant improvement for the immediate future. A number of new projects should set an excellent pace for 1964.

The generally strong growth of the economy of 1963, with major achievements in manufacturing, exporting, and import replacement, was clearly reflected in steadily rising employment throughout the year. The number of jobs rose by 60,000, thereby reducing the rate of unemployment to 3.8 per cent. This is much below the unemployment rate of 5.5 per cent in Canada as a whole, and 5.7 per cent in the United States. Much of the improvement in Ontario took place in the last quarter of the year, and the December unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, reached a low of 3.3 per cent.

The gains in production, employment and average hourly earnings resulted in a healthy rise in personal income during the year. This is estimated at more than \$13 billion, an increase of seven per cent. The rise in the consumer price index, however, was less than two per cent.

Retail sales were well ahead of the previous year with the sharpest gains recorded toward the end of the year. Car sales were the most prominent factor in the rise, but in the last quarter significant gains were also made in household furniture and appliances, clothing and footwear.

The improvement in exports, in import replacement, in the automobile, steel and other industries, as well as in construction activity, gave widespread strength to the economy. As a result we had higher levels of personal income, rising profit margins and a higher standard of living. An additional stimulus can be expected from the record wheat sales which enhanced the incomes of western farmers and gave them an incentive to spend more readily on a great variety of goods pro-

duced in Ontario, including agricultural machinery and supplies.

It would appear, therefore, that the economy is entering 1964 under the stimulus of record levels of activity in most of the important areas of the economy. Consumer income is strong and supports a rising volume of spending, especially on durable goods. Capital spending continues to accelerate, particularly in manufacturing. In general, the year 1964 promises to provide further gains in production and incomes.

Manufacturing is of crucial importance for employment opportunities, but cannot hope to thrive on the strength of our domestic market alone. It is, therefore, very encouraging to see that our manufacturers have already managed to make significant penetration into many very competitive foreign markets. Such footholds should pay important dividends in the years that lie ahead. Our government accepts its responsibility in this area and intends to continue its trade crusade in close co-operation with the federal government, in order that we may maintain the momentum in exports of manufactured products.

Provincial governments now have a much greater influence on the economy than in the past. Provincial expenditures have risen from 22.7 per cent of the total expenditure of all governments in 1956 to 28.3 per cent in 1962. Furthermore, emphasis has been shifted increasingly to the dynamic influences of investment in human capital. There has been an enormous rise in expenditures on education, job training and health. Such relatively intangible assets are essential if we are to improve the efficiency of labour and if we are to make the scientific and technological advances necessary to keep us internationally competitive.

The greater involvement of provincial governments in important economic matters and decisions has increased the possibility of duplication and contradiction. This high degree of interdependence in our economy necessitates inter-governmental consultation and co-operation on all important economic decisions. The impact of government activity is now so great that unco-ordinated action by different levels of government could have adverse effects on our economic development. At the important federal-provincial conference in Ottawa last November these matters were discussed and a solid foundation was laid for future co-operation.

It has been agreed that close co-operation between the federal government and the provincial governments is a prerequisite to

healthy national economic development. Usually the provincial governments are in a better position to know and evaluate local needs. Consultation with the provinces, therefore, could be invaluable to the success of economic programmes national in scope. Our government has the desire and the facilities to assist the Canadian Economic Council in every way possible in seeking ways of maintaining a high rate of economic growth.

We are fully confident that the current economic expansion can continue. There is great potential for further and accelerated growth through the rest of this decade. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the various levels of government harmonize their programmes in order that we may capitalize to the fullest extent on the challenging opportunities of the 60s.

Mr. Speaker, I should now like to present an interim statement of the financial operations of the province in the current fiscal year. In the hope of making very clear the period I am speaking of, I should perhaps explain that when I speak of the current fiscal year, I speak of the period from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. The figures that I will present represent eight months of actual record and four months of forecast. They include a number of special grants and payments which we propose to meet from the current year's revenue.

Supplementary estimates totalling \$6,693,000 will be submitted for your approval to permit the following grants and payments to be made, as shown in the table below.

In the current fiscal year, we have been engaged upon a large and comprehensive

programme. Inclusive of the special grants and payments to which I have referred, net ordinary expenditure, which includes \$41.5 million for sinking fund, totals \$974.5 million before providing \$81 million for financing capital payments out of ordinary revenue. Net capital expenditure on physical assets amounts to \$236.5 million, of which \$200.3 million or 85 per cent is for the construction of provincial highways, municipal roads and mining and logging roads. The remainder of the capital programme consists of \$28.4 million for public works, \$4.6 million for conservation projects, and \$3.2 million for parks and rural power lines.

We are thus estimating our combined net ordinary and capital expenditures in 1963-64 at \$1,211 million, an increase of \$104.5 million over the preceding year. The increase is largely concentrated in additional assistance to school boards and universities, payments to municipalities and increased outlays for highways and other services associated with population and economic growth. Our expenditure for education is up by \$43.9 million, of which \$41.5 million represents additional assistance to school boards and universities. The overall growth in The Department of Highways' expenditures of \$29.2 million is accounted for, in the main, by increases of \$12.3 million in the assistance provided for local roads and \$18 million in the capital outlays required for the construction of provincial highways, and secondary and development roads. Other significant increases are: \$7.6 million for mental health purposes, \$6 million for public welfare costs, and \$4.1 million in public debt charges.

Bulking large in the province's net ordinary

EDUCATION

Study to determine the feasibility of extending the co-operative programme at the University of Waterloo	\$ 25,000
New Universities Library Project	448,000
Special contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund	1,000,000

HEALTH

Ontario Heart Foundation	150,000
Special grants to public hospitals under the authority of The Public Hospitals Act and the regulations thereunder	3,555,000
Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation	400,000
Illahee Lodge, Cobourg	4,800
Ontario Society for Crippled Children—for convalescent camps	48,200
Canadian Mothercraft Centre, Toronto	4,000

LANDS AND FORESTS

Grant to reimburse Niagara Parks Commission in part for the cost of development of Stoney Creek Battlefield Park	58,000
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TREASURY

Special contribution to the Public Service Superannuation Fund	1,000,000
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and capital expenditures in 1963-64 are those of the following departments: education, \$392.3 million; highways, \$280.4 million; health, \$132.7 million; public welfare, \$62.7 million; municipal affairs, \$45.6 million; public works, \$40.8 million; and lands and forests, \$35.4 million.

We are estimating our combined net ordinary revenue and net capital receipts at \$1,058.1 million for 1963-64. This is an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$61.6 million. Higher receipts are indicated in most of the main sources of revenue, the principal increases being: \$21.3 million in corporations tax; \$10.7 million in motor vehicle licences and permits; \$8.9 million in gasoline tax; \$7.5 million from the Liquor Control Board; and \$7.3 million in retail sales tax.

The tax rental agreement for individual income tax was replaced by a collection agreement commencing with the 1962 taxation year. It was therefore necessary for the federal government to forecast each year the income tax to be collected for Ontario and to pay monthly instalments based thereon. Although monthly instalments commenced in April 1962, tax returns for 1962 were not filed until the spring of 1963. It was the end of that year, that is, 1963, before accurate totals of tax actually collected for the province were tabulated by the federal government and only then was it apparent that Ontario had been overpaid for 1962 and that collections for 1963 had also been overestimated.

It is our understanding that these over-payments are to be deducted from instalments to be received before the end of the present fiscal year. Net receipts for 1963-64 from this source are now estimated at \$157 million instead of the federal estimate of \$171,376,000 which was used in my budget forecast of a year ago. This means, of course, a reduction in the income we had looked for of \$14 million.

Apart from the individual income tax collections, the major sources of revenue are: corporations tax, \$207 million; retail sales tax, \$183 million; gasoline tax, \$182 million; Liquor Control Board, \$95 million; motor vehicle licences and permits, \$73.3 million; and succession duties, \$43.5 million.

Our interim surplus on ordinary account is estimated at \$522,000, after providing \$81 million for capital payments financed out of ordinary revenue and \$41.5 million for sinking fund. However, when account is taken of net capital expenditure of \$236.5 million and net capital receipts of \$2.1 million, our

revenues fall short of meeting overall requirements by \$111.4 million. The result, of course, is an increase in net capital debt—a subject which I shall now discuss.

For some years, the province has been carrying out a huge capital programme to meet the growing demand for highways and roads, hospitals, schools and other needed facilities. In the postwar period \$2.3 billion has been expended on physical assets. Of this amount \$1.5 billion or nearly two-thirds has been expended in the past seven years. The high level of these outlays indicates the great importance we attach to the creation of physical assets as a means of strengthening the economic and social foundation of our society.

In financing this huge investment in physical assets, we have followed the policy of meeting a substantial proportion of our capital expenditures out of ordinary revenue. This policy has enabled us to preserve a strong credit position in the money market and at the same time to keep increases in debt well within manageable limits. Thus, while we have undertaken capital expenditures in the past seven years of nearly \$1.5 billion, the net capital debt over this period has risen by \$639 million. In other words we have met from current revenue about 56 per cent of our investment in physical assets.

Net capital debt at March 31, 1964 is estimated at \$1,397.3 million, an increase of \$113.2 million over the 1963 figure. This increase is reasonable when you consider our record net capital expenditure this year of \$236.5 million.

In terms of wealth and financial ability, the level of our net capital debt is not a cause of concern. It now represents about 7.4 per cent of the gross provincial product, compared with 10.4 per cent at the end of World War II. It would require about 1½ years' revenue of the government to repay the net capital debt today, compared with some 3½ years' revenue in 1946. Thus, according to ability to pay, the burden of our debt is substantially less than it was at the end of World War II.

Through the use of the capital money market, we have been able to carry out our capital construction programme and still maintain a moderate system of taxation. We shall continue to make prudent use of our credit to finance part of our capital programme. Although the increases in net debt have been reasonable in the past, we shall continue to exercise the greatest care to ensure that further increases are kept within manageable limits.

In placing before the hon. members the government's plans for the coming fiscal year, I shall first present a summary of our overall expenditure programme.

Net ordinary expenditure for 1964-65, which includes \$40 million for sinking fund, is forecast at \$1,039.7 million before providing \$117 million for capital payments to be financed out of ordinary revenue. Net capital expenditure on physical assets will amount to \$264.4 million, of which \$215.1 million is for provincial highways, municipal roads, and mining and logging roads. The remainder of the capital programme consists of \$36 million for public works, \$5.4 million for conservation projects, \$5 million for parks and other recreational areas, and \$2.9 million for other purposes.

The aggregate of net ordinary expenditure and net capital expenditure on physical assets is forecast—this is the forecast for the coming year—at \$1,304.1 million. This represents an increase of \$93.1 million over the current fiscal year. The four departments of education, highways, health and public welfare account for over 70 per cent of the increase.

Net ordinary and capital expenditures of major departments for the coming fiscal year will be: education, \$412.3 million; highways, \$299.4 million; health, \$151.1 million; public welfare, \$70.9 million; municipal affairs, \$43.5 million; public works, \$48.7 million; and lands and forests, \$33.9 million.

I should like now to discuss some of our specific programmes, and the ones to which our attention is first drawn are in the field of social services and human betterment. I am sure that the hon. members will agree that adequate education, health and welfare programmes are vital to a dynamic province like Ontario; that we recognize their importance is shown by the magnitude of our expenditures. In the short period of six years, the combined net expenditures of the departments of education, health and public welfare have grown by \$344 million from \$243.7 million in 1957-58 to \$587.7 million in the current fiscal year. In the coming fiscal year, they are forecast at \$634.3 million, an amount approaching that spent for all purposes of government just six years ago.

The most costly of these social services, and the most important to our future is education. Enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools of the province now approximates 1.6 million, a substantial proportion of our total population. Financial requirements for the construction of buildings to accommodate students in schools at both levels, and to provide facilities for vocational education in

secondary schools have been particularly heavy. During the past year, we have opened an average of ten new schools or additions to schools each week. Many of the new high school units were financed under the Federal-Provincial Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, whereby approved costs were paid in total by the province, which in turn was reimbursed to the extent of 75 per cent by the federal government. On the whole, new construction of elementary and secondary schools has been catching up with the requirements imposed by increasing enrolments. It is expected that expenditures for school building will decline in 1964 and will continue at a somewhat lower level for the next two or three years.

As you know, a revised system of legislative grants to the elementary and secondary schools will be implemented this year. The Ontario Foundation Tax Plan is designed to make possible greater equality of educational opportunity across the province than has hitherto been achieved, and at the same time to reduce or halt the growth in taxation on homeowners and farmers. The foundation plan is also designed to correct certain inequities associated with the payment of school taxes by corporations in relation to public and separate schools. In general, the plan aims to give the greatest help where it is most needed, to the end that each boy and girl may have access to a sound basic education without unduly burdening any municipal taxpayer. In practical terms, the new system will mean that in the coming fiscal year, the amount available for school grants will be increased by \$52.1 million to an amount of \$285.4 million. I am sure the hon. members will appreciate the marked benefit that local ratepayers will derive from these increased grants.

With the help of substantial government assistance, the number and size of the universities of the province continue to increase. Places were available last September for the 5,000 additional students who are being accommodated in the universities during the current college year. Trent University will open its doors in Peterborough in September, and it is expected that Brock University in the Niagara Peninsula will begin classes in temporary quarters in the autumn of 1964. The University of Toronto is establishing colleges at Scarborough and Erindale, and a new arts college and library are being planned for the University of Guelph. Progress is being made in the development of the campus at the Laurentian University, Sudbury.

In the coming fiscal year, the funds made available to assist universities in meeting rising operating costs and in providing additional accommodation for swelling enrolments will be increased by \$30.5 million—that is the amount of the increase—to \$101.3 million. Grants for operating costs, extended graduate programmes and special purposes will total \$47.7 million, and the balance of \$53.6 million will be made available by way of loans through a new Crown corporation. This new Crown corporation is to be established to assist universities with their capital construction programmes. The provision of capital funds through the new corporation, which is to be known as the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation, will have the advantage of spreading the cost of the heavy requirements of the current expansion programme over subsequent years when the demand for capital funds is not expected to rise so rapidly. The cost of servicing the loan will be recognized, by the government, as part of the operating cost of the universities in subsequent years.

I will not read the list of the maintenance and construction funds to be made available in the coming year for the various universities of the province (see Appendix I). They total, as I have already indicated, \$47.5 million for operation and maintenance, and \$53.5 million for construction, a total of \$101 million.

Apart from the provision of capital funds to universities through the new Crown corporation, we are forecasting the net expenditure for the other costs of education in 1964-65 at \$412.3 million. This is an increase of \$53.9 million over the interim estimate of the corresponding costs for the current fiscal year. Our education expenditure for next year is thus expected to approach the total net expenditures of the province for all purposes a decade ago.

The expanding needs of our educational system and the increasing demands that it will continue to make upon tax revenues at both the municipal and provincial levels are not going to diminish. Forecasts of enrolment for the next ten years indicate that the combined wisdom and effort of the provincial government, school boards, municipal councils, and taxpayers will be required in order that our children and youth may have the educational opportunities which we all regard as essential and that the necessary funds may be found to provide them. Certainly judgment and prudence must be exercised at all levels in determining priorities not only in the educational system but in our economy as a whole.

The second of the social services which are so vitally important to the life of this province, and to which our government has always given its wholehearted support, is the field of health. To meet the constantly changing needs of more than 6.5 million people in a highly developed province with a diversified economy, health programmes cannot remain static. Emphasis that was once placed upon communicable disease, environmental sanitation, and custodial care of the mentally ill, must now be directed toward modern treatment of the mentally ill, widespread public health services and hospital care insurance.

To give effect to this new emphasis, the rehabilitation programme to help patients in Ontario hospitals return to useful and active lives in their communities will be strengthened, facilities for the care and treatment of mental illness will be expanded, local centres for the early detection and treatment of mental illness will be improved, psychiatric units will be added in general hospitals and public health services will be extended.

I am pleased to announce that the government has decided to increase the scope of the out-patient benefits provided under the hospital insurance plan. Radiotherapy for the treatment of cancer, which is presently limited to in-patient admissions, will be accepted as an insured service on an out-patient basis.

Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy when prescribed by a physician as part of a planned physical rehabilitation programme for the patient will also be covered as an out-patient benefit.

Certain follow-up visits to a hospital for removal of plaster casts and re-check x-rays for fracture cases, treated at a hospital within 24-hours of an accident, will be accepted as an insured out-patient benefit whether or not the initial visit required admission to hospital.

Costs in connection with the hospital insurance plan continue to rise. Exclusive of the extension of out-patient benefits to which I have referred, the total costs under the plan are forecast for this year at \$320.6 million, virtually double the 1959 costs of \$161.8 million.

There are several factors contributing to this marked increase in costs. The population growth of Ontario, coupled with a more complete coverage, has resulted in an increase in the number of insured persons. At December 31, 1963, an estimated 98.1 per cent of the population was insured. There has also been a general increase in hospital utilization. As new hospital beds and facilities

become available they are immediately put into service. In keeping with all other components of daily living, the per diem costs of hospital care have risen, mainly because hospital salaries have now reached a level that is more in keeping with rates of pay in other fields. It is anticipated that the annual cost of hospital care insurance will continue to rise, but that the rate of increase should not be as great after 1964.

In 1961, the government decided to stabilize premiums under the hospital care insurance plan for three years at the present level of \$2.10 monthly for a single person and \$4.20 monthly for a family unit. In the last three years, this government has contributed \$143.6 million to pay the costs of the plan not met by premium subscription and the federal contribution. As the costs of hospitalization increase and the benefits are extended, the cost of this subsidy rises. In the coming fiscal year a provincial contribution of \$86 million would be required to maintain the premiums at the present rate.

Since the inception of the hospital insurance plan, established nearly six years ago, the premiums for the benefits thereunder have not changed and consequently have not kept pace with the rise in cost. Indeed, the rise in costs, as I have indicated, has been met through increased contributions by the province. In view of the many other demands on provincial revenues, and after most careful consideration of all the factors involved, including the extension of outpatient benefits, it has been concluded that the premium income should be restored to the original basis whereby it met approximately one-third of the cost of the programme. To accomplish this, it has been decided to increase the monthly rate for a single person to \$3.25 and for a family unit to \$6.50, effective July 1, 1964. Even with this increase in premium, the province will still be required to provide \$50 million towards the cost of the plan as well as \$75 million for the operation of mental hospitals and for grants to sanatoria. In other words, the cost of the Ontario hospital insurance programme will again be shared approximately one-third by the province, one-third by the federal government and one-third by the insured persons themselves.

Mr. Speaker, our welfare services are vital and necessary in meeting the needs of those who, for various reasons, are unable to provide for themselves. To this end, we are continually expanding and improving our welfare services.

The highlight of the new services rendered by The Department of Public Welfare con-

cerns the inclusion on a means test of widows and single women, between the ages of 60 to 65 years, as a special category for provincial assistance. More than 6,000 women are now receiving these allowances. This has relieved the municipalities of certain administration costs and payments of direct relief.

Increased allowances to recipients of old age assistance, blind and disabled persons' allowances, and to those under the new programme for widows and single women came into effect on December 1, 1963. In the coming fiscal year, an expenditure of \$70.9 million will be required, an increase of \$8.3 million over the current fiscal year.

In recognition of the fundamental importance of our highways and roads programme in promoting industrial growth and opening up new areas of the province, we have increased the net ordinary and capital expenditures of The Department of Highways over the last 12 years from \$103 million in 1951-52 to an estimated \$280.4 million in the current fiscal year. They will be increased an additional \$19 million to \$299.4 million in 1964-65.

Ontario now has a vast network of roads including many miles of multi-lane toll-free highways and expressways which have greatly facilitated the movement of people and goods throughout the province. We have not only provided for the ever-increasing number of motor vehicle registrations—which last year rose by 90,000 from 2,177,000 to 2,267,000—but we have made road travel easier and more efficient than ever before.

During 1963, provincial highway and road construction continued at peak level. The total mileage of paved highways completed, including reconstruction, was 461 miles. In the same period, 62 structures were completed.

Three new sections of Highway 401 were opened, bringing the total mileage in use to 502 miles. There was accelerated progress on the widening of this highway on the Toronto bypass. A number of major developments on other roads took place last year. The Garden City Skyway, taking the Queen Elizabeth Way over the Welland Canal, was completed in the late fall. Reconstruction of the Trans-Canada Highway continued at the various localities. Our programmes of roads to resources, and forestry roads, maintained their construction pace with 272 miles of resources roads and 76 miles of forestry roads completed to date.

In the current fiscal year 1963-64, the province's total expenditures on highways and roads are estimated at \$280.4 million, con-

sisting of \$81.3 million for maintenance and \$199.1 million for construction and other capital projects. Provincial road subsidies to municipalities and payments to unincorporated townships in northern Ontario, which are included in the foregoing, total \$89.9 million, of which \$33.7 million is for maintenance and \$56.2 million for capital purposes.

For the coming fiscal year, a wide-ranging construction programme is planned which provides for further additions and improvements to the province's system of four-lane divided highways, work on three new roads and a number of existing roads in northern Ontario, and numerous projects for the improvement of highway alignment and driving surface.

For the coming fiscal year 1964-65, the appropriations for our highway and road programme total \$299.4 million, or \$19 million more than for the current fiscal year. Of this amount, \$86.3 million will be for maintenance and \$213.1 million for capital purposes. Included in the foregoing are road subsidies to the municipalities and payments to unincorporated townships in northern Ontario amounting to \$97.3 million of which \$35 million will be for maintenance and \$62.3 million for capital purposes. This will provide for a combined provincial and municipal programme for the coming fiscal year of approximately \$397 million, an increase of \$26 million over the combined total of the present year.

A word about our natural resources programme. To enable the province to carry out its important responsibilities relating to the conservation and development of our vast natural resources, ordinary and capital appropriations totalling \$72 million will be requested for the coming fiscal year. This represents an increase of \$9.7 million over the interim estimate of combined expenditure for the current fiscal year.

In the key field of agriculture, our programmes of assistance and research, carried out by The Department of Agriculture, will be continued and expanded. In recognition of the importance of the family farm, and to assist young farmers embarking upon farming as a life career, larger loans will be made available next year under the extended junior farmer establishment loan programme. The agricultural rehabilitation and development programme will also be expanded, with expenditures expected to rise to more than twice this year's expenditures. Total net expenditure of The Department of Agriculture will exceed \$20.9 million in 1964-65, an increase of \$1.9 million over the present year.

Through The Department of Mines, we will continue to promote the exploration for, and the development of, Ontario's mineral resources. A substantial increase in the number of geological field parties is planned next year. A new programme of seismic exploration will be carried out next year and work will continue on the airborne magnetometer survey.

The consolidation of The Department of Energy Resources, the conservation authorities branch and the Ontario Water Resources Commission into the new Department of Energy and Resources Management will ensure closer co-ordination of these related activities. This will enable us to carry out a vigorous programme designed to protect and develop our valuable water, energy and other resources for the benefit of this and future generations. The expenditures of this department are forecast at \$13.7 million for the coming fiscal year.

Through The Department of Lands and Forests, we are engaged in a progressive programme, utilizing modern techniques and advanced research, for the management, protection and regeneration of our forest resources. The continued well-being of the forest-based industries, which are dependent upon this rich natural resource, is indeed of crucial importance to the economy of Ontario.

Our extensive parks programme, offering a variety of attractive natural and man-made recreational and tourist facilities, will be expanded. Negotiations will be undertaken for the purchase of lands, valued at \$5 million, for parks, forestry purposes, hunting and fishing, public access to water and general recreational purposes. Total combined expenditures of The Department of Lands and Forests will reach an estimated \$33.9 million in 1964-65, an increase of \$4.3 million over the current year.

There are other areas of government activity vitally concerned with the stimulation of economic growth. Through The Department of Economics and Development, we have been conducting an energetic and many-pronged programme aimed at industrial development and trade expansion.

Increased employment, an accelerated rate of economic growth, and an improvement in our balance of payments position all testify to its success. While devaluation of the Canadian dollar provided a sharp stimulus on the balance of payments side, there is ample evidence that our trade expansion programme has been a highly significant factor in the overall improvement in the Canadian economy.

We are confident that economic growth and employment opportunities will be stimulated during the next year by our participation in trade shows and sales missions, as well as by expanded efforts by our trade offices abroad.

The Ontario Development Agency, through guarantee of loans and provision of managerial advice to Ontario-based industry, will also provide new job opportunities and increase manufacturing production during the next year.

At the community level, a number of special activities are also planned. Local economic studies and forums concerned with the problems of regional industrial development will be further developed and expanded. In addition, the Ontario Economic Council will continue to study major problems affecting the Ontario economy as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I wish now to deal with aid to local authorities. A striking feature of the provincial Budget and a major contributing factor to its growth is the huge and increasing amount of financial assistance which is given annually by the province to municipalities, school boards and other local authorities. In the five years since I delivered my first Budget in 1959, the province has turned over to local authorities the sum of \$2 billion. This is double the amount provided in the preceding five years. It demonstrates clearly the growing magnitude of the financial aid that we are providing to assist local authorities in carrying out their important responsibilities.

We, the government, are fully aware that local authorities, like the province, are confronted with greatly increased costs as a result of growth and development. These increased costs are the necessary outcome of more people, more children, more industry and more municipal services of all kinds to support a higher level of economic activity. To help local authorities meet these challenges and still maintain local tax rates at manageable levels, we have provided in the current year an estimated \$495.1 million in provincial funds for the support of local services. In other words, we are turning over to local authorities nearly 47 per cent of the province's net ordinary revenue.

The coming fiscal year will represent an important milestone in the history of provincial aid to local authorities. Our assistance will rise to \$546.4 million and thus for the first time will exceed, and I might add substantially, the \$500 million level. Obviously, this vast sum will place a heavy strain on the province's revenue. I urge you to listen

to this next remark: It will exceed by nearly \$100 million—this assistance to local authorities—the total amount we expect to receive from the three major direct tax fields that we share with the federal government, namely, personal income tax, corporations tax, and succession duty.

Over half of our assistance in the coming fiscal year will be grants to school boards. These grants will rise to \$285.4 million, an increase over the current year of \$52.1 million. This is the largest increase in our history, the increase alone exceeding the total grants provided just 12 years ago. The Ontario Foundation Tax Plan will thus be of great benefit to school boards, particularly those with limited financial resources. This forward-looking plan represents a solid step on the part of the government to further the equality of educational opportunity and to relieve the burden of local taxation on farm-, home- and other property-owners.

Increased financial assistance will be provided by the province for the construction and maintenance of local streets and roads. Road subsidies to municipalities and payments to unincorporated townships, as I have stated, will rise from \$89.9 million in the current year to \$97.3 million in the coming fiscal year. Indicative of the extent of the municipal road programmes that have been made possible with our assistance is the fact that in 1963-64, for the first time, combined provincial and municipal spending on municipal roads actually exceeds the expenditure on our vast King's Highway system.

The province supports financially a wide range of local services in the health and welfare fields. Municipalities have not only been relieved under the hospital insurance plan of their former payments for hospital deficits, but are compensated in a general way for their hospital indigency costs. For the numerous welfare programmes in which the province shares, including general welfare assistance, child welfare and homes for the aged, we are providing \$31.8 million in the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$3.6 million over the current fiscal year.

There are also a number of other grants and payments, among which are the unconditional grants to municipalities, the payments under the municipal winter works incentive programme, and many others.

I come now to the important area of federal-provincial relations, Mr. Speaker. As the hon. members are aware, the discussions at the conference last November embraced a broad range of subjects. These included such questions as fiscal arrangements, shared-

cost programmes, the public assistance programmes, pensions, unemployment, economic and industrial development and the need for continuing federal-provincial liaison arrangements. Some of these matters were held over for further study and discussion, being referred to appropriate committees in preparation for the next plenary session to take place in early 1964.

We were greatly encouraged by the spirit of amity and concord that prevailed at the November conference. There was general agreement on the need for close and continuing consultation and co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. In a federal system, there are many activities of common or overlapping interest which require co-ordinated and concerted action. Through frequent discussion and consultation, greater success can be achieved in integrating these activities. For our part, we are eager to co-operate, as we have in the past, in promoting the strength of our federal partnership and evolving plans for the economic and social betterment of our nation and province.

The tax-sharing arrangements between the federal and provincial governments occupied the main attention of the conference. The arrangements then in effect had been evolved after long months of careful study and discussion, and had been in operation for less than two years of their five-year term. Accordingly, we contended that the underlying principles should be continued in force for the remainder of the period for which the arrangements had been negotiated. However, the federal government decided that the arrangements would be changed for the coming fiscal year and that consideration would be given to further adjustments at the meetings to be held in the early months of this year.

Under the new arrangements, all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia will receive equalization payments. Equalization will be based, not on the national average, but on the average yield of the standard taxes in the two provinces having the highest per capita yield, namely, Ontario and British Columbia. Provincial revenues from natural resources will be retained as a factor in the new formula, but the method of treatment will be altered. Instead of one-half of such revenues being included with the standard taxes and equalized up to the national average, the equalization payable under the new arrangements to any province having natural resource revenue above the national average will be reduced by one-half of the amount that such revenue exceeds

the per capita national average. The revision in the equalization formula will benefit the seven provinces which are eligible for this form of special assistance.

Although Ontario has never received, nor has it ever expected to receive, an equalization payment, this province has long supported the principle of fiscal need assistance to provinces which do not have adequate resources to discharge their constitutional responsibilities. I am sure it is clear to all that if we are to progress and develop as a nation special assistance must be provided to some provinces to ensure a measure of equality of opportunity and standard of services amongst our people as a whole. However, it should be emphasized, and I cannot stress this too strongly, that the level of assistance should not be such as to impair or weaken the ability of the revenue-producing areas of the country to grow and expand. Since Ontario is the producer of more than 45 per cent of the national revenue, it is essential that there be maintained in this province a strong, healthy climate in which business and industry can expand and prosper, thereby enabling us to attain a greater measure of well-being for all. The development of Ontario's revenue-producing capacities serves the interests of the nation as well as those of the province. In order to preserve this position we will oppose any extension of equalization beyond that provided in the revised formula. And we are definite about this, that we will oppose any extension of equalization beyond that provided in the revised formula.

The hon. members are well aware of the province's need for an increasing share of the major fields of direct taxation. When fully implemented, the present tax-sharing arrangements will provide the province with only one-fifth of the personal and corporation income tax fields. In view of our expanding responsibilities for such basic needs as education, highways, health and welfare, we cannot regard our share of these tax fields as a just or adequate recognition of the growing revenue requirements of the province.

At the recent conference, the federal government gave partial recognition to the needs of all provinces for additional revenues. Effective April 1, 1964, the rate of abatement of federal estate tax will be increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. While this adjustment in our fiscal relations is welcome, it is quite inadequate in relation to our needs.

Mr. Speaker, as this Budget testifies, the province and its municipalities are being confronted with inescapable demands for an

expansion and extension of services. Our communities and industries must be provided with essential services if we are to continue to grow and prosper. The revenue required to meet the costs of growth and development should come largely from the progressive tax fields which now are heavily occupied by the federal government. Our present share of the major tax fields does not reflect the special problems that exist in a growing urban and highly industrialized province such as Ontario. At the forthcoming conference, we shall press for a more equitable and realistic share of the major fields of direct taxation.

Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive expenditure programme that I have outlined for the coming fiscal year clearly demonstrates the province's need for increased revenue. The increased appropriations required for the fiscal year 1964-65 are indicative of the continuing upward trend we can expect in provincial expenditures. Ontario is a growing province, undergoing rapid economic expansion, population change, urbanization and technical advance. The government must meet heavy demands to expand its services and adopt new programmes to meet the needs of our people and industry in these challenging times. We must continue to provide for the added services required to promote our greater economic and social well-being in the future.

Recognizing that the additional funds necessary to meet increased expenditures must come largely from the growth in our revenue each year as industrial activity increases and incomes rise, we have thoroughly examined the ability of our present revenue system to meet our minimum requirements in future years. The conclusion is inescapable. Even on the most optimistic estimate of our future economic growth, the present tax structure cannot produce the revenues required to meet our essential commitments and maintain the financial strength of the province in years to come.

Consideration of the proposed programme for the coming fiscal year, clearly discloses that increased revenues are urgently needed. Consideration must also be given to the revenues necessary to maintain a strong financial position in the light of unavoidable growth in provincial expenditures in future years. Most of the increased expenditures required for the coming and future fiscal years are for education, health and highways.

A large part of our revenue problem stems from the fact that the major direct tax fields which grow most rapidly with economic expansion are heavily occupied by the federal

government, a point upon which I have already commented. This is so a fact that the full effect of increased provincial expenditures is not immediately reflected in increased revenues. The expenditures which we are making to nourish Ontario's future economic growth will be returned many-fold in terms of more jobs and increased provincial revenue; this takes time.

The hon. members are aware that this government has taken steps to have a comprehensive and far-ranging inquiry made into the taxation and revenue systems of the province and its municipalities. The Ontario Committee on Taxation, appointed more than a year ago, has for some months now been receiving the views of interested and informed individuals and organizations. In addition, the committee will have available the results of research into each tax and revenue source, into the financial obligations of the province and the municipalities, and into intergovernmental financial relations generally. In these circumstances, it will be clearly understood that we do not wish to disturb the existing tax structure more than is absolutely necessary to carry out our responsibilities. It would be inappropriate, indeed, to make major adjustments in our taxation system at this time.

I would, however, point out that taxation in Ontario is by all standards moderate. Ontario's rates of tax in almost all major revenue fields are comparable or lower than those imposed in other provincial jurisdictions. In fact, in some major revenue fields, they are substantially lower than those levied in a number of other provinces. An examination of the net general revenues of the provinces of Canada, as compiled on a comparable basis by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reveals the moderate nature of our revenue structure. While the total revenue of Ontario is greater than that of any other province—and this is provincial revenue, which in other words is taxes—it is lower on a per capita basis than the combined average per capita of all provincial governments.

In considering our course of action, we are deeply conscious of the necessity of keeping the increase in taxation at the barest minimum consistent with sound finance. The essential additional expenditures, which increased revenues will permit us to make, will enable our people and industry to take fuller advantage of new economic opportunities. At the same time, we are determined that the tax increase required will not counteract these advantages by adversely affecting production, employment and future economic develop-

ment. Thus, the tax changes proposed will make no greater demand upon Ontario's economy and people than is necessary to maintain the financial strength of the province in the face of rising provincial expenditures.

There will be no new taxes and the few increases that are proposed in existing taxes are being kept to a minimum. One of the smaller taxes will be reduced. Several changes will be introduced in various taxing statutes in order to improve administration as well as to promote closer co-operation with other provinces and the federal government.

Effective at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow, February 13, the gasoline tax will become 15 cents per gallon, an increase of two cents per gallon. A bill to authorize this increase will be introduced this afternoon.

Refunds will be made to purchasers of gasoline used for purposes other than to propel a motor vehicle on the highways, at the rate of 13 cents of the 15 cents per gallon paid. Farmers and commercial fishermen will continue to receive full refund. The tax on aviation fuel remains at two cents per gallon.

Unlike the modern express highways in some other jurisdictions, which are toll roads, Ontario has been able to keep its modern highway system toll-free, except for certain bridges. The gasoline tax is being increased for the first time since 1957. No province to the east of Ontario has a gasoline tax less than 15 cents per gallon.

The tax on diesel fuel used in motor vehicles will be increased to 20.5 cents per gallon, an increase of two cents per gallon, effective tomorrow. An appropriate bill will likewise be introduced.

At the federal-provincial conference in Ottawa last November, the federal government increased the tax rental for the succession duty field from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the federal estate tax effective from April 1, 1964. The seven provinces which have tax rental agreements will receive, by direct payment, their share of this increased rental. For Ontario and the other two provinces, which collect their own succession duties, the federal government will increase the abatement of estate tax from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. In order to take advantage of this increased abatement it will be necessary to amend The Succession Duty Act. I will, therefore, be introducing an amendment to this Act which will provide for an appropriate increase in duty approximately equal to the amount of the increased abatement by the federal government. This will have no effect

upon the total amount of inheritance taxes collected by the two governments.

The Act was amended last year to exempt from duty the equity of a deceased person domiciled outside of Ontario in a pension plan administered in Ontario. I propose to introduce a similar amendment to extend this principle to certain other types of employee plans.

Changes will be proposed in a bill to amend The Corporations Tax Act which will generally reflect the changes made in the federal Income Tax Act, with respect to the taxable income of corporations.

I propose that manufacturing and processing companies which comply with the federal Act as to their "degree of Canadian ownership" be allowed accelerated rates of depreciation.

After careful consideration, however, I do not propose to incorporate into our legislation, the tax concessions made recently by the federal government to businesses in eight specified "designated areas" in Ontario.

A review of The Hospitals Tax Act brought to my attention that the growth in population in the province was causing a number of municipalities to have populations greater than 10,000, sometimes by a small margin. It is desirable to treat all municipalities alike.

This has to do mostly with motion picture houses. The exemption on admissions paid to places of amusement of 75 cents or less in municipalities under 10,000 population will be extended to all municipalities in the province. In addition, the schedule of rates of tax applied to admissions between 75 cents and 90 cents will be reduced in each case by one cent. A bill will be submitted to the Legislature covering these amendments. The reduction in revenue, as hon. members would expect, is relatively small.

The three per cent rate for retail sales tax will continue unchanged. As a step towards encouraging the use of public transportation facilities, I am proposing that a rebate of sales tax be allowed for buses used for public transit, within the limits of a municipality, purchased after February 29, 1964. Studies are currently underway to improve and simplify certain administrative practices affecting municipalities and local boards.

I should now like to summarize our revenue forecast and financial position for the coming fiscal year.

The aggregate of net ordinary revenue and of net capital receipts from the sale of physical assets is forecast at \$1,159.2 million. This

is an increase over the current fiscal year of \$101.1 million. Of this increase, \$30 million will be derived from the tax changes I have announced, \$12 million will result from price adjustments by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, and the balance, or approximately 60 per cent of the increase, will be due to expanding revenues from existing tax sources.

Major sources of revenue for 1964-65 are forecast as follows: gasoline tax, \$218 million; corporations tax, \$207 million; individual income tax collection agreement, \$192 million; retail sales tax, \$190 million; and liquor control board, \$110 million.

The surplus on ordinary account is estimated at \$855,000 after providing \$40 million for sinking fund and \$117 million for capital payments to be financed out of ordinary revenue. When account is taken of our net capital expenditure of \$264.4 million and net capital receipts of \$1.6 million, the overall shortfall in revenue is forecast at \$104.9 million.

We will thus be required to rely on our borrowing power to an extent comparable to that in the current fiscal year in order to carry out the comprehensive programme we have planned for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion may I say that this Budget clearly indicates the positive action we are taking to meet the needs of a growing economy. It demonstrates our willingness to accept added responsibilities where these are necessary and vital to our continuing progress. We are not content to stand still, but are determined to move forward sensibly and constructively in meeting the demands of these challenging times.

Foremost in our plans for the coming fiscal year are the measures we are taking to assist in the provision of educational opportunities for our children and youth. Swelling enrolments with close to one-quarter of the population now enrolled in elementary and secondary schools attest to the magnitude of the task. The Ontario Foundation Tax Plan will lessen the impact of the mounting burden of education costs on local ratepayers and at the same time will assist school boards in equalizing educational opportunities throughout the province. The availability of capital funds to universities will assist these institutions in meeting the growing need for graduates of universities in many walks of life.

Of major significance in this Budget are the substantially increased provisions for further additions to our already extensive network of highways and roads. It is a great source of satisfaction to us that we have one

of the finest systems of highways in the world. Not only have we kept pace with the growth in traffic, but we have facilitated the movement of people and goods and the decentralization of industry with resultant benefits to all. We have accomplished this without the imposition of highway tolls.

We are also deeply conscious of our responsibilities in the fields of health and welfare. These services will be improved and expanded, thereby strengthening individual and family security and the physical and mental well-being of our people. It is our continuing aim to ensure that these programmes are meeting the needs and requirements of our people.

The funds provided for the services I have mentioned, together with the expenditures to be made in such areas as the conservation and development of natural resources and the promotion of trade and industrial activity, will provide a strong stimulus to economic and social progress. We are undertaking a positive programme for the expansion of industry, the creation of jobs and the realization of higher living standards. Also, the huge amounts to be transferred to local authorities will help them to play a vital role, along with the province, in laying a firm foundation for social advancement and economic progress.

Let me assure the hon. members that the cost of providing these services is of vital concern to the government. Constant effort is being made to effect changes in the methods of operation of departments and agencies of the government to promote efficiency, economy and improved service in the despatch of public business, which is constantly in our minds. The analysis of programmes and staffing requirements of departments, which the introduction of programme budgeting has made possible, sir, is being conducted throughout the year by Treasury Board and its officers. Where duplication and overlapping of functions are identified, they are eliminated. Through the organization and methods branch, administrative management studies as well as surveys of systems and procedures are continuing. The recruitment, examination, position evaluation and staff development programmes of the civil service commission likewise contribute to economy of operation though effective use of personnel.

The leadership we are providing cannot, of course, ensure the achievement of all our goals. However, with the co-operation of business, labour and government at all levels, we can be confident of overcoming obstacles and making the most of our opportunities.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Perhaps we could revert to introduction of bills, Mr. Speaker.

THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: With your permission, Mr. Speaker, we will pause for a moment and distribute the estimates at this time.

THE KILLARNEY RECREATIONAL RESERVE ACT, 1962-63

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Killarney Recreational Reserve Act, 1962-63.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): On first reading I explained very briefly the purport of the amendment and I assume it is not necessary to say any more at the moment.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TREES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 31, An Act to amend The Trees Act.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The purpose of this is that the amendment will permit a county to compensate one of its townships for loss of taxes arising from the establishment of land in the township as a county forest. This is permissive in nature and is designed to encourage the county forest programme.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 32, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would say that this Act is further evidence of the effort and the continuous work that is necessary to carry on scientific management in the department on the principle of sustained yield and multiple use. There are a number of amendments dealing with licences, scalers' licences, mill licences, and in particular the provision of section 11 which provides for the repealing of the provision with respect to provincial forests. It is felt now, with the other types of forests, including the county forests I just mentioned, that this provision is no longer necessary.

This bill, I anticipate, will go to the newly formed committee on natural resources, wild-life and mining for further examination, and in moving second reading I would suggest that that be done.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE GAME AND FISH ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to amend The Game and Fish Act, 1961-62.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This in turn deals also with a number of amendments in keeping with the activities that we have to meet in dealing with this important Act. The amending Act refers to set guns, licence issuers, repeal of township licences in certain cases, possession of illegal game, sale of game, hunting of birds, maiming of fish, dealing with live game in captivity, and dealing with certain regulations with respect to coupons and tags.

Again, in moving second reading of this bill, I would anticipate that it would be the desire of the House that this bill also go to the same committee for further consideration.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how he has arrived at the happy conclusion that a firearm includes a long-bow and a cross-bow?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There are many weapons in use these days in hunting, and it is felt it is necessary to extend the definition in order to cover all of these "lethal" weapons that are being used in hunting.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No. 36, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF WATERLOO

Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the city of Waterloo.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I want to express some views in connection with Bill No. Pr4 that I expressed in committee.

The municipality of Waterloo, the city of Waterloo, is a very advanced municipality to my knowledge. I had occasion a few years ago to meet with its council and discuss with it some of its planning aspirations and the methods by which it proposed to develop the municipality. The members come forward, in my opinion, with a very intelligent idea as to how to benefit that municipality insofar as the co-ordination of activities it carries on—the community centres, parks and that sort of thing. I suggested to the hon. Minister in committee and I suggest now to you, sir, that it would make much sense that when a municipality comes forward with an idea such as this and the department says this makes good sense, that this sort of suggestion could and should be incorporated into the general statutes and should be made available to all of the municipalities of Ontario. If there is reason for the city of Waterloo to progress in this manner, there is reason for certain co-ordination of various statutes—and I think there is. Surely these facilities should be made available to all of the municipalities in Ontario.

We get ourselves into a maze of confusion because of the number of things that we allow to go through this House in the form of private bills and where individual municipalities have evolved better methods of arranging municipal affairs, then I think the advantages of these ideas should be made available to all the municipalities.

I submit to you, sir, that when the responsible hon. Minister comes to the committee and says: I have no objection to this, or I have no objection to it as a pilot matter; which I think were his exact words, that there should be some method whereby these advantages, if there are any in this bill, and

I suggest that there are, be made available to all the municipalities.

I have no intention of trying to oppose this bill, but I would think that there should be some recognizable pattern as to how we deal with private Acts and every time the private bills committee meets, these same problems come up and keep on coming up and will continue to come up until we get some real leadership in these matters from the government, which is presently lacking.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF LONDON

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park), in the absence of Mr. J. H. White (London South), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the board of education of the city of London.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWN OF SMITH'S FALLS

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the town of Smith's Falls.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, in connection with this bill, I raised certain objections at the committee stage and I wish also to raise those objections here.

This bill is the result of an agreement having been made between the Hershey Chocolate Company—which instituted an industry in Smith's Falls—and the corporation. Now since the time the agreement was made, in whatever form it may have been made, legislation has been passed in order to protect people from this kind of fixed assessment agreement. In questioning the officials who were at our committee, we find that this bill in effect gives a tax concession to the company concerned of over \$60,000 a year for five years or a total of \$310,000 from the people of that town. I notice in looking up the population figures there are about 9,300 people, which in effect means a tax rebate of about \$165 per family of five for the Hershey Company over that period.

Now if this is needed, that is one thing. It seems to me that since provincial legislation has been passed then that legislation ought to protect the people from the kind of fixed assessment which is outlined in this bill.

I quite realize that the people of Smith's Falls are anxious to have this industry. My

experience of industries is that generally they decide where they want to go, and then they try to find out what concessions they can get. I have been assured this is not the case here. I do not know. There are government agencies, if companies are in need, which can supply loan funds for helping them get established, and it seems to me that is where this company ought to go.

If, as a matter of fact, this is true, then they should seek these loan funds. But on looking over the statement of this company—and I have a copy of their financial standing here—I find that in the last few years the company has shown an average profit as a percentage of net worth of well over 18 per cent since 1956 and it has been over 20 per cent during the last two years for which reports are available. Since 1956 the company net worth has risen from \$71 million to \$100 million in 1961.

Now, it just does not seem that the good people of Smith's Falls should be assessed about \$33 per head, which is what it would amount to, in order to assist a company of this stature, one of the strong companies on this continent. So, Mr. Speaker, I object to, and will oppose, this bill. It seems to me that if the House does think it ought to pass, then there should be some arrangement by which the people of Smith's Falls can recoup this amount of \$310,000 at a later time, and certainly they should be represented on the board of directors over this period.

I have also checked as far as labour conditions are concerned. One of the hon. members, I think it was the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha), asked a question in committee about the labour conditions in the plant and we were assured by the officials there—I have forgotten just who it was assured us, I think it was the manager of the plant—that there was a union within the plant. He mentioned two, stationary engineers, which accounts for just a very few people; and he also said that the United Packing House Workers were being established there.

Now I checked with the United Packing House Workers, Mr. Speaker, and the information I have is that the production unit in that plant a couple of weeks ago amounted to only 40 to 50 men. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this.

I also found that the reports are coming in that many of the milk contracts have been cancelled because of the drop in production here. But the significant thing in all this is that there is not a union in this plant. It was certified — United Packing House Workers

have been certified—but up until this time they have been unable to get the company to bargain in good faith, and so they have no contract at this time.

Now I think in view of these situations, and in view of the information which was given us, this bill should be turned down by this House.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I want to direct some remarks about the general principle of fixed assessments. It is only a few years ago now since the fixed assessment sections of The Municipal Act were removed. I would think the things that went through the government's mind at the time they introduced this amendment to The Municipal Act, removing the provisions for fixed assessments, were such things as what had happened in Eastview where there were certain heavy criticisms about the abuse of the fixed assessment sections there, as well as the very strong representations that were received from the Ontario association of mayors and reeves objecting to fixed assessments as well.

In any event, the government did come to the conclusion that there should no longer be any fixed assessment. But it did not take too long, Mr. Speaker, before some municipalities began to come before this House, in the private bills committee, and argue that the provisions of the statute, on which the ink was hardly dry, should not be applied to them. One came from up north, from Kapuskasing, and one came from Wallaceburg. At the time the bill came from Kapuskasing and the bill came from Wallaceburg I took strong exception to those bills being brought forward on the basis that if the door was opened there was really no point in removing from The Municipal Act the provisions allowing fixed assessments under certain circumstances.

Well, for better or for worse, the majority of the committee, and subsequently the majority of the House, came to the conclusion on those two occasions, sir, that there had been negotiations between the municipality concerned and the industry prior to the government's change in its legislation. And on that basis those Acts were allowed to go forward.

I recall very well at the time the hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Gomme) joined with me and others in opposing the bill relating to the industry in Kapuskasing and the bill relating to the industry in Wallaceburg, because he drew to the attention of the committee at that time that there was in the town of Smith's Falls, a town in his constituency, the Hershey Chocolate Company of Canada Limited. It

had found itself in an exactly similar position. It had been told by the local council—and I presume by the hon. member as well—that because the statute had been amended, it was not entitled to get a fixed assessment. I think the hon. member for Lanark took exactly the right approach at that time.

The law had been changed for the province of Ontario, it had been changed for those industries in Kapuskasing, it had been changed for those industries in Wallaceburg, and it had been changed for those industries in Smith's Falls. However, the government in its wisdom at that time decided that the Kapuskasing bill should go through and that the Wallaceburg bill should go through and now we have the Smith's Falls bill that is being urged to go through. I would suspect that the hon. government members are going to support it and I would suspect if that happens it will probably go through this House this afternoon.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is a real danger in this sort of procedure. If in the wisdom of this Legislature certain steps have been taken, then why should they be varied because of circumstances which have arisen subsequent to that decision? On the other hand, since it is reasonable for Kapuskasing and since it was reasonable for Wallaceburg and since apparently the circumstances are somewhat similar in the case of Smith's Falls, then is it reasonable or fair to deny Smith's Falls and Hershey Chocolate what was given to Kapuskasing and Wallaceburg? We get into this trouble all the time.

There is another private bill on the order paper—it has not yet come before the standing committee on private bills—in which there is another request for fixed assessment. I do not know what the circumstances are surrounding that request, but if they are the same as in the three bills I have mentioned—the two passed by a previous Legislature and this bill—then there is no reason why that one should not be granted. If they are different, if there was no previous arrangement, then there is no apparent excuse to allow that one to go through.

But, Mr. Speaker, as I said in the committee a year ago and as I said in the committee just a few days ago, the door having been opened, we are just wasting our time in trying to put absolute prohibitions or absolute restrictions in The Municipal Act in any fashion. I think it is high time again that the government was consistent in its approach to these matters. There is an importance in eliminating this type of competition between municipalities, in which they bargain one industry out of

municipality X into municipality Y because they can give them greater concessions.

There is good sense, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest, in the government having some plan to assist and encourage the location of industries in areas that need them. The area of northern Ontario, which desperately needs new industry, should be provided with encouragement out of Queen's Park—not by the municipal council but out of Queen's Park—to encourage new industries to come into sections of northern Ontario that so desperately need development.

This should be done at the expense of all of the people of Ontario, not just at the expense of the local taxpayers, who perhaps do not understand what they are being asked to vote for. Where there are depressed areas—and Cornwall has been mentioned as a depressed area, or Windsor has been mentioned on occasion as an area that needs further encouragement—where there are areas like this, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, it is the responsibility of all of the people of Ontario to do something about relieving this depression. This whole principle of fixed assessment is a bad principle. The government recognized this little more than a year ago and I do not know why the government is prepared to support a series of bills that go against the principle that it recognized such a short time ago.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Downsview has pointed out the fact that I opposed the two bills last year. I want it clearly understood, sir, that my reason for this was that when these bills were presented it gave the councils of those municipalities the power to grant fixed assessments. I think the hon. members of the committee will recall—and I stated my reason—that if the vote was given to the people who were qualified to vote in the riding to pass on the fixed assessment, that I would not be opposed to it.

First of all, in speaking to the bill of the town of Smith's Falls, I might say that in 1960 the Smith's Falls Chamber of Commerce and the corporation of the town entered into an agreement or offer to make a proposition or some such thing to a company which was investigating the possibility of establishing in the town. It was a common practice that a fixed assessment would be offered and it would only be effective if it was passed by the qualified electors. In that agreement the town offered to put to the people a vote on an assessment of ten per cent for ten years, which in effect would have been a great asset to any company. These people at that

time did not know the company that was coming. In September 1960 an agreement was entered into with the Hershey Chocolate Company. By this time of course the town knew the corporation that was coming, but it was not till March 29, 1961 that the amendment was made to the Act doing away with fixed assessment.

But I point out that within two weeks there was the sod-turning of this plant, and at that time the company had spent \$127,000 in clearing the property, on site improvement, and the plans for the plant which it would build.

As the events have been pointed out, it is true there were two bills of a similar nature passed last year. Naturally the citizens of the town of Smith's Falls had entered into this agreement and they felt that they had their honour to uphold and they felt they were duty bound to do whatever was possible to institute a fixed assessment for this company. As a result of that, they presented this private bill, but the private bill also included the fact that it had to be passed by a vote of the people. The town fathers, in their wisdom, had the vote taken at the December election, which in effect saved the town about \$1,500 in the costs of holding an election after this came before the private bills committee. The ballots clearly stated what the amount of the concession would be to the company and they also stated that it only became effective if the private bills committee and the House passed this private bill.

I might point out that the people of Smith's Falls are honourable, hard-working conscientious citizens. They went to the polls on December 2, 1963 and 84 per cent of the people of that town voted in favour of this fixed assessment. I can also say that this company has paid out over \$700,000 in wages to the area. This has been a great asset to the merchants and all the business people of Smith's Falls and the surrounding area.

Again I say this agreement was entered into before the change of legislation. The people have voted on it, they have expressed their wish. I would urge the hon. members of this House to vote in favour of this bill, so that this municipality can fulfill an agreement which it entered into and thus have its name cleared, and so that any further industries who come there to interview the town's officials know that whatever the town says it will do will be done.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I think this is a preposterous bill and it ought to be defeated on second reading in

this House. I may say that I was not too hopeful when we were in the private bills committee that it would be defeated. At that time there were only four people who voted against it and those four were the members of the New Democratic Party who are members of that committee, Mr. Speaker. However, in listening to the hon. member for Downsview a few minutes ago, I am hoping that we might be able to line up some converts. I was not absolutely sure from his statement which side of the fence he was going to light on, but it sounded like he was leaning towards the side of defeating this bill.

Now, sir, the hon. member for Lanark made a point about the honour and the integrity of the people of Smith's Falls, which I believe is of the very highest order, Mr. Speaker, but I hope that in future negotiations they will also take cognizance of the law of this province. It is three years ago, not yesterday or last month or last year, but three years ago, that the government in its wisdom, and I agreed with it, brought in general legislation to eliminate fixed assessments. We all know, I think, why that was so. This fixed assessment racket was a real racket that big companies could play on small municipalities, getting them to bid against each other for benefits real or elusive that might be derived from a company locating a plant within their municipality. This was bad policy. It was cleaned up by general legislation three years ago.

Where have the town of Smith's Falls and the Hershey Chocolate Company been for the last three years that they felt they were under such tremendous moral obligation to honour an agreement which had been superseded by law that was none of their doing? Where have they been in the last three years? Actually, the general law of the province was changed approximately six months after the agreement was entered into. As far as I can see the agreement was then washed out by virtue of the general law. If they wanted to retain it, if they considered it essential to do so, they certainly could have been in here at least during the succeeding session.

This is just another case, Mr. Speaker, of a huge corporation—and the Hershey Chocolate Company is certainly not a barefoot boy or a representative of barefoot boys—conning the residents of a small municipality to get special concessions from them which it does not need and which probably had no real bearing at all on its decision to locate there.

Before the committee the manager of this plant in Smith's Falls was asked a number

of questions about his operations, and although it has been impossible to check his statements completely it would appear they were somewhat misleading. My friend, the hon. member for Yorkview, sir, has already indicated that the number of people being employed in this plant is apparently much smaller than the company had led the municipality to believe would be the case and substantially less than the manager told us was the case just a short time ago.

Furthermore, the manager told us in the committee that the wages being paid in this plant averaged \$60 a week and on the basis of a 40-hour week, I would assume that would be \$1.50 an hour. Now the information I have since received is that for the general run of production workers the wages actually are \$1.15 an hour for women and \$1.25 an hour for men.

The other argument used, of course, was that this is a great boon to the farmers of the community who would be able to sell milk to the plant. And no doubt it will be, but I think the lack of concern of the Hershey Chocolate Company for the farmers in the area is indicated by the fact that some of the milk contracts are being cancelled, or will be cancelled over the next six months.

This company is located there and will no doubt carry on operations in accord with the market conditions for its product. It will buy milk when it needs it, it is not doing anybody any favour, it is buying it because it needs it. It will employ people when it needs them and lay them off when it does not need them in accordance with the usual practice, and I trust that in time it will be induced to pay somewhat better wages than it is now paying. But this it will do whether or not we pass this bill. All that will happen if we pass this bill is that the residents of Smith's Falls will be called upon to give a quite unnecessary and quite large subsidy to this huge corporation.

I submit again, Mr. Speaker, that we should defeat this bill at this time.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak opposing the bill. Back in 1963 when the private bills committee had the bills concerning the towns of Wallaceburg and Hearst, my own city council was so disturbed that at that time they passed a resolution strongly opposing the bill. The situation has not changed at all today. They still oppose any type of fixed assessment.

It was in 1961 that the province originally planned on abolishing fixed assessments. The

feeling was so strong then—allow me to read an editorial of that day that The Department of Municipal Affairs planned the introduction of the elimination of fixed assessments. The editorial is from the *Windsor Daily Star*, March 1, 1961:

The Municipal Act is to be amended to prohibit municipalities from granting fixed assessments sometimes used as a lure to attract industries.

The province might even go farther and prohibit any special concessions which result in an inequity to taxpayers. Fixed assessments are wrong in principle. They are favourable to the industry or firm involved otherwise it would not accept it.

A company is given an advantage over other firms in the municipality which are paying regular assessments and over other taxpayers generally. Other taxpayers are subsidizing the recipient of the fixed assessment perhaps over a long period of years. It is an invitation to municipalities eager for new industries to compete against each other in giving the most favourable concessions. All municipalities thus would lose out were the practice to become generally accepted.

There is another aspect to this. Municipalities engaged in such lures are likely to get loaded up with some unstable industries; an industry which requires a fixed assessment is apt to be an unsound one. An industry which does not need a fixed assessment certainly should not get it at the expense of other taxpayers.

An industry which locates in a certain municipality just because it has obtained a fixed assessment, or some other concession, might be quite willing to pull up stakes and leave it if offered even more favourable concessions somewhere else. Municipalities need to be protected against themselves in granting favours which are both inequitable and against their own best interests.

Coming as I do from an area that has not had the amount of growth that was common or general throughout the province of Ontario, this does disturb our area, sir. It puts us at an unfavourable advantage to municipalities that will come to this House and get private bills passed granting fixed assessments.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I fully agree with the views of my hon. colleague. I may say that back in 1950 when I first went on the city council of the city of Windsor, full

of enthusiasm, trying to do all I could possibly do to attract new industries into the city, I went to our budget advisor that we had at that time, who had served many years in the employ of the province of Ontario—and I speak of none other than the late Mr. R. J. Moore—and I mentioned exactly what has been talked of here today, fixed assessment. Mr. Moore was strongly against it. He said: “No, this is not right, this is something that the province of Ontario has fought against for many years.” Subsequent to that I went to the managing director of the Windsor Chamber of Commerce, and again he gave me the same views: It would not be fair for the industries that we do have at the present time in the municipality, that have been paying the taxes for a number of years, that we should do this just because of the fact that we wanted to attract new industries.

I can well realize that what the hon. member for Lanark has said here this afternoon, that they put this to a vote of the people of that municipality. Certainly they voted in favour of it because it provided them with employment. But I can see that if this goes through, we are going to have municipalities fighting against each other and trying to attract industries, and they are going to use all means that they can possibly use. What we are going to have is chaos throughout the province. Therefore, I am against this type of legislation.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I think in reviewing the matters incidental to this bill, that we have a few things we should just get in their proper perspective.

The point has been made that The Municipal Act was amended in 1961 and that is quite correct. Now, sir, in the case of the municipality involved in this particular bill, the representatives of the municipal council appeared before the committee on private bills this week and provided the committee with certain evidence. It was quite obvious that negotiations had been entered into long before there was a bill presented to the Legislature to amend The Municipal Act legislation respecting fixed assessments.

The next thing which had to be established after that, before any other negotiations could take place, was to establish the amount of the assessment. That, I understand, was not established until the assessment was made when the plant was completed in the year 1963. Therefore, the matter of the three years delay, approximately, is not of import but it should be borne in mind that the amount of the assessment was not known until the assessor

completed his roll in the year 1963 for taxation in 1964.

The word “subsidy” has been used, and we should bear in mind that the bill provides that the assessment is for an amount of \$645,000, which is 50 per cent of the actual assessment of \$1,290,000. Of course this bill will not have any bearing whatsoever on the taxation for school purposes or local improvements. So that the fixed assessment relates only to the general rate of taxation in the municipality. Then it is for a period of five years only. In the past, Mr. Speaker, fixed assessments were for much longer periods of time than that.

The electors were given the opportunity to vote against this and they voted in favour of it, in large majority. The fact is that all of these municipalities, irrespective of where they are, are always looking for new industry. We find great competition, even between provinces, for new industry. I know, and the hon. members know, of certain tax inducements that are made by other provinces with respect to matters of this kind.

Considering that if the industry was not established in Smith's Falls, the citizens would not be obtaining the value that it has through the economic development of the community and its surrounding area, therefore I would suggest that in fact there is great advantage to having this plant established there, because in five years' time the plant will be paying full taxes. In the meantime it is paying all the school taxes and local improvement rates, and only the general rate of taxation is being reduced by this bill.

So I would ask that the House approve of this, considering that we are assisting in supporting a municipal council which went into a deal with a company on an equitable and fair basis in accordance with the legislation in effect at that time, and that now we are confirming the arrangements that were made a few years ago.

Mr. Speaker: As many as are in favour of the motion will please say “aye”.

As many as are opposed, will please say “nay”.

In my opinion, the “ayes” have it.

Call in the members.

The motion was carried on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Allan	Belanger
Apps	Braithwaite
Auld	Bryden
Bales	Bukator

YEAS

Boyer
 Brunelle
 Butler
 Carruthers
 Carton
 Cass
 Cecile
 Cowling
 Davis
 Demers
 Dunlop
 Dymond
 Eagleson
 Edwards
 Evans
 Ewen
 Gomme
 Grossman
 Guindon
 Hamilton
 Harris
 Haskett
 Henderson
 Hodgson
 (Scarborough East)
 Hodgson
 (Victoria)
 Johnston
 (Carleton)
 Kerr
 Knox
 Lawrence
 (Russell)
 Lawrence
 (St. George)
 Letherby
 Lewis
 (Humber)
 Mackenzie
 MacNaughton
 Morningstar
 McKeough
 McNeil
 Noden
 Olde
 Peck
 Pittock
 Pritchard
 Randall
 Reilly
 Reuter
 Robarts
 Roberts
 Rollins
 Root
 Rowe
 Rowntree
 Sandercock
 Simonett
 Spooner

NAYS

Davison
 Farquhar
 Freeman
 Gaunt
 Gibson
 Gisborn
 Lewis
 (Scarborough West)
 MacDonald
 Newman
 Nixon
 Oliver
 Paterson
 Racine
 Singer
 Sopha
 Spence
 Trotter
 Troy
 Whicher
 Worton
 Young—25.

YEAS

Stewart
 Villeneuve
 Wardrope
 Wells
 White
 Whitney
 Wishart
 Yakabuski
 Yaremko—67.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the ayes are 67, the nays, 25.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.
 Second reading of the bill.

RIVERDALE HOSPITAL

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the Riverdale Hospital.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF BARRIE

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

W. F. THOMAS FOUNDATION

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the W. F. Thomas Foundation.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

Mr. Cowling, in the absence of Mr. K. Brown (Peterborough), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr28, An Act respecting the city of Peterborough.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: Seventeenth order: House in committee of the whole House, Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 14 reported.

THE MAGISTRATES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On section 3.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, on section 3, perhaps the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) would tell us why this should be so. Why should the chief magistrate, who presumably, I take it, is going to be over all magistrates in the province, also be a senior magistrate for Toronto?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I might point out that there is great logic behind that particular enactment. There cannot be two bosses in any house and if we look at the coroner system at the present time, I think the hon. member would be well answered.

Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 15 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL
AND PUBLICITY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 20, An Act to amend The Department of Travel and Publicity Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 20 reported.

THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 33, An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 33 reported.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

House in committee on Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr2 reported.

HURON COLLEGE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting Huron College.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr7 reported.

ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

House in committee on Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the Ross Memorial Hospital.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr20 reported.

MASONIC FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr22, An Act to incorporate the Masonic Foundation of Ontario.

Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr22 reported.

Hon. Mr. Cass moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to advise the hon. members that tomorrow and Friday the order of business will be as follows: We will finish the Throne Speech debate and then carry on with estimates which have been presented today, taking those—not necessarily in this order—of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime Minister, the Provincial Auditor, The Department of Insurance and The Department of Labour.

Hon. Mr. Cass moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.

APPENDIX 1

OPERATING GRANTS AND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 1964-65

	<i>Operating Grants, etc.</i>	<i>Capital Construction Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
University of Toronto	18,911	6,000	24,911
for Scarborough College and Erindale College	500	5,000	5,500
for Ontario College of Education	1,900	—	1,900
Queen's University	3,450	4,250	7,700
University of Western Ontario	4,000	4,250	8,250
for Ontario College of Education	120	—	120
McMaster University	3,300	4,900	8,200
University of Ottawa	1,275	1,200	2,475
Carleton University	1,775	4,250	6,025
University of Windsor	1,575	5,200	6,775
University of Waterloo	2,450	5,000	7,450
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology ..	315	800	1,115
Ontario College of Art	260	—	260
York University	1,300	8,000	9,300
Laurentian University of Sudbury	690	2,000	2,690
Osgoode Hall Law School	150	—	150
Trent University	425	500	925
Brock University	350	1,250	1,600
University of Guelph	200	1,000	1,200
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	2,000	—	2,000
Special fund available to universities for temporary accommodation	2,000	—	2,000
Scholarship, Bursary and Loan Assistance Fund	750	—	750
TOTAL	<u>\$47,696</u>	<u>\$53,600</u>	<u>\$101,296</u>

ERRATUM

Tuesday, February 11, 1964

<i>Page</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
542	1	20	Should read: of rating the capacity of boilers, compressors



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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1964

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the Legislature today, students from Oak Park Junior High School, Toronto and Buchanan Public School, Scarborough.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) from the standing committee on private bills presented the committee's fourth report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendments:

Bill No. Pr1, An Act respecting the town of Cochrane.

Bill No. Pr11, An Act respecting Westminster College.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. Pr11, An Act respecting Westminster College.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, when the House adjourned last night, I said that the order of proceedings today would be completion of the Throne debate, and when the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) adjourned that debate he had reached a stage in his speech where I, for one, was very interested in what he was going to say next. He was dealing with certain questions of federal-provincial relations and what steps might be taken. I feel that this is a very important subject and I think it is of great interest to all hon. members of the House to hear the views anyone here may have, from whatever party.

Unfortunately, today the hon. member for Sudbury has laryngitis. It may be, Mr. Speaker, that upon other occasions we might have welcomed such an event, but on this particular occasion we extend to him

sympathy and we will not call that order until next Tuesday when we will complete the debate and put the government to the test of a vote of confidence at that time.

Now just one moment. Before we call the orders of the day, the hon. Attorney General has a statement to make.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) asked me on January 16 if I would:

conduct appropriate inquiries into and report to this House on allegations that three drivers picketing in front of the Parliament buildings yesterday, after having complied with a request to move to a spot where they would not be in the way, were ordered by a police inspector to leave the area altogether and were subjected to physical violence.

In reply to the hon. member's question I stated that:

I was very pleased to answer this question in the affirmative and I had already been in touch with the chairman of the board of commissioners of police for Metropolitan Toronto requesting that there be a full inquiry and report to me.

I have now received a letter from the chairman of the board of commissioners of police outlining the action taken and I now table it for the consideration of the House.

February 10, 1964

ATTORNEY GENERAL F. M. CASS,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL:

In reply to your telephone request and your subsequent letter with respect to allegations made that three picketing taxi drivers had been submitted to rough treatment by a police inspector in front of the Parliament buildings at Queen's Park, I forward a copy of the report which I prepared and submitted to the members of the board of commissioners of police at its meeting held on February 6, 1964.

The board unanimously concurred in the opinion expressed in the last paragraph of the report, that it does not appear any further action is required in view of the circumstances outlined.

Hoping that this may be the information you desire, I am

Yours very truly,
(Signed)
CHARLES O. BICK
Commissioner.

(Enclosure)

February 6, 1964

MEMBERS,
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE,
MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Attorney General requesting a report on the incident which took place in front of the Parliament buildings on January 15, when three taxi drivers claimed they had received rough treatment from a police inspector.

This incident took place at a time when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario was proceeding in a horse-drawn carriage to open the Session of the Legislature. Three taxi drivers who had been parading around Queen's Park with sandwich boards protesting the actions of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission in raising the licence renewal fees, were asked to leave the area. Following this it was claimed that the police inspector identified as Inspector George Dorkin, had sworn at them and kicked them.

Newspaper reports on Thursday, January 16, stated that the president of the Independent Cab Owners' Guild, Mr. Gordon Hunt, was demanding an apology and had "placed the matter in the hands of our solicitor, Joseph C. Cain". A member of the provincial Legislature asked for an explanation from the Honourable the Attorney General.

To this date there has been not only no complaint registered by the Independent Cab Owners' Guild or its solicitor, but in a letter received in the office of the Chief of Police on January 23, signed by Gordon Hunt, president of the Independent Cab Owners' Guild, and also by Walter Horbulyk, the undernoted is the last paragraph:

May we extend our sincere appreciation to you for the special co-operation extended to the taxi owners by the police department during our recent (protest) demonstration concerning the increased taxi licence fees. Many thanks.

Accompanied by Mr. Sadoff of the Diamond Taxi Cab Company, Mr. Frank Regan, one of the drivers involved, attended my office on January 21, and complained that he had been forcibly ejected from the location he had taken up while picketing, and during this time was kicked by Inspector George Dorkin. He further stated that no other driver could have been roughly treated in any degree since he was the last in a line leaving the area, and that he would be willing to attend in my office at a meeting with Inspector Dorkin, and any others. An appointment was made for Monday, January 27, at which time the Chief of Police, Staff Inspector Adamson, Inspector Dorkin, Mr. Frank Regan, the secretary and chairman of the commission were in attendance.

Mr. Regan detailed his version of the incident and the events leading up to the mass demonstration. He stated that he and two other taxi drivers had not joined their fellows at the CNE grounds to participate in the cavalcade of cars but had gone directly to the front of the Parliament buildings and had paraded with sandwich boards from about one o'clock. He expressed the view that he was surprised when he saw how many taxi cabs appeared, and was concerned when he saw them commence to ring the area with a moving flow of traffic. Although they had previously been advised by police on the scene that they must in no way interfere he stated that Inspector Dorkin, arriving on the scene to clear the traffic for the Lieutenant-Governor, ordered them to move, then grabbed him by the shoulder, turned him around, stepped on his heels and eventually kicked him as they were leaving the area to remove the sandwich boards. The profanity used was claimed to be "get the hell out of here" followed by "you're damned right you are" after the drivers had stated they were going to move.

Inspector Dorkin and Staff Inspector Adamson, arriving at the intersection of College Street and Queen's Park Crescent, found the Lieutenant-Governor's way blocked by a circling moving stream of taxis; had immediately taken steps to stop this, and Inspector Dorkin, hurrying to the front of the building, saw the three men with sandwich boards supporting the mass protest. Apprehensive that they might cause trouble when the Lieutenant-Governor's

carriage came up to the entrance, he ordered them from the scene and when they appeared to hesitate, grabbed the sandwich board which Mr. Regan was wearing, turned them around and followed them a short distance to make sure they left. Inspector Dorkin frankly admitted turning the man about, but emphatically denied that he had either stepped on his heels, kicked or sworn at any of them.

After hearing both sides of the story, I am of the opinion that in the haste to straighten out what promised to be an extremely embarrassing situation not only to the Lieutenant-Governor, but the members of the Legislature and the guests and onlookers, Inspector Dorkin did attempt to clear out quickly a further possible source of difficulty. I do not believe that he kicked Mr. Regan or swore at him. It is quite possible that in the rush he may inadvertently have stepped on Regan's heels, and I think this did occur. I am sure however, that this was not either malicious or deliberate.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Regan expressed his thanks for the opportunity of having been heard, and shook hands with all present. In view of the fact that the president of the Taxi Cab Owners' Guild has expressed in writing his appreciation of the police action in this demonstration, it does not appear that any further action is required.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)
CHARLES O. BICK
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Thirty-third order: House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Vote 1201 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Vote 1501 agreed to.

Vote 1502 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

On vote 1601:

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, while we are on the vote of the provincial auditor, I wonder if someone on behalf of the government would indicate when it is intended that the public accounts committee will be called together.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I will have a statement to make about that committee either tomorrow or Monday.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with these, in view of the fact that we now have a new provincial auditor, I would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. George Spence, the present provincial auditor, succeeds Harvey Cotnam, and did succeed him in this post on November 28 last. Mr. Cotnam served this province in this House for 26 years as provincial auditor in a most faithful and outstanding manner.

His tenure of office extended over the administrations of seven Prime Ministers and five Provincial Treasurers and his 26 years in office was longer than any other auditor. He will be greatly missed by his friends in this House.

Mr. Spence is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario and has been in the public service for 25 years. He has held the post of assistant provincial auditor since 1941. I am sure we all wish him well in his new responsible position.

The provincial auditor occupies a unique position of independence and impartiality within the provincial administration. His primary duty is to audit and report on the conduct of the business of government on behalf of the elected representatives of the people and his objectivity is buttressed by the statutory provisions assuring him tenure of office.

In day-to-day operations, Mr. Chairman, the provincial auditor carries on a continuous examination of all expenditures from the consolidated revenue fund and in doing so countersigns all cheques and certifies that there are funds available and legislative authority for each such payment.

In addition, his staff is continually making audits of revenue account and records of the consolidated revenue fund. In addition to his duties in connection with the audit of the government's transactions, the provincial auditor conducts audits of such boards, commissions and Crown instrumentalities as may be required by various governing statutes and directives. The result of the operations for each fiscal year are set out in the public accounts which are prepared under his direction and delivered by him to the Lieutenant-Governor for presentation to the Assembly within the first ten days of the first session held in the following calendar year.

The auditor's report upon the accounts is appended to the balance sheet in the public accounts with reference to his formal report which takes the form of a separate publication entitled "The Provincial Auditor's Report". In his report the auditor endeavours to see that they may be readily studied and their full significance appreciated.

While he is required to report on the scope of his examination the Treasury board orders, of special warrants issued and other matters,

he is also free to comment on whatever he may desire to bring to the attention of the assembly, a prerogative he has not hesitated to use and which forms a further checkpoint in our system of financial control and accountability.

The estimates of the provincial auditor show a modest increase of 7 per cent from those of the current year. As in previous years, I have informed the auditor that if more money is needed to ensure that government spending is checked as efficiently and thoroughly as possible then it would be made available. I am sure that this House would wish me to repeat this assurance, for after all he is an officer of the House and it is in the interest of all parties that his functions be performed in an entirely adequate manner.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no hon. members of the House would begrudge the small increase in the appropriation for the provincial auditor's department. Indeed I imagine that the hon. Provincial Treasurer wishes that all departments could be conducted so economically. I am wondering, as a matter of fact, if perhaps the appropriation should not be still higher so that the functions of the auditor could be extended.

We have on previous occasions, either in the House or in the public accounts committee, discussed the proposition that the activities of the auditor, or the responsibilities of the auditor, be extended to cover all agencies of the government. It has been my impression in the past that the hon. Provincial Treasurer was inclined to agree with that point of view. I wonder if he could give us sort of a "rundown" now on the present situation; what agencies are there whose accounts are still not audited by the provincial auditor?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, a list of the boards, commissions, and other government agencies that are not audited by the provincial auditor are as follows: The accounts of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the official guardian, the public trustee—and I would like to inform the hon. members of the House that presently consideration is being given by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) to the possibility of transferring this responsibility to the provincial auditor. These three that I have mentioned, plus the Teachers' Superannuation Commission, the Ontario Cancer Institute, the Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement Board, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Soldiers' Aid Commission, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The

policy in this connection has been to gradually extend the responsibilities of the auditor to audit some of these outside boards and commissions, and these have been taken on gradually as staff was accumulated to discharge these duties.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment on the auditor's report, if it is in order? I would like to ask a question of the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

On page 19 of the auditor's report, there is a paragraph which says:

I again wish to stress the need for all departments to resist strongly the continuing rise in expenditures, and pressures for ever greater outlays. It is urgently required that departmental spending should be held within strict limits consistent with good government in order to achieve a surplus for debts retirement.

I was wondering whether the hon. Provincial Treasurer is going to accept the recommendation of his auditor, whom he was just praising, or is he going to continue as he suggested yesterday in his address—that he is going to spend these extra millions of dollars? What does he have an auditor for? I would like him to comment on that particular section, if he will.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the hon. member for Niagara Falls that we pay attention always to any comments that are made by the provincial auditor.

Mr. Bukator: My impression, Mr. Chairman, would be that the hon. Provincial Treasurer listens to his auditor and pays him, then does pretty well what he pleases.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, maybe the hon. Provincial Treasurer would say in what departments he has taken the suggestions of the auditor, and just where in this budget he has cut down spending as the provincial auditor suggests.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that there will be ample opportunity at another time to discuss the matter that has been raised by the—

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, there is no time like the present, and I would like to have the hon. Provincial Treasurer tell us now. This is the auditor's—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I want to hear his good speech first.

Mr. Whicher: Whose speech?

Hon. Mr. Allan: The speech of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether we have here the report of the auditor for the fiscal year, 1962-63—under this comes the various departments of the province. I am wondering whether we should ask certain questions pertaining to these departments, and mentioned in this report, or whether they should be asked when the estimates of these various departments are presented?

I am looking at page 24, The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act and we have there an investment of \$55,914,131. I have some questions to ask.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, if I could inform the hon. member with respect to this; this could be discussed, I think, very appropriately at the time the Provincial Treasurer's estimates are discussed.

Mr. Belanger: In other words, it would be better then if we were to discuss it under those departments when it comes up?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I would think so.

Mr. Belanger: What are we doing here this afternoon then? Are we just to say "okay" to what the hon. Provincial Treasurer wants to do—just adopt this thing—and that is it?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think we are endeavouring to pass estimates which will provide funds for the provincial auditor to carry on his work for the coming year.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, in regard to the comments of the provincial auditor dealing with the teachers' superannuation fund. I am not going to repeat what he has written. What does the hon. Provincial Treasurer say about his comments?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I have read the comments of the provincial auditor with respect to the matter the hon. member mentions. And I would be the first to admit that this statement gives us a great deal of concern.

I would point out to the hon. members of the House that I have a committee of experts who are looking into fringe benefits with respect to the public service. I hope to have them extend their studies into our pension funds and into the teachers' superannuation pension fund. This particular situation is not an easy one to solve; or the problem that exists in connection with this situation is not an easy one to solve. The problem arises

because of the very great increase in teachers' salaries over the last few years.

I would point out to the hon. members that, during the ten-year period of 1951 to 1961, the average rise in salary level was about 95 per cent for men teachers and 80 per cent for women teachers. As hon. members know, the basis of the teachers' superannuation fund, the basis of determining the pension payment, is the last ten years; that is two per cent each year for the average of their last ten years' salary. And so, as salaries have risen, pensions have increased with no contributions making up for the early payments which were at a much smaller rate. This is a very great problem and I want to assure the hon. members that we recognize it and we are giving it our most careful attention.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, that is what the hon. Provincial Treasurer said five years ago. I remember him giving the same speech: That it was a great problem, because it was brought up then, and at that time he used experts. I thought maybe today he would have a report.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, the hon. member forgets—

Mr. Whicher: The problem presented by the auditor, whom the hon. Provincial Treasurer sticks up for, and I am sure all hon. members of the Legislature do, we expect an answer today.

Hon. Mr. Allan: And I will be delighted to give it to the hon. member as soon as I have it.

Mr. Whicher: When will that be?

Hon. Mr. Allan: As soon as I can arrange to get it. I am even more anxious than the hon. member to find the solution.

Vote 1601 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

On vote 1001:

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, in introducing and presenting the estimates for The Department of Labour for the coming year, I have some observations which I would like to make and which I hope will be of interest to you and to the hon. members of the House.

Less than one year ago, I outlined to the House a programme designed to gear the activities of The Department of Labour to the needs of our growing and changing society. I undertook to review the legislation

and regulations administered by the department; to launch new programmes in a number of important areas; to create administrative machinery and recruit staff for the purpose of carrying out more effectively the vital responsibilities placed upon my department.

Today, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to give the House an accounting of the progress made toward the objectives I set for the department when my estimates were considered last year. At the same time, I propose to outline our objectives for the coming year as they relate to the 1964-65 estimates of the department.

Last April, the select committee on manpower training tabled its unanimous report. We have implemented those sections of the report that bear on The Department of Labour—the sections on apprenticeship—in the new Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act which is now before the House.

A thoroughgoing review was made of the old Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. The result of that work, which required many weeks of intensive study, stands on the order paper in the shape of the new Industrial Safety Act and the transfer of a number of provisions to The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act.

Mr. Chairman, we reviewed The Industrial Standards Act and the report of Professor Bora Laskin on its scope and operation. The result is the most comprehensive reshaping of the Act since it was placed on the statute books almost 30 years ago.

The extremely complex field covered by The Operating Engineers Act was studied over many months by a technical committee appointed by my predecessor. Many of the recommendations of that committee have been incorporated into a completely rewritten Operating Engineers Act that was submitted to the House this week.

Once again, The Workmen's Compensation Act has been the subject of intensive study, and a bill making several important improvements in the Act will be presented shortly.

The legislation governing the relationships between unions and employers are the product of a gradual but steady evolution. I am sure that in general no hon. member of the House would deny its effectiveness in supporting free collective bargaining and maintaining an atmosphere of relative harmony and progress in the industrial life of this province.

On the other hand, The Labour Relations Act, by the very nature of its subject matter, and of the evolution to which I have referred, is a complicated statute. During the past year, I have undertaken a study of the Act to assess the possibilities of simplifying its procedures and expediting its operation.

Obviously, changes cannot be made lightly. Those balances which both sides recognize as ensuring fair treatment to all parties cannot be impaired. However, careful consideration has been given to the Act itself and to the viewpoints expressed by affected parties in more than a score of briefs and representations made to me personally and to the government over the past year, and I shall introduce within the next couple of weeks certain amendments which I believe will further my, and our, objectives.

During the past year, the regulations enacted under much of the legislation administered by the department have been carefully scrutinized. We have brought into operation new and modern safeguards for workers in compressed air and tunnelling operations, and in foundries.

At the last session, I undertook to introduce a comprehensive minimum wage programme, covering men as well as women, and including special provisions for construction workers as recommended by the Goldenberg report, all designed to prevent exploitation. The first stage of the programme was enforced in the Toronto-Hamilton area. I undertook, as well, to carry out complete studies of existing wage and working conditions in other parts of the province with a view to taking further steps in the minimum wage field. These are virtually concluded and I shall have more to say about our minimum wage plans in a few moments.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I told the House that we would establish a system providing for the payment of fair wages on government building contracts. Since October 15, when this measure took effect, we have placed schedules of fair wages in 110 contracts, providing an estimated 67,338 man-days of work.

May I turn now, Mr. Chairman, to our plans for the coming year?

At the outset, I must say that I agree wholeheartedly with the Opposition member who counselled me last year to the effect that legislation and regulations are "exercises in futility" unless they are properly enforced. The best measures mean nothing if they are not backed up with appropriate administrative machinery. It is for this reason that the

1964-65 estimates of the department call for a 15 per cent increase in spending over 1963-64. Altogether, the funds available to The Department of Labour for carrying out its vital responsibilities have increased by 30 per cent in the past two years.

Exactly two years ago, the personnel of the department totalled 386. The estimates before you today provide for a staff of 568, an increase of almost 50 per cent. The field staff, the officers who are directly involved on a day-to-day basis in the enforcement and administration of legislation, will number 236 as of April 1, 1964, which is more than a 50 per cent increase in the past two years. I do not include in this total the 14 conciliation officers whose task it is to deal with industrial disputes in all parts of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to apprenticeship: In line with the general recommendation of the select committee on manpower training that compulsory certification be applied to those trades which might benefit from it, we have introduced this measure in the barbering and airconditioning and refrigeration trades during the past year. I have already indicated to the House that compulsory certification will be extended as quickly as possible to the electrical, plumbing, steam-fitting, sheet metal and watch-making trades.

These programmes are being worked out in co-operation with, and on the basis of the advice of, representatives of employers and employees in the trades, and are designed in the main to increase the skill level of the trades to the point demanded by modern technology.

By way of explanation, I should point out to the House that under compulsory certification no person can practise in a particular trade without a certificate of qualification obtained by going through the apprenticeship system. I have also indicated that apprenticeship programmes are being offered for the first time in the following trades: (a) cooking; (b) iron working; (c) glaziers; (d) tool and die making; (e) cement finishing; (f) machinists; (g) moulders; (h) welders; (i) millwrights; (j) radio and TV repair; (k) dental technician; (l) heavy-duty repair.

These programmes will be operated on a voluntary basis and, in effect, they will assure the public that a tradesman holding a certificate in one of these trades has attained a certain level of competence.

New comprehensive regulations designed to promote higher standards in private hairdressing schools will be introduced as quickly as possible.

The private hairdressing schools constitute one route along which persons may travel to obtain certificates of qualification in the trade. The alternative route is a three-year on-the-job apprenticeship. Beginning next fall, classes will be held for the first time at the provincial institute of trades for hairdressing apprentices.

As a result of vigorous promotion and recruitment, the number of apprentices currently registered, Mr. Chairman, has reached an all-time high.

In December, alone, some 547 new apprentices were registered, almost one-quarter of the total new registration in the preceding fiscal year. Industry is showing a much greater interest in on-the-job training than ever before and the apprenticeship branch is working actively to develop training programmes in co-operation with industry.

Apprenticeship training does not occur, of course, until the individual concerned is employed. This, coupled with the research which will be done to determine the manpower needs of the trades, will assure that we do not train surplus tradesmen. On the other hand, pre-apprenticeship training is important in order to assist persons to enter employment and thereby undertake the regular apprenticeship programme.

In some of the trades, employers have been reluctant to employ persons as apprentices who had no knowledge of the particular trade. Efforts will be made to expand pre-apprenticeship training. This is now being done in the cooking and barbering trades and is proving to be most satisfactory and successful. At the same time, a system of credits for time spent in formal education will be developed and efforts will be made to secure more apprentices from the secondary school stream.

The department is also offering opportunities for tradesmen to upgrade themselves and keep abreast of present-day methods.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to conciliation: For a good many years, the topic of labour-management co-operation has been a popular subject of discussion but, sir, until fairly recently, it has been more a wish than a reality. Within the last couple of years, however, marked progress has been made in the development of a genuine atmosphere of co-operation. This has coincided with the growing number of top-level contacts between representatives of industrial management and trade unions, many of them sponsored by government in the form of seminars and conferences, such as the recent automation and social change conference and the depart-

ment's Brockville area labour management workshop.

The growth of an atmosphere of co-operation does not mean that there will be no problems in reaching specific agreements in collective bargaining. Nor does it mean that strikes or lockouts will become things of the past. It does mean, though, that we can look forward to a growing understanding of the roles that can usefully be performed by labour and management in all their relationships, including those involved in increasing productivity and reducing costs and in arranging, through collective bargaining, for an ever-increasing standard of income, security and personal dignity.

In the final analysis, of course, the success or failure of collective bargaining rests with the parties. There is, I believe, a growing maturity of viewpoint in this regard on the part of both labour and management, and a recognition of the fact that The Department of Labour does not settle disputes. Disputes and strikes are only settled by the parties themselves.

The Department of Labour simply facilitates collective bargaining and the settlement of differences. Where there is no disposition on the part of either or both parties to agree, no agreement is possible.

Those who seek to make strikes and disputes into political issues are doing a disservice to both trade unions and employers, and are setting back the whole cause of free collective bargaining. I emphasize again that the responsibility for making collective bargaining work rests entirely with the parties directly affected by the particular issues. Any attempt by either party, or by third parties, to place that responsibility elsewhere is immature and irresponsible.

I am, of course, concerned that the assistance of the department provides by way of conciliation and mediation services should be both expeditious and skilful. Delays in the operation of conciliation machinery can be frustrating and provocative as far as the parties are concerned. Because collective bargaining is inevitably a long and complex process, a conciliation procedure which is anything but a mere formality may be a long process as well. Certainly, in the trend-setting cases, the parties are bound to take considerable time in negotiating complex agreements whose provisions are going to govern their relations for the next two or three years.

The number of cases handled by our conciliation officers increased 24 per cent last year over the previous year. In keeping with

the trend over several years, 1964 will again see an increase in the volume of work. Moreover, negotiations will occur in 1964 in several major industries: automotive, steel, iron mining, electrical, gold and silver mining. Everything within our power will be done to facilitate the conclusion of these negotiations on an amicable and progressive basis.

I would like to tell the House that on January 28 Mr. Louis Fine retired as chief conciliation officer but has agreed to remain with the department in a consulting capacity.

Now with respect to labour standards: The section of the department whose responsibility it is to protect the workers of this province against exploitation, and to uphold standards of wages and other working conditions, is undergoing a major overhaul.

Hon. members will note that the funds provided for the labour standards branch, formerly the industry and labour board, have been virtually doubled. Provision is being made for a total field staff of 37, as compared with 12 in the last estimates, to enforce the minimum wage, hours of work and vacations with pay regulations, The Industrial Standards Act, and the fair wage on government contracts.

No longer will the department enforce these programmes on a complaint basis. Instead, spot checks and investigations of business establishments will be carried out on a regular and recurring basis throughout Ontario. This policy has already been implemented in the Toronto-Hamilton minimum wage zone. Last fall, for example, almost 3,000 eating establishments were canvassed in a special blitz; the requirements of the minimum wage and other programmes were explained to these establishments and violations were rectified. In some instances, it was necessary to institute prosecutions.

The existence of a special, fully qualified staff in the labour standards field means that other enforcement officers of the department, notably the factory inspectors, are freed to devote themselves entirely to inspecting and protecting the safety of persons in employment. With the labour standards workload removed from their shoulders, the number of man-hours—if I may use that impersonal term—which can be devoted to factory inspection is considerably increased and we have what is, in effect, a substantial expansion in the factory inspection staff.

I referred earlier to the subject of minimum wage. As I have pointed out, and as every hon. member of the House knows, on June 30, 1963, the new minimum wage pro-

gramme went into effect in the Oshawa-Toronto-Hamilton area on the basis of a general order calling for \$1 per hour for male employees and 85 cents per hour for female employees, scaling, with respect to the female employees, to \$1 by March 31, 1964. The construction industry was covered by a minimum rate of \$1.25 per hour.

I am pleased to be able to report to the House that this programme has been very satisfactory in its operation over the past seven months.

We find that the majority of employers are willing to comply with the various requirements of the orders and that violations are due in large part to lack of understanding. Collections of arrears of wages have amounted to several thousand dollars and, in some instances, it has been necessary to take court action.

It must be emphasized, of course, that the minimum wage is only a floor. It does not purport to be what is technically called a "fair wage". In Ontario, as in every other advanced jurisdiction where programmes of this sort are in operation, a minimum wage programme rests entirely on recognition of the fact that there exist pockets of exploitation, despite the operation of a system of collective bargaining covering a major segment of the work force.

A minimum wage floor, coupled with the schedules under The Industrial Standards Act, the fair wage requirements of government building contracts, and the collective agreements flowing from The Labour Relations Act, all combine to maintain wages and earnings at economic and relatively reasonable levels.

Prior to last summer, minimum wages in Ontario applied only to women. The orders enforced last June 30 constituted the first meaningful step in the direction of establishing a comprehensive programme for the whole province. At this time, I wish to advise the House that new orders are being written and that the pattern laid down in the June 30 orders will apply to the industrialized areas of the province. Our studies indicate that certain modifications will be required in this pattern for the enforcement of the orders in other less industrialized portions of Ontario. It is my intention to give the House a more detailed statement at a subsequent sitting.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to refer briefly to the question of research. As I have indicated, the minimum wage programme is based on very extensive studies conducted over the past few months. The Department

of Labour, with the co-operation of The Department of Economics and Development, established a special survey centre operating under the new Statistics Act. The centre undertook an extensive survey of wage rates paid by a cross-section of employers in all parts of Ontario. This survey was in two forms—a direct enumeration of 6,800 business operations with fewer than 15 employees, and a mail survey of approximately 4,000 larger establishments.

A sample survey of small firms has never been done before in Canada on such a large scale and by direct enumeration. The department decided to undertake this difficult operation because very little is known of the wage rates and hours of work in the smaller establishments. Nevertheless, these small enterprises are a very important part of retail trade, personal services, clothing industries and some sections of the textile industry—of industries likely to be most directly affected by legislation on wages, hours of work and working conditions.

So that the survey would be as objective and comprehensive as possible, we sought expert advice on sampling and survey methods and the designing of questionnaires. We drew on statistical and economic data provided by federal research departments and The Ontario Department of Economics and Development, to analyze the industrial structure of the province, trends of population, and developments in the labour force. It was important that the sample represent both the highly developed industrial areas and those outside the main centres of population. As you might imagine, the background analysis and development of the sampling design took a great deal of time and effort.

In the actual enumeration, we enjoyed excellent co-operation from employers across Ontario in answering the enumerators' questions and giving them access to their payrolls. I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the thousands of Ontario employers who assisted us in carrying out this study. Without their help, this whole programme would not have been possible.

Our surveys will provide the first complete picture not only of wage rates, but of other working conditions, including hours and vacations with pay. They provide an essential basis for the planning of future programmes by the government. But, more than that, they are bringing to light data which has not been available before and which will be invaluable to trade unions, employers and businessmen generally, in making their own plans for future courses of action. During

the coming year, I expect that we will be able to publish data and analysis of our findings and thus make available to the public much valuable background information.

One of the important subjects with which our department is concerned is that of safety. Undoubtedly, the most vital of all programmes operated by the department lies in the area of safety. I am, of course, greatly concerned about the accident picture in the various industries of the province and about the fact that the vast majority of fatalities, on investigation, are attributed directly to some action or omission on the part of the deceased. In construction, where the total number of fatalities fluctuates from year to year, there is evidence of a steady downward trend in the accident frequency, yet this bears no direct relationship to the number of deaths.

As I have already indicated, we have attacked the safety problem over its entire front since January 1, 1963, with the following new legislation, amendments to existing legislation and new regulations, and I cite them: A new Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act; a new Industrial Safety Act; a new Operating Engineers Act; an amended Construction Safety Act; an amended Department of Labour Act; an amended Construction Hoists Act; new regulations covering compressed air and underground work; and new regulations covering foundries.

In the coming months, Mr. Chairman, with the bringing into force of The Industrial Safety Act, and as a continuation of this attack, we shall review or rewrite the regulations applying to: grain elevators; fire escapes; benzol and dust in factories; exits; sanitation and structural requirements; and construction safety.

Without vigorous enforcement, of course, these measures will not affect the situation. The estimates before the House provide for a total field staff of 155 to enforce and administer safety programmes. This is an increase of 40 in the past two years.

But enforcement is only one side. One of the most important aspects of this entire subject is education. Acting on recommendations from both the Labour Safety Council and the Workmen's Compensation Board, and with the concurrence of the various safety associations which operate under the aegis of the Workmen's Compensation Board, I asked the council, that is the Labour Safety Council, to undertake a study of the safety education picture in Ontario, with particular reference to the relationship between education and

enforcement, and to recommend ways and means of dealing more effectively with the safety problem through the medium of education.

The amendments to The Workmen's Compensation Act, which I shall introduce shortly, will also serve to promote safety labour practices in industry and enable the board to direct more effectively, and in closer relationship, the various safety programmes.

During the past year, the following matters have been referred to the Labour Safety Council for consideration, comment and recommendations: foundry regulations; Construction Hoists Act; Loggers' Safety Act; underground regulations; ionizing radiation regulations; Industrial Safety Act; Operating Engineers Act.

I wish at this time to record our appreciation for the time and effort devoted to this cause by the council.

It will be apparent that any safety programme must enlist all of the strength and wisdom that can be brought to bear through the joint facilities of The Department of Labour, the Workmen's Compensation Board and its operations, the safety associations and the advice of the Labour Safety Council, made up as it is of well-known representatives from the field of labour and management.

My personal concern for the safety of workers in all the industries of the province prompted me to spend several days last November in northern Ontario to see at first hand the problems associated with the protection of persons engaged in logging operations. Since the passage of The Loggers' Safety Act, work has gone forward on the drafting of the regulations, and representations have been received and considered from many interested parties, the most recent being The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union on January 22.

Sir, I am pleased to be able to report to the House that the final draft of the regulations is being prepared jointly by my department and The Department of Lands and Forests. The Department of Lands and Forests will administer the legislation.

With respect to the engineering branch of our technical services division, that office checks all plans for factories, shops and office buildings to make sure that new construction conforms with safety requirements. In this current fiscal year, the number of plans examined will approximate 2,900, which compares with 2,517 last year and constitutes an all-time high. The total value of the projects involved in these plans is roughly \$250 million, \$50 million more than last year. This

is indicative of sharp expansion in industry generally and a very high level of activity in the construction industry.

Under The Construction Safety Act, the direct responsibility for enforcement rests with the municipalities. Across Ontario, approximately 300 officers, appointed by the municipalities, are engaged in enforcement. The responsibility of the construction safety branch of the department is to guide and assist these officials. During the next few weeks, special training seminars will be held in eight centres with municipal inspectors.

Mr. Chairman, a word about the women's bureau: A year ago, I announced that we planned to establish a women's bureau within the department. This was done in September, with the appointment of the director of the bureau. My estimates now provide for the necessary supporting staff. The importance of these steps is readily apparent when one realizes that 30 per cent of our labour force are women and that one-third of all women over the age of 14 are in paid employment.

Through the efforts of the women's bureau a new policy guaranteeing equality of employment opportunity between men and women has been instituted in the civil service. The bureau, in co-operation with the Workmen's Compensation Board, has initiated a study of the incidence of compensable industrial accidents to working women.

Present information shows that more accidents happen to married women than to single women, while married women make up only half of the female labour force. We shall seek to determine the reasons for this situation and methods of improving it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: At the request of community groups and public and private welfare agencies, the women's bureau is examining questions relating to the demand for, supply of, and training required for homemakers and household assistants.

During the coming year, the bureau will develop contacts with industry in order to assess the contributions and the problems of women in the work force. The bureau will study the implications of traditional divisions of work between men and women in today's society. It will be actively engaged with the other branches of the department in studying and recommending measures designed to promote the welfare of women in employment throughout the province.

When at the last session, having just become Minister of Labour, I outlined to the

House my objectives for the department during the next year, I made this statement:

In these days, it is imperative that The Department of Labour be outgoing . . . It will therefore be our aim, not to interfere, but to encourage, to assist and to advise . . . to keep the various areas of our industrial life under close observation so that the help that should be given, can be given, fully and effectively.

Mr. Chairman, this we have sought to do, and I have been more than encouraged by the response which this approach has engendered.

In every phase of its operations, The Department of Labour works with people. I emphasize both the word "with" and the word "people". This makes our task challenging but not necessarily predictable.

Last fall, the department co-sponsored the highly successful conference on automation and social change. In November, we invited labour, management and other interested parties to participate with us in a regional conference in Brockville to discuss problems of mutual concern. Similar conferences will be held in other parts of the province during the months ahead.

We have sought to involve persons interested in and affected by our programmes in consultations relating to the planning of improvements and the administration of these programmes. I cite as examples the series of discussions carried out by a small committee representing employers and employees in the construction industry and the special committee dealing with safety problems in the construction of Toronto's east-west subway.

We have sought during the year to take the public into our confidence with respect to our policies and programmes. We have carried out special education and publicity programmes designed to acquaint the people of Ontario with their rights and duties under the various pieces of legislation administered by the department. These efforts will continue on an accelerated basis.

Mr. Chairman, I have given you a very general report on the work done in my department in the past year, together with an outline of our plans for the coming fiscal year. This has not been by any means a complete picture of the past, the present or the future. That will come, of course, as we proceed to a detailed consideration of the estimates. They represent a substantial increase which, coupled with the enthusiasm of the staff of the department, will assist us in accomplishing the objectives for which the department exists. I ask your affirmative

approval of the estimates now before the House.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few general remarks on the estimates.

I think we are all happy that something is being done about safety. It has been long overdue and it is now of course up to the hon. Minister to enforce the laws that were passed here about a year ago.

Now he has said the department is spending 30 per cent more than it was two years ago. I have not seen any prospect at the moment of the department being 30 per cent improved. But, at least, with the new funds available he certainly has the responsibility upon him to see to it that this legislation, especially in regard to safety, is enforced. There is no doubt about it, especially as pointed out in the McAndrew report, the safety legislation as it was on the books—even that which was on the books at that time and even though it was weak—even that weak legislation was not enforced. I will assure the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, that we on this side of the House are going to watch very closely how the safety programme goes on.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister in giving the report of his department ignored the most important issue that has taken place since he has become the Minister of his department and one of the most important issues facing labour and management here in the province of Ontario. It is symbolized in the way the hospital employees have been treated—it came to a head in the Trenton hospital situation. I am surprised the hon. Minister had nothing to say. Perhaps he and the whole government are embarrassed with the way this matter was handled.

But it is symbolic of what is wrong with labour-management relations, not only in the province, but in this case as the result of the leadership the government is giving, or is not giving.

The hon. Minister said in his remarks: "In the final analysis, success of collective bargaining rests with the parties. The Labour Department simply facilitates—" And then he went on to say: "We should not make political issues out of these things."

I believe that was the content of his remarks.

Well, this is true to a point, Mr. Chairman. The success of labour negotiations does rest with the parties, but the hon. Minister's view leaves no role for the government in case these negotiations break down, or some party

refuses to bargain as they should. I know there is a law where a company can be prosecuted for refusing to bargain in good faith, but this does not always work for the protection of the unions, and more especially for the public.

This is one of the big issues of our times, Mr. Chairman, it is this: there are in many cases strong unions that can take care of themselves, and there are strong powerful companies that can take care of themselves and if these two come to an impasse, it is more or less "the public be darned".

The public are not going to take this any more. I say to the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, it is time The Department of Labour saw to it that more leadership was given in protecting the public.

Again this is all symbolized in the matter of the hospital employees. I just want to mention a few of the things, because here we have a good example. The hon. Minister talked about good faith in bargaining and yet we have a situation here where the government, another department of the government, was responsible in interfering to a very great extent—and it is still interfering—with good faith in bargaining between a union and in this case the hospital boards.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) the other day got up and gave a statement, trying to answer my charges. I know, sir, that the hon. Minister of Labour has not even tried to. Even in the answer of the hon. Minister of Health—and I want to assure you, Mr. Chairman, this is not a health matter, it has to do with employees in a hospital and more specifically has to do with section 32 of the recommendations of the select committee on labour that came out in 1958.

We have had here a situation in our hospitals where the employees have been unable to bargain. They have been unable to bargain because I claim—and I believe rightly and I think the conciliation report bears me out—because the hospital board had just said: "We refuse to bargain" or bring up such ridiculous matters and items that it makes it impossible to bargain. It is with this situation that the hon. Minister has not come to grips. How could the hon. Minister of Labour expect private firms to negotiate in good faith when this very government itself is probably the worst offender of good faith in bargaining relations?

I went into some detail the other day in pointing out how the hon. Minister of Labour has promised the building employees services union that if a certain strike in Trenton was

not settled by the time the Legislature was called, he would bring in special legislation.

Of course, the strike was called off in Trenton. They expected this special legislation passed October 29. When it did not come through then the strike went on.

It has put the hon. Minister of Labour in an embarrassing situation. He was not present in the House at the time I was talking, but it has done two things, which I will relate to the hon. Minister of Labour. Some of the men in the union believe that they were deliberately tricked by the hon. Minister. And I said before that I do not believe he did that.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I take exception to those remarks because there was no element of trickery. Now this is a matter of personal privilege. This was dealt with in the House, Mr. Chairman, when a complete and full statement was made.

The other point I would like—

Mr. Trotter: I got a statement—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: —to mention, Mr. Chairman, is that there is a committee, appointed under The Public Inquiries Act with judicial powers, presently sitting on this subject.

Mr. Trotter: Oh, nonsense! The hon. Minister cannot—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I was just pointing out that this was before the House—

Mr. Trotter: No, do not hide behind that. The hon. Minister should not try to hide behind that. What went on in Trenton was a shame and the hon. Minister must not try to hide behind that.

I am saying this, Mr. Chairman, that these employees, many of them, think that they were tricked by the hon. Minister of Labour, I am not saying that they were tricked. But certainly he has given this impression to the employees and he is going to have a difficult time in the future trying to impress the rank and file of labour that they can deal with him in good faith.

I am sure what really happened is that this government here deliberately pulled the carpet from under the hon. Minister of Labour. His big problem today is that the mossback views of the hon. Minister of Health on labour hang like an albatross around his neck. Certainly even in the hon. Minister's statement, they were borne out. The hon. Minister of Health came into the House and he

tried to give a statement; excusing, saying that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission had done nothing to interfere.

Just to give you an example how the Ontario Hospital Services Commission interferes with the bargaining relations with employees in the hospitals: as long ago as March of 1961 the OHSC sent out a letter telling all the hospitals that they could not allow in their expenses anything more, in the cost for premiums for hospitalization for employees more than 50 per cent of the cost of a premium for a single person. And the same held for PSI.

In other words, even if a union wanted to come to a hospital board and bargain and say: "We want 100 per cent coverage"—just like any other employees are free to bargain—the Ontario Hospital Services Commission said: "No, the hospital cannot grant that".

I say to you that if the hon. Minister of Labour was not aware that such a regulation or letter was in force, I think he had better see the hon. Minister of Health to see if something cannot be done for these employees in the hospitals.

To give you another example of how the OHSC is used, as I say, as an arm to break a strike: the hospital in Trenton was promised funds over its budget, if it needed, to fight the strike. The hon. Minister of Health came into this House and said: "No, all we wanted to do was appoint an inspector, all we wanted to do was see that the patients were taken care of and that the hospital was in good shape."

Well, you know, the hon. Minister of Health should read that good Tory paper, the *Toronto Telegram*, because the hon. Minister of Health seems to think that everything was well at the hospital even as to standards. In an article by Ronald Lawrence in the *Toronto Telegram* on December 3, 1963, he went on at some length dealing with the staff accusing the hospital of abuse and filth.

Again, when there was supposed to be an inspector from The Department of Health to look over the hospital to see that the patients were being properly served, that very same man, that inspector, when interviewed by this reporter, Ronald Lawrence, said: "I'm not in there to look around". He was just going down to check on the strike.

I say that this is interference by government in a strike, an important strike, and it is in bad faith. I just want to give one quotation from a conciliation board that was appointed by this government. As the hon. Minister of Labour may know, Trevor R.

Smith was the chairman and he had gone on to tell of the success he had dealing with other hospital boards, and he says this about that hospital:

The chairman found the attitude of the hospital to be one of non co-operation and immediately prior to the final breakdown at mediation attempts, the chairman had succeeded in bringing together the counsel for the hospital, the international vice-president of the union and himself in a room apart with a view to solving language difficulties. The union had brought a secretary to Trenton to be present should any typing be required.

The chairman suggested an amended clause in a section in dispute and both representatives agreed that the amendment would be successful. And then the union committee welcomed the fact that one more hurdle had been overcome. The hospital board seemed to panic at the prospect of an agreement coming closer.

And then they concluded

It is therefore the duty of this board to report that any and all attempts to mediate were met by the union with a desire to compromise and adjust, while the attempts to mediate were met by the hospital with an unwillingness to assist.

Well now, this is important to the public and is certainly important to labour relations here in the province of Ontario, for this reason. There are instances where it would be disastrous to the public to have a strike. And this puts labour in a most difficult position, because the only really strong weapon the labour union has is its right to strike. If it cannot hold back its labour, its main gun, its main cannon, is plugged.

And here is a union, this particular union, which has come forward and said: "We realize we are dealing in a most peculiar industry, we are willing to give up our right to strike, we will accept section 32 of the select committee on labour." And as the hon. members here will recall, that the section is as follows:

The committee is of the opinion that any interruption of hospital service involving the care of sick people is undesirable.

And it goes on and says

Matters of dispute of this kind should be referred to a board of conciliation and in order to ensure that there shall be no stoppage of work, the report of such board of conciliation shall be accepted as final and binding by both parties.

Well now, there are many phases in industrial relations that are with us now and will probably be in the future in which we are going to say that strikes are undesirable from the public point of view. A labour union may have a legitimate claim, but it would not be fair to the public to cause chaos. The company may have a legitimate claim against the union, but it would not be fair to the public to strike. There is going to have to be a sphere where the decision of arbitration boards are going to have to be accepted as final. But in order to bring this about, in order to get co-operation of labour, labour is going to have to be able to trust, especially The Department of Labour and the government in power, because this is something that is needed. Here you have a situation where the government had a tremendous opportunity with a union going out of its way to co-operate.

When I read the different reports that have gone on pertaining to the strike in Trenton, time and time again the various officers concerned report on the co-operation of a union. And so what happens? They were undoubtedly double-crossed.

That is why I said the hon. Minister missed his opportunity. And possibly had he said to the Cabinet: "If you are going to reverse my decision, I quit"; that would have been the thing for him to do. But instead of that, he has had to cover up for a very Tory administration and, unfortunately, I feel that this instance has set back labour-management relations a number of years, simply because rank-and-file labour in the union feel they have been double-crossed. Who are they to believe? Why should they give up the one strong weapon that they have?

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Health tried to point out he was in no way interfering nor the hospital giving any extra benefits to strike breakers. I had alleged that the strike breakers were being paid by this hospital in Trenton, \$30 to \$40 a month more than those going on strike, and he said this was not true. But they were hiring the new people who came in, and they were hiring them at the top price. The scale of wages starts at the hospital at \$130 a month, and finally reaches \$170. If you wanted a job to help break that strike, they did not hire you at \$130 a month, they hired you at \$170. You went in at the top, and this is a fact. They can tell you this.

To give another example, they had registered nurses who were paid \$1.75 an hour doing the work of nurses' aides. All these things helped, of course, to break the

strike, and the OHSC could have stopped it if they wished.

But then the hon. Minister of Health came in and said that now the strike was over they were going to pay off those who had been hired since the strike started; and this is what they got.

In lieu of notice to these employees who were engaged at the time the strike commenced—

now I am reading from the hon. Minister of Health's statement:

—the hospital has made them an accepted offer to pay to each, on the termination of their employment, a severance pay equivalent to two weeks' salary plus two days' vacation pay per month of work.

You know that is like 24 days' holiday per year. The union, when bargaining, cannot get three weeks' holidays for those people who have worked at that hospital five years, but be one of the scab labour and you get 24 days' holidays. This is being done through the OHSC.

I know some like to say that the hospitals are private corporations. All right, they have a charter and all this type of thing and, technically, it might be quite private, but a hospital is, in essence, a public institution. It is supported by gifts of the people. It gets grants from government. It is, in essence, a public utility and this public utility in this instance is not only being used as a strike-breaking weapon but, what is worse still, and this is why I re-emphasize this entire matter again, it is the principle of the thing, that where faith is needed so much today in good government policy we find government itself the worst offender. It is time they cleaned themselves up over there to see to it that, not just necessarily in the new laws—perhaps in bringing in section 33 of the select committee of labour relations—they at least show good faith.

That is what the government over there lacks. The hon. Minister of Labour has either become the willing victim, or has stepped into the trap, for he has become the symbol of the bad faith of the government in labour relations here in the province of Ontario today.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to mention two or three items very briefly, and one is this: The hon. Minister, I know, is very pleased about his dollar per hour minimum wage. We in this party said in the last House, and said during the campaign and say again, that we believe there should be \$1.25 per hour across the board for both men and

women, equal pay for equal work; because the way that the hon. Minister of Labour began the special minimum wage law they were disobeying their own Bill of Rights. They treated women in a secondary capacity with their 85 cents an hour. Now they say that they are working on improving that, but they are not too speedy.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You did not listen to what I said.

Mr. Trotter: I know you are working on it—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: March 31.

Mr. Trotter: Yes, I know but when we were in a committee one time it was going to be six months, and it is well over six months. I remember that quite well, when this was going to be done—in the committee, six months. I do not know how many months. It is well over six. But you can expect that they will sort of milk the announcement and bring it through eventually, but there is still a long way to go and it is pretty difficult for someone even today to live on \$1 per hour.

There is another thing of which the worker is a victim, and I think that it is up to the government to do something. I know that the government feels that maybe they should sit back and just let these companies and unions bargain; but this is the problem and it has been brought up before and I will just repeat it again to let you know we have not forgotten about it. There are really two problems in one.

One is the question of these companies which change their ownership. You know, if you really want to break a union contract legally, it is quite easy to do so, simply by creating a new company, pulling a few legal switches; and you can break the contract with the new ownership of the company. The company is now owned by somebody else. It is time that we cleaned this up; that if a company changes hands, if a business is bought over by a new company, that new company should be bound by the collective agreement. This is a great need in our law, that the change should be made.

The other is, as we mentioned before, the runaway companies. Just get a few miles out of the zone. This is one of the weaknesses of our Acts. We draw up The Industrial Standards Act which only comes within a certain area. It is within a certain zone, and if a company decides it wants to get from under that Act it just moves out of the zone.

We have had that happen in the Toronto area in the last year in a fairly large way,

one company especially, and the only way we are going to stop that is by making our Acts cover all of the province, certainly where industry is in Ontario. Today there is not much difference between the Markham area and this city we are now in, but it is still possible, if you want to get out of an agreement or get from under certain Acts, to move your factory from the east end of Toronto up to Markham and flout the workers in the face, no matter how many years they have been working for you. It is a situation that people have to live with.

In my own riding, Mr. Chairman, the Gutta Percha plant had operated for years. I know of people, of individuals, who had worked there for 40 years when that company was bought up by another, larger firm. Gutta Percha was closed down and the people who had worked there for 40 years had no pension, no rights, no nothing; and certainly, if government is going to be respected by the workers, it is up to us that we see to it that there is protection given to the worker against this happening to these firms.

I do wish, Mr. Chairman, that the government, if it is going to spend huge sums of money on advertising such as putting the face of various animals from the zoo on billboards, spend its money possibly in encouraging people, or starting some programme of encouraging employers to hire people over the age of 40. This is a tremendous problem with us, and this government is really doing nothing.

I know they give these patronage contracts out to advertise their trade crusade; maybe they could, now the election is over, pass out their patronage. I do not approve of the patronage, but seeing they are doing it they might do some public good if they gave some of their advertising and printing contracts out to do work that seeks to encourage people to employ those over the age of 40; because I have more people call at my office looking for jobs and saying, "I can't get work because I'm over 40." The provincial government here is not very helpful in that matter. It needs this type of thing, Mr. Chairman; this government has got a long way to go.

Finally, I would just like to say one thing about the construction industry, and safety in the construction industry. I think one of the two weaknesses in construction safety is this: The local safety officers are employed by local councils, and in these small municipalities a local safety officer is subject, can be subject, to much more pressure than if he was a man who was employed directly from Queen's Park. Today, to be a safety officer,

I say, takes considerable training, and I think that this Department of Labour, Mr. Chairman, can do that training and do the supervising and the hiring of these men far better than the local municipalities. What happens when one of the contractors is a friend of the local reeve or the local mayor? It is pretty hard to enforce regulations, then. True, the law might be there, but in practice it is hard to enforce regulations. Well, if the province—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You do not have much faith in the local councils.

Mr. Trotter: Well, if the province of Ontario had had a bit more authority in that respect, I think it would cut down the accidents in some of these areas. And then, too, the construction safety association; I think it must have been collecting dues somewhere in the area of \$800,000—maybe it is more—from its members. I believe each of the companies kicks in about 50 cents for every \$100 of wages it pays.

But this construction safety association is entirely oriented towards the employers, and if the government needed money to enforce the safety regulations this is one way to get it. Instead of the construction safety association paying their fees—I believe about two per cent of their assessment into the association goes to the safety field. If this money was paid into a safety fund operated by the government, much of the needed money would be obtained to finance what I believe is needed, and that is stronger and more thorough inspections. The only way you are going to do it is going to require money, centralization and training. But it is up to the department to do it and, with the energy that the department is showing in this line recently, I believe it can do it.

But it is the enforcement—you have got the legislation. I would suggest that if the construction safety association was paid in the form of some kind of assessment to the government, then those funds could be used far better by the present administration than by a group which is entirely oriented toward the employers. With that I sit down. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister referred in his early remarks to the fine service given to this province in the labour relations field by the chief conciliation officer in The Department of Labour of Ontario. I think that it is appropriate that I would bring to the attention of the House the fact that Mr. Fine is with us today, sitting to the right of the Speaker's

chair. I do this, sir, because I have had the opportunity for many years to work with Mr. Fine in the labour relations field. I have always felt, in several sets of negotiations, that he was most fair and stern in his methods of bringing the parties together. He had a special technique of bringing the parties together when situations seemed almost impossible. I am sure that he has made a great contribution to the field of labour relations in this province and his record is going to be hard to equal.

Mr. Chairman, I have had the opportunity in the past eight years to rise in the House during The Department of Labour estimates and offer criticism to the Minister and to the government for their failure to give the kind of attention to the labour problems in this province that I felt should be given. I feel that today the criticisms are still just as valid, although one could not say that they were compounded because we have had some moves made by the hon. Minister for which we congratulate him; I am not going to repeat the criticisms of the past—it is something like flogging a dead horse—so I will deal with just a few items that I think are of importance in this field today.

Of course, we were happy to see a move made in regard to The Industrial Safety Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and now The Operating Engineers Act. One cannot say how happy we are with them because this type of Act and legislation can only be really dealt with as to their effectiveness in the due process of time, depending on the administration and enforcement. But we must say that the reasons we have these amendments to these particular Acts before us, of course, were developed by what one might consider crisis in regard to the problem.

Certainly, we all know that the problem of construction, and industrial workers being injured and maimed in the industry, made the public rise up and demand some attention in these fields; and I am sure that I, our party, and all hon. members hope, that the legislation will do the job it was intended to do—that is, protect the workers in their line of work so that they can work and enjoy the fruits of their labours in good health.

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than once in this House that I did not always want to deal with the particular happenings in the province in regard to the trade union movement, but I would like to deal with what I consider one of the major failures of the government of the day—and I feel that it is a failure of the present hon. Minister—and that

is to give full recognition to the organizing of the unorganized into unions of their choice. When I say this, the hon. Minister might say that he agrees with me, or he has done this, but I think we have to make it a little more plain. We have to go on record as a government, sir, as members of the Legislature, that we encourage the unorganized to get into unions of their choice so that they can collectively bargain with the employer for their wages and their conditions. And I think the reason we have not got this attitude, this straightforward approach, this belief from the government, is in their continued refusal to encroach at any time in the least way on the managerial, or the so-called managerial, rights of the industry.

Some of the biggest problems we are having, without getting into details of happenings in regard to collective agreements, is the organizing of the unorganized, the obstacles that are in the way, the problems we find when they are certified, the failure to bargain in good faith. And I would remind the House that I dealt with this subject, bargaining in good faith, at some length in the last session of the House and hoped that we might have received from the government a move in this direction.

In clarification of what we mean, a definition of what we mean by "bargaining in good faith", I would suggest that the hon. Minister look at the clause we have in The Labour Relations Act at the present time which states that the union and management must bargain in good faith and make every reasonable effort to bring about a settlement.

I would raise this question because we had a case in the courts in Hamilton between the glassworkers' union and the glass company, where the office workers were certified and the company just refused to bargain in what we term is good faith.

The union obtained the right to prosecute in the magistrate's court and their case was thrown out because, I feel sure, of a lack of a definition and a lack of the magistrate being able to make up his mind what was meant by "bargaining in good faith". They appealed and took it to the county court and, I believe, they still have the matter before the court. It has been adjourned. The judge did make a public statement which accentuates what I would like to put before the House inasmuch as the clause in The Labour Relations Act cannot be separated.

What we have found in the past is that the clause itself, section 12, is used in two parts. All management looks at is the portion that says the parties shall bargain in good

faith. That is where they stop, and they can give the flimsiest argument as to proof that they have bargained in good faith.

The judge said in his brief comments that the two sections, bargaining in good faith and making every reasonable effort to bring about a settlement, were indivisible. He had to look at it in this light and I am hoping that something will come out of it. But I feel that the hon. Minister should try to bring in some definition that could be used in a much better manner in regard to this problem.

I would make another suggestion with regard to the Act, and that is with regard to section 50 which provides that an employer shall not discharge an employee for union activities. At the present time when this section is used, it is my understanding, they get the right to prosecute and go before the courts and charge management with unfair dismissal. The onus is upon the union to prove that management did dismiss them without just cause and did dismiss them for union activities.

I think that we should just reverse the intent of the section and have implied there that the onus should be upon the management to prove that they did not discharge them for union activities. I feel that we would have more success, not in cases in the courts, but I think it would deter management from dismissing employees when they are dealing in union activities. If they had some onus on themselves they would cease doing it and we would have that problem cleared up.

Mr. Chairman, one of the problems we are facing today is, as I have mentioned, the problem of the union getting a contract once they are certified. I find that this is in the area where there are anti-union, hard-headed employers. I have suggestions to make that may get us over this first hump, that is where they will sit down and recognize them and the bargaining will proceed in an orderly fashion to the successful bringing about of a collective agreement. I think that we should put into The Labour Relations Act some model legislation.

First, I would say, high on the priority list, and I would say that this is one of the areas that management balk at most strongly if they do not wish to recognize the unions, and that is union security. Certainly the demand for it, the reason, has been well presented to this government, particularly by the select committee studying labour matters in this province, and by the unions. It is recognized, strongly recognized, by the type

of employer who believes in his employee having a union.

Most of the reasonable employers in the country do not hesitate, as soon as the union is recognized and certified. These things are given without argument and taken for granted. First they get the arbitration clause, which is mandatory; they get seniority clauses; then they get their union security clause and then they sit down to the real fight of deciding what kind of wages and what kind of fringe benefits they are going to receive.

But when we find an anti-union employer, he balks from the start right on the very fundamentals which should be allowed, that is union security. Certainly if they are going to recognize them as certified they should agree at least that they will help the union run its financial affairs in an orderly manner. There seems to be no excuse that they should say: No, we will not entertain union security.

I would refer to the statements of the Minister for Natural Resources in Quebec, hon. René Levesque. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Labour himself read the letter from the president of the Ontario Federation of Labour pointing this out—the support for a union security clause. Of course, when we talk about government implementing a union security clause, I think we mean as a minimum the voluntary irrevocable check-off so that the unions can collect their dues in an orderly manner and carry on their financial administration properly. Hon. Mr. Levesque says this:

For a long time this security in the form of a voluntary check-off has been admitted in all big industries except the non-ferrous mines which find themselves in the orbit of the powerful empire of Noranda Mines. There, no matter what the length or cost of numerous conflicts and the permanent uneasiness which result, union security has always been systematically refused.

I would put on record what he stated at another time and which was reproduced in the letter to the hon. Minister from the president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, and I quote Mr. Levesque:

I believe that I would be betraying the workers of Quebec, and even the programme of this government, if I did not say that such an attitude of management opposition to voluntary check-off is socially retrograde, economically dangerous and one that one way or another must be ended.

Now I was a little disappointed not to hear the hon. Minister refer to some of the legislation that he himself had part in recommending in the report of the labour committee some years ago, because I think this is fundamental to clearing up the real problem of getting collective bargaining on the way in the individual shops. If we had a model clause covering seniority, a model clause covering a minimum of union security, then I do not think we would have the continual refusal of employers to sit down and bargain in good faith once the union has been certified in a plant.

Another point I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, is that—I have raised it before—of the lack of publicity put out by this department in regard to the functions of the department. This indicates to me the lack of the attitude that the government has to giving recognition to the trade union movement.

We have it in the farm groups, and I refer in particular to the magazine called the *Junior 4-H Association*. It is a splendid magazine, I congratulate the government for its distribution. It is helpful. The hon. Minister invariably has his picture in it—well, once or twice—to get a little bit of publicity from it. What it says to the youth in our farm areas is that the government believes in the education of our youth in regard to the farm problems and that they will do everything they can to see that development is in an orderly manner. I would suggest that the working force across this province deserves the same attention. And the government should put out some literature and give encouragement to the unorganized, tell them about the many good contracts in the province, the numerous number of contracts that are arrived at in peaceful terms, and not let us continually live with the idea in this province that the trade union movement is something not desirable.

So I would say again, Mr. Chairman, that we have to recognize that it has never been disputed that the free democratic trade union movement in this province, in this nation, across the world, in my opinion, has made the greatest contribution to the orderly distribution of the wealth of production. And that if we want this to continue, it is about time that we make sure that our attitude is correct, and at least have it on record, that we do agree and encourage the organizing of the unorganized into unions of their choice.

I am sure that my hon. colleagues will deal with many of the particular items in the estimates quite forcibly. I think that they need

to be dealt with. I will deal with some others myself. I would just make one other remark, and the subject was covered at quite some length by the hon. member for Parkdale, in regard to the Trenton Hospital situation.

I was quite interested in that problem; I felt at the time that the hon. Minister, in his failure to keep faith with what appeared to be an obvious promise and commitment, delayed the settlement of that particular strike to the extent that it could have been settled in a couple of weeks rather than going on for two-and-a-half months. I want to go on record as saying that I do not agree with the broad application of compulsory arbitration; I believe that, in regard to compulsory arbitration, we have to look at the particular situation and its merits at a particular time and make up our minds at that time. But in this case when the unions themselves, the leadership with the approval of the union, felt that it should avoid a strike that almost seemed inevitable, it requested compulsory arbitration, and was promised just that by the hon. Minister, and it was reneged upon.

I do think that the hon. Minister was responsible for the length of that strike. I feel, at the time it was raised in this House, when the hon. Minister had in mind the establishment of the Bennett committee to study the feasibility of compulsory arbitration, he could have at least been repentant, repented his mistakes, admitted it, and said to this committee immediately, "Deal with that situation right now". And I think that we could have saved some hardships and sacrifice of the people who were on the picket line at that time.

Thank you for the opportunity of saying a few remarks on general terms, and I will deal with the estimates as we go through them.

On vote 1001:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister when he intends to extend the minimum wage law of \$1.25 an hour to the community from which I come—that is, the city of Windsor?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I indicated in my opening remarks that I would be making a statement with respect to minimum wage during the present session of the Legislature, at which time the results of the survey which I described in some detail will be given, plus the future application of the legislation.

Mr. Newman: We will hear it some time this session?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There will be an announcement. As a matter of fact, I already indicated with rather, what I thought were, carefully selected words and said that there would certainly be an extension of the programme in certain industrialized areas.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Labour—there is probably good reason for this, but it does not seem logical—about item 5, assistance to amateur sports, \$70,000. We have set up, in The Department of Education, a youth commission of \$50,000. It would seem to me there could be a duplication or overlapping of spending. I cannot see the relation of amateur sports, giving hockey sticks to hockey clubs throughout the province and putting it in The Department of Labour. It would seem to me this might be another gimmick—a public relations gimmick—of The Department of Labour.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister the thinking in putting it in that department.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, it is not a gimmick, Mr. Chairman, at all. And with respect to The Department of Education, the funds are for an entirely different purpose to any such item that education might have in its estimates. I suppose that when the Legislature determined that some control should be exerted over professional boxing and wrestling, both with respect to the promoters and the managers and the participants, it had to determine that it was going to be put in some department. It is now in The Department of Labour. And when a programme of assisting pure amateur sport was developed, having in mind equipment primarily directed to the smaller age groups, beginners and that sort of thing in areas where sponsorship or support was not readily available, that this was added—and I think appropriately so—as a responsibility of the athletic commissioner in The Department of Labour.

Quite frankly, with respect to this—quite the largest portion of the money is spent on hockey, some \$16,000; baseball next with \$10,000; softball, \$9,800; lacrosse, which seems to be still popular, \$8,200; soccer, track and field, and basketball being in the order of about \$1,000 apiece; and all other sports, badminton and so on, totalling about \$3,500.

Then, included in the \$70,000, were certain grants to the British Empire Games, the Olympics, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, on this same item last year, I had a

group in Hamilton come to me. They were starting up a basketball league for young girls. They wanted to know if they could get some assistance. I suggested they try The Department of Labour. They ended up getting 12 basketballs. This is a very large league in the city of Hamilton.

I am wondering if the time has not come when we should try to promote amateur sport among the younger group a little more than we are. This group had to go out and gather money from the community to carry on this, where I think, if they had got a little more assistance from the commission, it would have been a lot better. I think the time has come when we have got to try to build our amateur sports and see if we cannot help out these smaller groups a little more than we are at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is something I would be glad to take under advisement.

Mr. Davison: I assume the Workmen's Compensation Board will be discussed under item 7?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, well, certainly not under this item.

Mr. Davison: Well, are we going to have an opportunity under the department of discussing it?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: As far as I am concerned, yes.

Mr. Davison: At what time; at the end? Can we discuss it now?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There is going to be legislation and there is going to be an amendment.

Mr. Davison: Well certainly, why not! But why was the legislation not brought in so we could have an opportunity to discuss it?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I said there would be an opportunity, now when would you like to have it?

Mr. Davison: We are all—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Well when do you—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: We are all very co-operative.

Mr. Davison: Tell us where, at the end?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is good. I think that would be a good place, at the end.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Where has the athletic commission disappeared to?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is in the main vote, main office.

Mr. MacDonald: You mean the athletic commissioner now is not a separate branch, it is just part of the main office?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, he reports. The commissioner, I think under the legislation creating the office, is the commissioner who bears that title and reports to the Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: So any discussion of that comes under the main office, and I have it clear now that the workmen's compensation board is the last item on the estimates?

Mr. Davison: Well, the Chairman has not explained, are we going to have an opportunity to discuss that as the last item?

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has made that statement.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am having a little difficulty sorting the procedure out here and attempting to keep in order in the new and regularized and rationalized approach to business in this House, of which I approve.

I think, Mr. Chairman, under the first item, the head office, is the appropriate place to ask a question of the hon. Minister with regard to what further legislation the hon. Minister is contemplating this year.

Now, my colleague, the hon. member for Wentworth East discussed the whole question of the check-off. I noticed the hon. Minister sitting there with even more than his normal benign appearance, but I could not quite detect from that appearance whether or not there was check-off in the mill this year or not. So, my first question in this connection is, can we anticipate legislation for a voluntary revocable check-off this year in the province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, first I think I should say that flattery will get you nowhere.

Mr. MacDonald: Well I have not yet discovered what gets me anywhere, so I am just trying that for the moment.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think you do very well. Let me answer that question by reviewing, and I think in all fairness I would want to tell you what remaining legislation is coming in our programme.

There will be an amending Act to the present Labour Relations Act. If that subject were going to be advanced in legislation, that would be the place where it would be found.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): We can figure that out too.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But you would not expect me to announce at this moment what is going to be in the Act.

Mr. MacDonald: We have been waiting for 14 years.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, but while that item, the compensation board, will come under the estimates, the actual legislation, I think, will have to come under the bills when they are advanced.

Then there is an Act with respect to hours of work and vacations with pay which we will be advancing.

There is an Act dealing with—

Mr. Bryden: May I just ask on the hours of work and vacations with pay bill, is that in addition to the bill that is now on the order paper, or are you referring to that bill?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am referring to that bill.

There is The Workmen's Compensation Act, there will be some amendments to that, of what I regard as of major nature.

We have got the operating engineers before us! Oh yes, there may be some tidying up to do there on construction safety.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister, perhaps legitimately, is being a little reticent at the moment to let us know what is going to be in what could be an all-inclusive series of amendments in The Labour Relations Act. But may I, Mr. Chairman, just make a plea here, since this is the appropriate place apparently to deal with it, that we are at least ten or 15 years late on check-off legislation in the province of Ontario. My hon. colleague from Wentworth East pointed to this as being one answer in the very complex problem of getting a first contract, without appearing to intervene from the outside. The considered view of people in the field of labour-management relationships today is if you laid down in a model Act certain requirements, then if you have a company like the Hershey Chocolate Company—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You mean a model clause.

Mr. MacDonald: A model clause, right. If you had a company like the Hershey Chocolate Company which apparently is not willing to sign a contract, or if you have a company like the board of management in the Trenton Hospital, or the board of management of the Toronto General Hospital, which after two or three conciliation board reports has still refused to accept the unanimous conciliation board reports for check-off, you would be able to cope with these few—these relatively few intransigent—recalcitrant management types, who are really causing a disproportionate share of the problems in labour-management relationships. You would also meet the problem of the first signing of a contract.

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I would draw to the attention of the government that it is falling behind our sister province, the province of Quebec. Indeed, we are both away behind. I think I am correct in saying that six other provinces before Quebec contemplated it, had check-off legislation. So I would judge if Quebec gets into line that we, along with P.E.I. and Newfoundland, have not got the legislation.

Now if the hon. Minister is proud of that and wants to boast about being in the vanguard, I think he better pause and reflect for a moment.

Since the hon. Minister has indicated what legislation is scheduled for this year and one or two other points are not included, I would like to raise them. I have had representations, as I do from quite a number of unions in the province, with regard to legislation. In one instance, namely, the northern Ontario district council of the lumber and sawmill workers, they have indicated to me that they have made representations to the hon. Minister of Labour and to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) and that they had given them an assurance that they would not seek publicity and try to, if I may lapse into the vernacular, kick up any dust on some of these issues, if the government was going to move. Now I conclude from what the hon. Minister said that the government is not going to move on two or three points that they place considerable importance on, and I want to just dwell upon them briefly, Mr. Chairman.

The first one is a very old issue.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think it is only fair that I should say this to you, that we have had some very important meetings with respect to the lumber and sawmill member branch of the carpenters' union, and there

are four departments of government concerned with the matters which concern them. There are health, lands and forests, labour and The Attorney General's Department. With respect to labour relations and certain operational matters, the two departments concerned are lands and forests and labour.

The last meeting our officials had with that group I think was January 22, was it not, about two weeks ago? With respect to lands and forests, my understanding is that the meetings are still continuing. The point I want to make is that the atmosphere in which these discussions are being held and conducted is one of extreme co-operation and there has been a very frank, and if I may just say a very helpful, exchange of views on both sides.

I understand that the lumber and sawmill people are continuing their discussions with lands and forests. I hope it will follow, you see, if there are certain changes to be made in our labour relations legislation which concern them, that they would be made in advance under the amendment to The Labour Relations Act. I put that to you, because it put me—I do not want to hinder the debate but I think it is only fair to tell you what the position is. We are very much encouraged by the nature, the atmosphere of these discussions.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. Minister bringing me up to date on the state of the negotiations, and I certainly do not want to intervene if finally we are going to get some answers on these long-standing problems.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Just so that the House, particularly with many new hon. members, might be at least acquainted with the nature of the problem, let me touch on them very briefly.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, do not say anything that might affect the outcome of the negotiations which are going along so nicely.

Mr. MacDonald: I will not say anything provocative. I shall just relate the nature of the problem. The first one is a simple proposition that, when a licenceholder is granted limits that, in the past, he has excluded trade unionists from going on and, in effect, realizing the rights that the workers have under The Labour Relations Act, this became a private domain, in effect, of the licenceholder. The contention of the union

was that this was really a violation of rights under The Labour Relations Act and it asked for some sort of a change in the law, so that if a vacuum cleaner salesman, or an insurance salesman, or somebody else wants to go in and pursue the philosophy of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) and find the tattered individuals of society and brainwash them so that they will buy, they have the right to do it. But had a trade unionist organizer the right to go in? No, he was barred. The gate came down.

I think the hon. Minister—if I may recall some of our joint efforts in the past—he and I sat on a committee some seven years ago in which I believe we recommended unanimously, in this instance under the chairmanship of the late James Maloney, the proposal that this kind of thing should end. So at this stage, seven years later, I do not want to spoil the possibility of achieving success on it but I just want to rather underline for the hon. Minister at this point that I think we should not let the seven years become eight, nine, ten or 25.

A second point—and I can quite see where it is going to require joint negotiations between the hon. Ministers of Lands and Forests and Labour—is that there has been a practice of an employer in licensed limits suddenly ceasing to treat his employee group as a collective group and treat them as individuals, with individual contracts. Thereby he got out once again from under the obligations or rights of The Labour Relations Act that the employees might seek.

Mr. Bryden: As, for example, Ontario Hydro.

Mr. MacDonald: My hon. colleague has just stolen one or two words from me that I wanted to underline. The most shocking aspect of this is that the one employer in this province which has been most blatant in its exercise of this violation of The Labour Relations Act has been Ontario Hydro.

I think the time has come for The Department of Labour to so clarify the Act that no employer, and particularly the Ontario Hydro, can continue to do this kind of thing.

The third one—and this is something they had to deal with two or three years ago—is a strike—in fact I think it is six or seven years ago—up in northwestern Ontario; and this is the practice of an employer in the woods industry treating some people as an employee and some people on contract because, for example, he happens to own a truck. The man cannot work unless he

has a truck any more than, for example, a carpenter can work if he has not got his tool kit. But a carpenter can be one of a collective bargaining unit. The truck driver is treated as an individual on an individual contract basis, and the union has made some kind of representations for ending this kind of thing.

As they rather delightfully put it, they are now a little tired of trying to organize these ghosts; because you go in and organize them, then you suddenly find the company says: "Oh, they are not employees of ours at all. We just happen to have a contract with them."

These are three areas of problems which, I submit to the hon. Minister—and I have tried to do it as unprovocatively as possible—we have been living with. We have had representations of difficulties, of tensions—indeed the tension even reached the point, along with other factors, of extreme violence last year. I think there is a serious obligation on the government to face up to these issues and settle them. I will leave the matter rest there for the moment, in the hope that either one of the hon. Ministers involved will have some action before this session is over.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to make a few points, not at any great lengths, but I had hoped that we would have heard something about section 89 today.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The Labour Relations Act?

Mr. Singer: Yes, The Labour Relations Act. There have been representations made over many years—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think the right time for that item is under—we are dealing with the money matters.

Mr. Singer: We are dealing with The Department of Labour, Mr. Chairman. We are dealing with The Department of Labour and if the hon. Minister of Labour is not prepared to comment on section 89 here, then if he brings in amendments to the Act that do not deal with section 89, I am sure he is not going to suggest that it would be in order to discuss section 89 under an amendment to section 96. And if he were going to remove section 89, as has been so earnestly solicited down through the years by those of us on this side, and by the NDP and by labour unions across Ontario, the hon. Minister would have risen with great glee before the orders of the day, with a piece of paper in his hand, and told us what an

enlightened person he was and how finally he was going to bow to the pressure and take section 89 out of the Act.

I would hope that section 89 would come out of the Act; I would have hoped that this government would have been sufficiently interested to allow municipal employees to bargain the same as any other employee.

An hon. member: Well taken.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You should put your sentences a little differently about what you would have thought and the way you put your verbs and so on, because you do not know yet what is going to be in that legislation.

Mr. Bryden: Well, as long as you are so coy, we have to make the best assumptions we can.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I have had the privilege of knowing the hon. Minister for a number of years and I think I know him well enough that, if they had any intention of repealing section 89, he would have come in with all flags waving and all drums booming out to announce that he was introducing this great reform because he was such an enlightened Minister. Now, we have not heard it and, if I am wrong, and I hope I am wrong, Mr. Chairman, then I will apologize and I will be delighted with the hon. Minister's change of heart and the government's change of heart.

But for what it is worth again, Mr. Chairman, and over many years this has been said—it was said unanimously by the select committee on labour, and said by anyone almost except the government who has any real concern about bargaining and labour relations—section 89 should be removed. And the absence of any mention of section 89 is a pretty strong indication to me at least that there is no action contemplated at this time. I hope I am wrong.

The second point I wanted to make was this Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Parkdale touched on the labour negotiations concerning the hospitals at Trenton and other places in the province. And, Mr. Chairman, while the hon. Minister of Health is in his seat, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is in his seat, and the hon. Minister of Labour is here as well, I think that perhaps a few additional remarks could be made with regard to this very serious problem.

Those people who have had dealings with the hospital services commission recognize full

well that the hospital services commission in fact runs the hospitals of the province of Ontario, that the board sits there subject to the pleasure and subject to the direction of the hospital services commission.

Certainly the salaries that are paid to all classes of employees in hospitals have to be approved in advance by the hospital services commission, and certainly, when trouble arises such as the trouble that arose at Trenton, without the approval, knowledge, blessing, without the consent of the hospital services commission, there could be no change in the wages; so I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister will wonder with us, why they go through the façade of negotiations in Trenton or in Windsor or in all the other places when, in fact, the negotiations could and should really go on in the Cabinet room between the hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. Minister of Health, because these are the people who make all of these decisions.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Not at all. I am a member of the hospital board and it is a completely independent body; and one of the things these people insist on, as I understand the situation, is their independence as governors or members of a board of a hospital and they will not be told what to do.

Mr. Singer: I see. All right.

Mr. Bryden: It is time they learned.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: If you do not understand that, I think I had better make it clear, but this is the way it is. Now my concern, as Minister of Labour, with the present matter had its origin in the inability of the parties represented by organized and certified bargaining agents, and by the board of governors as the employers, in being able to come to an agreement. So that put them, as far as we were concerned in The Department of Labour, in the same position as an ordinary employer—any other employer and organized labour—and we were concerned that the bargaining continue to get a result; and, let us be frank, being concerned with the fact that it was a hospital, and all of the collateral matters that go with that type of situation.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I am most interested to hear the hon. Minister's remarks and I am most interested to hear the assertion of independence that these boards have. I have a file and I intended to produce it—I do not have it here with me this afternoon—I intended to produce it and talk about it at the time the hon. Minister of Health's estimates come before us, of an exchange of

correspondence along the lines I have been talking about.

When you see in the correspondence directions from the hospital commission that you cannot move an office from one part of a floor of a hospital to another until plans have been submitted and inspections have been made and a stamp of approval has been given by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, I wonder where is this independence? When you see the demand for schedules of wages and approvals and the strict strictures that are attached to these; and the warnings that emanate from the hospital commission, I wonder again where is the independence?

As I say, Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that I do not have these letters with me, but I undertake that I will have them with me when the hon. Minister of Health's estimates come forward, and will elaborate on it.

But the point I wanted to make this afternoon was that to my mind, and it is borne out by these letters that I have in my possession, to my mind the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is, in fact, the boss. And when there is this type of a dispute, the dispute can and should have been settled as a matter of government policy. The hon. Minister of Health and the hon. Minister of Labour should have been able to get together and say this.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That was not the position of a certain hospital board.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, if that was not the position of a certain hospital board, it is surprising to me that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission did not take the same attitude in Trenton that it takes in other places. And if it did not take it in Trenton, then Trenton is being given unique and unusual treatment, and many of the other hospitals in Ontario are not being accorded the same treatment.

Let us face it. We have a very serious problem in manning our hospitals and it is a governmental responsibility to see that these things are done properly. And part of that responsibility evolves on the hon. Minister of Health. Part of it is the hon. Minister of Labour's, and I would think that between the two hon. gentlemen, rather than talk about arbitrary employers or arbitrary employees or inability to get together or waving the magic wand, imagined though it was, of compulsory arbitration, the solution lay in the Cabinet caucus room. That is not where the solution came from. To the disturbance of the people of Ontario, this myth was carried on.

Now the third point I wanted to make is by way of a request for further information. In these estimates I notice under number four, that for advertising investigations and conferences, the hon. Minister asks for \$140,000. Last year, I think, he spent some \$38,000—that is the year which the public accounts cover, the year ending March 31, 1963, there was some \$38,000 spent. There was \$4,000-odd to Fleming, Smoke and Burgess, who, I presume, are a firm of solicitors; \$3,000-odd to James Lovick, a firm of advertising people; The Department of Public Works, \$5,400; miscellaneous, \$25,000; coming to \$38,000.

Well, this year it would seem that we are going to jump from \$38,000 to \$140,000. I was wondering what additional in advertising, investigations and conferences warrant what seems to be the increased expenditure in this particular branch, multiplying it about five times.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The figures for the year we are presently ending, coming up to March 31, 1964, will, for the same items, be about \$120,000; and the figure we are asking for is \$140,000.

Now these amounts have to do with the dissemination of information and telling people about what their rights are and getting the message of the department, the facilities, to the people of the province. This will be done through certain conferences. There are certain areas where conferences are desirable and play a proper function.

There is \$30,000 set aside for—just a minute; oh, here we are—they fall, generally, under these headings: conferences and workshops, exhibitions and displays, publications and brochures, monthly bulletins, speeches, statements, press releases, advertising, direct mail programmes, films and photographs; and even answering queries.

Mr. Singer: Well, we labour under a difficulty in an item such as this, Mr. Chairman, when the only accounts that we have are in this book that reflects accounts that are a year old. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) said earlier today that he was going to have an announcement to make in so far as the public accounts committee is concerned. I suppose that this would really be the place to get into this sort of question.

• But I think it would be of very substantial interest to be able to debate or to argue in committee, or to investigate in committee, how an item of \$140,000 is arrived at, who gets the contract, what is being done and so on. It is almost impossible, from an ex-

change of information across the floor at this time, to discuss the matter intelligently. I would hope that this would be the sort of thing that would be brought before the public accounts committee, so that we can have an opportunity to properly get into it.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in the 1962-63 season, the Windsor Bulldogs won the Allan Cup. As a result, they were the team chosen to represent Canada in European competition this past year. Did the Windsor Bulldogs hockey team make a request for assistance from The Department of Labour, and if they did, why was it turned down?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Could I answer that in just a moment?

Mr. Newman: Well then, while they are looking up the answer for that, Mr. Chairman, I notice also that the equipment that is supplied to the various amateur groups comes from half a dozen different suppliers. Has the hon. Minister considered purchasing that equipment in the municipality from which the request is received and in this way assist the small businessman to meet his obligations to the community?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I would like to be able to say that we could assist in that manner, but we have a duty as a government and as a department to purchase this equipment at the most advantageous prices we can. To get the equipment through the channel suggested by the hon. member would cost us about double.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, then is the equipment put out for tender; are tenders called for this equipment?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, but I make my own inquiries, as the Minister, as to what the going wholesale prices are, from time to time, and the athletic commissioner and the purchasing office of the department check these matters continuously to see that the prices are desirable.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, then unless there are actual tenders requested of various companies, there is no reason for the hon. Minister making the statement that it is purchased at its lowest possible figure. Referring—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Was the question of the hon. member directed as to why we did not purchase at retail levels within the municipality?

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I had made that suggestion and the hon. Minister gave me a satisfactory answer, stating that he could purchase it cheaper by purchasing it through wholesale houses. Then I made the suggestion that if tenders were requested then equipment could be purchased still cheaper than it is at the present moment. I think it has some merit.

Mr. Chairman, referring to the mad monsters of the roped ring, the so-called wrestlers, they are televised quite often throughout the various parts of Ontario. Now, when they put on a performance or a bit of entertainment, must they obtain a licence or permit from the department for each one of these television appearances?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: We have no control or jurisdiction in the field of broadcasting, either radio or television.

Mr. Newman: Well—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But we do license and have supervision over the very holding of the event.

Mr. Newman: Well, this is just what I am getting at, Mr. Chairman. The event is held in a studio.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Usually.

Mr. Newman: The public is invited to this, this is on display to the public, and as a result I think there should be some licences required.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Is the hon. member suggesting that there are wrestling bouts or fighting matches which are held inside a radio studio, with some paid performers who would normally come under our athletic commissioner? There is no audience when they are broadcasting.

Mr. Newman: Yes, there is, and there are performances to which the public is invited and at which, naturally, entertainment is provided to some people—quite interesting entertainment. I think the hon. Minister should have his department look into the televising of wrestling. Possibly there are some fees that can be obtained, likewise some controls that could be enforced, because some of the entertainment at the time it is put on certainly is not in the best interest of the youngsters who have the opportunity of viewing it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: With respect to the Windsor Bulldogs, I was aware, as a matter of fact, that a request for a grant was made

to me through my office and it was also referred to the Treasury board, and I was unable or could not see my way clear to recommend or endorse the application. The tour for which funds were requested was an exhibition tour to Russia and was not a championship tour.

Mr. Newman: The answer is quite satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

Would associations which run coaching clinics be eligible for grants under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Does the hon. member mean professional coaching clinics, where you pay a fee to go?

Mr. Newman: No, Mr. Chairman, the Windsor and Detroit coaches association are contemplating a coaching clinic in the various secondary and primary school activities, football, basketball, track and field, and so on, and are interested in bringing in the top coaching talent throughout various parts of the midwest. Now, it is quite an expensive proposition for the organization to conduct this clinic, and naturally it would like assistance from the provincial and/or the federal government in holding this clinic.

It is to the betterment of not only the coaches and athletes in the local area but also those who would come from quite a distance to attend this school. It would be in the summer period so that it would not interfere with any of the normal school activities. Would this department make a grant to such an association if it put in a request?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I would not recommend a grant for the purposes the hon. member has described.

Mr. Newman: Apparently this department is not interested in physical fitness. So when the hon. Ministers get up here and tell us that they are keenly interested in physical fitness, they are simply "whistling Dixie".

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member is talking about a programme within the school system in the Windsor district?

Mr. Newman: No, not within the school system at all, Mr. Chairman—a programme to which anyone who is interested in amateur sports could come down and, possibly for a very nominal fee, partake of the expert opinion of outstanding coaches in the midwest.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, the government is not in a position to do everything for everybody. I would think that I would have

a hard time recommending assistance of that nature, and yet no one appreciates or wants to see physical fitness develop more than I. I think there comes a place and a time when you get the most out of things that you try to develop and help yourself on.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, may I end then in making a request to The Department of Public Works and to the hon. Minister (Mr. Connell), that in the refurbishing of the building they put in facilities for the physical activity of the hon. members? Some type of gymnasium?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Go to the "Y"; it is real handy to here.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, "Y" is this going on?

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville brings up a point that we brought up last year in the House. We contended then that this branch should be under The Department of Education. You, as the hon. Minister, would not recommend granting money to these clinics but The Department of Education does. The Department of Education, under the Ontario fitness programme, is already giving grants to clinics.

We, in the Canadian Legion, in our sports training plan, have had money from this department in holding track and field clinics. So I suggest you can leave the wrestlers and so-called boxing to the Ontario athletic commission, but let any grants to amateur sport go to another group altogether.

We have a very fine community programmes branch in The Department of Education. We had last year an amount for fitness, and I notice it again in the estimates—\$100,000 for their fitness programme—so I suggest that, as my friend, the hon. member for Grey North, has said: It should be under The Department of Education. Already there is one in The Department of Education, a youth service division, so that particular department is much better than The Department of Labour. So I suggest that, before 1965 comes around, you get together and change that.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to return for a moment to item No. 4—advertising, investigations, and conferences—and ask the hon. Minister: Does that item cover the activities of the type described in all branches of the department or are there any other branches that carry on similar activities of their own, as for example the human rights commission? Is its activities in the field of

education and advertising covered by that vote?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Part of the answer to that is that the human rights commission has a separate vote of its own. The item to which I have made reference here has to do with conferences such as labour-management, workshops and matters of that kind. It really affects the department in a broader general way, more than specific.

Mr. Bryden: Well, would it cover other branches, as, for example, safety, and the various branches concerned with that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. Bryden: It would cover all of those, would it?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. Belanger: I presume, Mr. Chairman, that under this vote 1001, on page 25 of this public accounts book, we have the revenues of The Department of Labour. I have some questions to ask about revenues. Would that come under this vote, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Revenues for what?

Mr. Belanger: Revenues of The Department of Labour. Your department.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I know, but which revenues?

Mr. Belanger: Are you aware that on page 25 of the public accounts you have, under The Department of Labour statement No. 14, revenues to the amount for the year ending March 31, 1963, revenues amounting to \$1,212,453.51?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. Belanger: All right, now I want to ask questions about these revenues. Does it come under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, just the part which is under vote 1001, which is main office, which we are on now.

Mr. Belanger: All right. Thank you very much. Now that we have got that clarified we can go ahead.

I was very interested in your remarks stating that you are going to have more apprenticeship courses, more than you have at the present time. Now, under the apprenticeship branch you had fees, and I am wondering what are the fees that you are going to charge to these people that will want to take this

apprenticeship that you announced this afternoon?

Would he tell me that, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Would he repeat the question, please?

Mr. Bryden: He must be hanging on every word of yours.

Mr. Belanger: The hon. Minister announced this afternoon, various new apprenticeships under his department. I am interested in the fees that are going to be charged for these courses. What will they be?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There would be fees for a certificate of qualification; for instance, on graduation, a motor mechanic's certificate. There would be, for instance, an operating engineer's certificate, and the annual renewals and matters of that type.

Mr. Belanger: Well, what is the fee for taking a course, for instance?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Most of the apprenticeship programme comes under the federal-provincial agreement. That agreement involves payment partly by the province, partly by the federal government and also includes payment to the trainees, in some instances.

Mr. Belanger: Thank you.

Now, I have another question that comes under the revenues, the sale of vacations with pay stamp books. When they make application for this, does that have to be made to the Toronto office or can it be made to the labour offices in various municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, it would be made, in the hon. member's case, to the local Department of Labour office in Windsor.

Mr. Belanger: Thank you very much.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, a year ago when The Minimum Wage Act came into existence, the hon. Minister of Labour made a statement to this House that the first area that would be affected with minimum wages would be from Oshawa to Niagara Falls. A short while after that, his bill did come into effect and it came from Oshawa, not from but including Oshawa, to Hamilton and it quit there. Now, this was supposed to have been the horseshoe which would be the experiment at that time.

An hon. member: Half of it.

Mr. Bukator: Hardly half the horseshoe, or maybe just a little more.

Now then, at that time it was argued in this House that the hon. Minister had more power than one man should have, because he could set the date and the time when this Act would come into existence. Then it was argued that if that was the case, that at least there should be a schedule attached to that bill, indicating when and where this particular Minimum Wage Act would take effect.

Now, that was not a part of the bill and you have the authority, sir, to apply it when and if you felt that you should. Now there appears to have been an election sometime back last year, and the people of the province decided you were on the right track, at least they gave you a good majority. The hon. Prime Minister of the province was in my riding, Mr. Chairman, and we were glad to see him there, and there was a nice little bit of an article in the paper indicating that the minimum wages were in effect. Now then, that is why you did not win Niagara Falls, because the wages were not in effect in Niagara Falls and we do not know when they will come into effect, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Is that the only reason?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: I believed, and the people of that area felt, that they were included at that time. And I might say that I did not speak on the bill at that time because I felt that if—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: You were worrying about that election, were you?

Mr. Bukator: At that time there was no election called. In June you did not know yourself when the election would come about, so I was not concerned.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Guess we picked the right date though.

Mr. Bukator: At least the vote indicated in my riding that you did not bother them too much with what you had to say in that area, Mr. Prime Minister.

But that is getting a little bit political and I want to get back to what the people of this province are entitled to.

When is this great bill of yours going to take in at least the balance of that horseshoe that you, sir, made the statement about covering? Now you did make a statement not too long ago that you would make a statement on that to one of my hon. colleagues. Will it be during this session? Will it be next year, or before the next election?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I have already said twice today that my statement would be made this session.

Mr. Bukator: That is a remarkable concession. At least it will be in this session. I wanted to make this clear because, when I go back to my riding, I would like to say to the people of that riding that the hon. Minister did say that during this session it might—

An hon. member: He did; three times this afternoon.

Mr. Bukator: I think the good Lord himself asked Peter if he loved him, and he asked him three times.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. member that there were very valid and substantial reasons for drawing the line of the initial area where I did, on the far side of the city of Hamilton.

Mr. Bukator: You see, that is where we disagree.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, that would be all right with me.

Mr. Bukator: Quite all right; then I have a right to pursue this a little further.

We have a summer resort area and there are people in that area hired for very little money during the summer months. They were deprived of the increase in their wages last year and it was only 85 cents for the ladies and, I think, \$1 for the men. I do not believe that another season should pass without this bill taking effect, at least, in the industrial and commercial areas such as Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach and, yes, Windsor.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member could not have been listening. I have already said that twice.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, you did. You said, a year ago, that you, in your own sweet time, would bring it about. And you deprived the people of this province for one year and, no doubt—I hope I am wrong—it could be another year.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): They are happy up there and they are still working.

Mr. Bukator: I think the hon. Minister of Mines should go about digging his diamonds.

I think he has his work cut out for him in that department, because certainly not too much is going on in that particular area. But let us get back to The Minimum Wage Act.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member may be sorry for saying that in a day or two—his references are, as usual, more critical than constructive.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I do not mind letting the debate go on indefinitely, but we are on vote 1001.

Mr. Bukator: That is exactly it, 1001, item 7, in the public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Minimum wages comes under labour standards.

Mr. Bukator: Not the way I see it here. It says: Minimum wages—1001, item 7, page 10. And the wages are at least put in there. If you only set aside \$18,000 in that particular item, you are not going to do too much in another year, and that is a prediction.

I can assure the hon. members of the government, when they come into Niagara Falls they should at least be prepared to answer that.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, after that excursion into vote 1004, I would like to return to vote 1001.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, may I move that the committee rise and report progress?

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report that it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning we will proceed with these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, February 14, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the Legislature in the west gallery students from the Islington Public School and the Hollywood Public School, Willowdale, and in the east gallery the Alexander Muir School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, with your permission just before the orders of the day, this is St. Valentine's Day and I took the liberty on behalf of all the male hon. members of the House in arranging a little token of our esteem for the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard).

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The 17th report of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario for the 12-month fiscal period ending on March 31, 1963.

2. The report of the Registrar-General relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Thirty-third order: House in committee of supply. Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 1001:

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, yesterday when the House rose we were debating and discussing various matters under vote 1001. Some of them, of course, were not directly attributable to that

particular vote, but the debate had covered a wide range of subjects covering other items of our estimates as well. I think there were some questions being asked when the House rose.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, before we leave vote 1001, I have a question on the order paper which I think relates to this vote. Unfortunately, one of the practices the new administration has taken over from the old administration, is to fail to answer questions put on the order paper by members until it is too late for the information to be of any use to them.

However, I think the hon. Minister of Labour has had adequate notice of this question since it has been on the order paper almost since the opening of the session. It is question four on page eight, as follows:

1. Has the foundation on automation and employment been established?

2. If so, (a) when was it established? (b) who is its director or other principal officer? (c) what is its address?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: At the conclusion of the conference on automation and employment last September, the government declared its intentions in the final statement which was made at the closing of the conference. These were to appoint a steering committee, and to establish the basis and to recommend the procedures for the immediate future for the foundation. That steering committee under the chairmanship of Professor Arthur Porter has met regularly. I understand that its report is nearing completion and it should be available almost any time. It is the intention of the government to move the matter right along.

Mr. Bryden: I assume then that the answer to question one is no, and therefore question two is covered by the first answer. Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that the attitude of the government to the problem of automation is, shall we say, a rather easy going one.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): You are quite wrong, quite wrong.

Mr. Bryden: We have had a couple of conferences and that is all—

An hon. member: Who is we?

Mr. Bryden: We are going to establish, at least the government—let me put it this way, I would not want to associate myself with the government's lack of action—the government has sponsored a couple of conferences and some time or other it is going to set up a foundation. I think the foundation would have a real function to perform. I think this is one of many attacks that can be made upon the problem, but it is approximately five months since the conference in Toronto was held and the steering committee, or whatever it is called, was set up. I would have thought that by now we would have had some action in setting up this foundation.

The hon. Minister in answering questions on matters of policy shows real ministerial discretion, in other words he does not tell you anything. Heaven knows when it will be set up. I think the government has really fallen down on the job that it has not—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We have not.

Mr. Bryden: —and the hon. Prime Minister seems very sensitive on this issue—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I am.

Mr. Bryden: —and I can understand it, because you certainly have not produced very much yet, except two conferences. Conferences are very good but in themselves they will solve no problems. We have had two conferences and a number of complacent speeches in this House and that has been the government's answer to the very acute problems of automation. I will not belabour the point, Mr. Chairman, I think the facts speak for themselves.

Vote 1001 agreed to.

On vote 1002:

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, on vote 1002, I notice that this year the expenses are not quite as high as last year under The Apprenticeship Act, under which I presume the department is going to be carrying on a more extensive programme. I wonder why the hon. Minister has cut down on the expenses of the department.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The figure for the coming year is some \$5,000 less and it does not reflect against an item of some \$285,000. It does not reflect any lessening of the depart-

ment's interest in this subject at all. It also does involve an adjustment of some \$50,000 for which I do not have the explanation. The net result is that we are progressing forward and the actual amount spent directly is increased and will be over last year.

Mr. Davison: Under this vote 1002, I see salaries are cut by roughly \$5,000. Does that mean one person is laid off as far as salaries go? And then, under section 7, "Development of Apprenticeship Training," there is \$12,000 cut off altogether.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The first item with respect to salaries is not factual. The fact is that the present figure being advanced is a more accurate figure against our experience last year of the actual dollar amounts required.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, the select committee on manpower training recommended that the government make a definite decision as to where the responsibility of the apprenticeship branch should fall. The government has decided to leave it under The Department of Labour, rather than transferring it to The Department of Education. I believe that the recommendation was that something definite be done—inevitably something definite has been done—so there will be no thought that The Department of Education has jurisdiction here. But it seems to me that in the local areas where the officials responsible for education are already administering very expensive and extensive facilities for industrial training, there has to be a very close association between these two authorities. I would like the hon. Minister to explain how this association and co-operation between the two authorities is maintained.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Firstly, it is my own view that for the time being, at least, the apprenticeship programme should be the direct responsibility of The Department of Labour. As to what the future holds, I do not think that any of us can foresee that. If circumstances change and indications are that more effective administration of this branch could be achieved by transferring it to The Department of Education, then the government would certainly be open to a further review of the matter.

As to the liaison between the two departments, this a very active and a very real matter, from the ministerial level down, particularly having in mind, Mr. Chairman, the observations which the hon. member for Brant has made that the actual operation of certain

schools and so on comes under The Department of Education. The information and the intelligence, if I may use that word in its—in the sense—the intelligence factor, there is a complete exchange of information between the two departments in order that we can be abreast of all developments, needs and requirements.

Mr. Nixon: Just to take this one step further, Mr. Chairman, I would like to recall to the hon. Minister that the committee's report stressed that there was a body of opinion which felt that this work should be in the ministry of labour and a body which felt that it should be in the ministry of education. But they felt the important thing was that a definite decision be made.

I would think that the definiteness would have something to do with a decision that is going to last for a period of time. If there is any thought that perhaps the administration might be better done in the other department, as the hon. Minister implies—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, Mr. Chairman, I did not mean to imply that at all. I think the hon. member misunderstood my comments.

I said that the decision has been taken, but I think the hon. member would want it to be open-minded, on something that is unknown to us now. If some further evidence or information became available this government would certainly reconsider—

Mr. Nixon: I am sure that is so, Mr. Chairman.

But the importance of maintaining it in one department or the other over a period of time certainly should not be overlooked.

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, for a further comment to his remarks yesterday on how apprenticeship applies in the hairdressing trade. I know that some of the hon. Minister's officials, sitting not too far from him, have had some dealings with this in the past and there seems to be a great deal of difficulty as to what the future of the private hairdressing schools would be. I would like to have the views of the hon. Minister on this.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There are two ways of becoming a hairdresser or a barber, Mr. Chairman, and these are the two I believe that the hon. member has in mind.

One, you can go and subscribe and pay a fee to a private school, pay so many dollars—sometimes in a fairly large amount—and take a course and qualify yourself by that method. On the other hand, you could go to

one of the trade schools and take your instruction and course there.

Now those who operate the private schools do so with a view to a profit, and there are various combinations of operation. They will collect a fee from the student attending and they will have patients—how shall I describe the people who go and get their hair done, I do not like to say they are experimental objects or guinea-pigs—but in any event I remember when I was a young fellow I used to go and get a haircut for five cents, if one went to a certain barber college. It was more important to me then than it is now.

There are certain risks inherent in this situation. I make no allegation or improper suggestion, but in trying to answer the hon. member's question I would have to point out that this is probably an area where there has been a degree of abuse in the past, and it is that degree of abuse that has raised complaints from the public, directly to the government and to the department. It is these complaints which have caused us to turn our eye very carefully to the operation of private schools.

Now such attention in the area in which I am raising this point, of course, is difficult, because if you look closely at an operation, then you also look closely at the responsible and reputable people who are engaged in a private school. This is not an easy area, and I would hope that the opportunity to conduct private schools in this field would be continued, provided they meet certain standards.

Mr. Nixon: The problems in our own area, that is in the area of Brant county, having to do this—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, things have been very difficult.

Mr. Nixon: I would not criticize the department for the way they were handled, but there is a feeling that perhaps the department policy is toward stressing the trade school, or apprenticeship, means of getting this education, rather than from the private schools. Is that so?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I understand that that impression is held by some people.

Mr. Nixon: Well just in this connection then, my first question had to do with the liaison between your own department and the ministry of education, and the means whereby people can get this sort of training through trade schools. In the area of Brant county where there has been difficulty in

this connection, there is no trade school and I do not think it would be reasonable to suggest that people interested in this should be asked to go a long distance to get such training. The schools there, the private schools, have come into the public eye in a way of which the hon. Minister is perhaps aware, and yet there is no alternative possibility there.

This is an area of liaison that is extremely important for Brant county and the surrounding area. I would hope that the hon. Minister listened when the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) said there was no thought of building a trade school in that area. I would hope that his influence would be joined with a good many others to urge the hon. Minister of Education to reconsider this.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, under item seven of vote 1002, the development of apprenticeship training is up \$2,000 from last year. In a former discussion in this House I raised the whole question of apprenticeship training and certification in the reform institutions, and I gathered from the hon. Minister that this matter was under very careful consideration at that time. But am I to understand from the fact that no significant increase has taken place in this item that this extension of training for reform institutions is now abandoned, or will that come under some other item in the estimates for next year?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think it is only fair to state, Mr. Chairman, that on an item such as this the amount of money does not reflect the activity of the department's operation at all, because these discussions as to development and so on, are carried on by their own staff and the staff of such departments as may be interested in it. I think that the money would be more properly described if I said it was "directed to"—it is more a promotion item than a salary item. I think the real meat of the point the hon. member is raising, the real results, come from discussions which probably do not involve the dollar factor.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, I realize we are voting on 1002 and I realize also that most of these entries in these accounts running all through the whole budget are mechanical and a lot of them are fixed costs. But running through all these accounts I feel, as a newcomer, that, for instance, in this Department of Labour budget alone, we have travelling expenses amounting to over half a million dollars, \$579,000.

In business they ask: "Is this trip necessary?" How can we spend over half a million dollars in this one department in travel alone? It seems to me that the boys in the hon. Minister's department are always checking up on people in business and I am asking, as a taxpayer, who checks on this kind of spending? Maybe, or maybe not, there is some hanky-panky going on in travelling expense accounts, but from the sound of these accounts we have here, I think there is need for investigation, need of a commission to investigate the spending of half a million dollars in one department alone in travelling expenses.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, this is an interesting point and I am glad the hon. member has raised it.

The principle which has been enunciated by the hon. member for Grey North, Mr. Chairman, is in complete opposition to the principles being advanced by another Opposition group in this House. They want this department to expand and keep going and do a job in the interests of the people of this province. These monies represent the travelling expenses of men in the field. Men can be in the field on two bases. They can be permanently appointed, in which case the dollar cost to the province and the people of the province goes up in an astronomic way. In that event, the travelling expense factor would be reduced considerably. The Department of Labour historically, I suppose, has never been known for spending large amounts of money and we are trying to change this in the case of established need, and when opportunities arise to perform the work for which the department is intended.

As to the actual inference of impropriety raised by the hon. member for Grey North—and this is the point I am interested in—it forced me as a member of this House to rise automatically and dispute it, because these accounts—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Automatically.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, I should say so, based on my own personal knowledge of what goes on in the department. As a matter of fact, it has been one of my private conclusions and I think this may be the time to say it, that I think the travelling expenses of The Department of Labour have been narrowed down to the point where I have a question in my mind whether or not they are too narrow and whether they restrict the ability of the man in the field to do his job properly. But I must add also that these

accounts are not only screened by our own supervisors in the department, but also come under the audit of the provincial auditor.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, speaking to the hon. Minister again, I do appreciate the fact that he is aware of this steady drain on the taxpayers but I think the countdown on money—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): The hon. member is not a mayor any more, he is a member.

Mr. Sargent: A taxpayer is a person who has the whole government on his payroll and I think it is time that we took a close look at spending by the government employees as well as people who are in business for themselves. We are closely inspected and who inspects your accounts and reports?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The provincial auditor.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, surely this point needs some elaboration. I do not think that the philosophy that the hon. member for Grey North is expressing is anything more than a good business philosophy. Nor is it at variance with those who might suggest that there should be more people doing more jobs. What we are concerned with and what we have to be concerned with is that there is proper inspection of all government expenditures.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: And that inspection is carried out at a reasonable cost with no impropriety involved.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, over the years we have urged that the government make available through the public accounts committee a forum wherein we can examine public expenditures. To this date, in the five years I have been in this House, this has never been done. There has been no opportunity given to the hon. members of this House to examine expenditures and to ascertain whether or not these are made properly or whether there is some fat that could or should be cut away.

This is quite a different point from suggesting that there should be more people employed to do specific jobs. And you cannot lump the two of them together. The taxpayers of this province are entitled to know that for every dollar spent there is a dollar's value given, whether in travelling expenses or advertising expenses or boiler inspection or what-have-you. But we have not been given this forum and surely this is

the point that the hon. member for Grey North is making. We feel that we are entitled to be given an opportunity to examine this spending. The taxpayers of Ontario have a right to know that their dollars are being properly spent. We suspect that over the years there is a lot of fat in government expenditures, a lot of wasted money that could be put to better use, but we cannot find out until the public accounts committee gives us this opportunity. This is the thing, Mr. Chairman, that we are complaining about.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Downsview did a noble job in trying to make some sense out of the completely fatuous point that the hon. member for Grey North was trying to make.

Since reference was made to another group in the House I would like to make it clear on behalf of the other group that we recognize that it is necessary for inspectors in The Department of Labour to do a substantial amount of travelling, and when they travel they will have expenses. If you had inspectors sitting down in York Street it would save you a lot of money on expense accounts, but they might as well not be employed at all unless they are out in the field checking on what is going on. And I would say that in the apprenticeship section where there is an item of \$27,000 for travelling expenses, that it is quite necessary that inspectors should go around to make sure that these young lads who are under apprenticeship contracts are being treated in accordance with the terms of the contracts, and are not being exploited by any unscrupulous employer at any level. This is an absolutely essential part of the enforcement of labour legislation.

There is, of course, the other point as to determining whether the amount of money spent by any inspector on travelling expenses or by all the inspectors together is reasonable. That essentially is a matter for the auditor, Mr. Chairman. I believe also—I would agree with the hon. member for Downsview—that it is a matter for the public accounts committee. There has been a long-standing complaint as he has said, that hon. members have not had an opportunity to inquire into the way in which money was spent. I am sure that when the hon. Prime Minister makes his long-awaited announcement it will indicate that we will have some opportunity to inquire into this.

I would like to say, however, from my experience and observation, which has been quite substantial in this field, that if the hon.

gentlemen on the Liberal benches are looking for fat in government spending—as they should be, that is one of their functions and one of our functions as it is one of the government's functions—the place where they will very likely find practically nothing is in the expense accounts of labour inspectors. I found that this group does not have very fat expense accounts as a rule. I know of many people in this community, not so much in government service, but in private business, who have very lush expense accounts indeed, but they are not labour inspectors in The Department of Labour. I doubt if you will find any fat in that item at all. If we ever get the opportunity in the public accounts committee, I would myself like to go after a few other items from which I think there is a good deal more fat to be carved out. However, I would certainly like—

Mr. Singer: That cannot be a guessing game.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member says it cannot be a guessing game. No doubt we may have an opportunity to go into every single item, but I think it may be more productive if we go through the accounts, as I have been trying to do, and pick out the items that look like they might have some fat in them and start on those. However, I would just like to emphasize again that as far as this group is concerned, we do not think that inspectors in The Department of Labour or conciliation officers or other officers are doing any more travelling than is necessary.

In fact, we suspect, Mr. Chairman, and we will be dealing with this a little later, that there are not enough of them travelling and perhaps the amounts voted for travelling expenses are not as high as they should be.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. Minister? Is there any co-ordination between his department in its apprenticeship programme and the Canadian Vocational Training Plan? A youngster quits school at the age of 16 and—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There is a very direct connection. Our department operates it.

Mr. Newman: I beg your pardon, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There is a very direct connection between the two. The Ontario Department of Labour operates the vocational plan to which you make reference.

Mr. Newman: The plan that is carried on in the various schools of the province is operated by The Department of Labour?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You said the Canadian Vocational Training Plan.

Mr. Newman: Schedule 5?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Not Schedule 5, no.

Mr. Newman: Well, I am referring to the Canadian Vocational Training Plan Schedule 5 as operated by the federal-provincial authorities in the various schools of the province, and trade schools of the province. Schedule 5.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The one to which you make reference is arranged for and managed through The Department of Education.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, there certainly should be some co-ordination between the two, for a youngster may be taking a programme with the CVTP5, and there may not be the placement available for him. Whereas the department may be interested in apprentices—let us say, sir, for the want of some type of trade—tool and die. This department could be guiding this youngster to be taking the tool-and-die apprenticeship programme rather than simply taking an upgrading programme, or just taking the general programme and finding himself at a dead end without an opportunity for employment. I think the department should co-operate very closely with this Schedule 5, for the benefit of the youngster.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well there is another factor that has not been mentioned in this item, which is a very real one. That is the branch of the national employment service of the federal Department of Labour.

I want to make this point very clear, that on this subject there is very close liaison between labour and education in the provincial government and between the national employment service of the federal government, to establish the very point of where the need or the surpluses are, and if there is an excess and where the opportunities would appear to lie. This is one of the basic fundamentals of the successful operation of such a programme, and this involves further discussions, with employers particularly, both as to their present operations and as to their plans for the future.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, is a youngster given any guidance, any tests at all, when he first enrolls in one of these apprenticeship pro-

grammes to find out whether he is suited for the programme?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, that aspect of it would come under the schools.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, what are the minimum academic qualifications necessary so that one may take this apprenticeship training?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Grade 8, but preferably Grade 10.

Vote 1002 agreed to.

On vote 1003:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, the issue of the Trenton hospital has been dealt with a number of times in this debate already by the lead-off speakers. I want to return to it, because I think there are two aspects of this issue which are extremely important and now, I believe, is the appropriate time to deal with it under the topic of conciliation.

Before I go any further, Mr. Chairman, I think also that it is appropriate that we discuss the labour aspects of the Trenton hospital situation, which have now been resolved, apart from the whole broader issue of the application of compulsory arbitration in the hospital field, which obviously is going to have to await the report of the Bennett committee.

Now dealing specifically with the Trenton hospital case, the first part that I want to touch on is the whole position of The Department of Labour and of the hon. Minister in this situation. I dealt with it in the fall session on October 28 and 29. The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), sir, has touched on it and the hon. member for Downsview has made some comments.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, with every emphasis that I can command, that I think that the government has made the most serious mistake that it has made in many years. The consequences of its mistake are going to be almost inestimable in terms of destroying confidence, at least on the labour side of the labour-management problem, in which this department has to play a role.

Now originally the department became involved through providing conciliation services. You had a conciliation board. I am not going to quote from the report of the conciliation board chairman. I did so last October, and it has been repeated again by the hon. member for Parkdale—in pretty harsh and devastating terms as to the attitude of the management of the hospital board. But

this is not the real problem, Mr. Chairman. The real problem is that at one stage of the game, when the union had been treated to about as exasperating tactics as any union would have to submit to through a period of well over a year, if I recall correctly, back in the year of 1962—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: A considerable period of time.

Mr. MacDonald: Right, a considerable period of time. I will accept that rephraseology if the hon. Minister wishes.

They were entitled to go on strike approximately the end of September. The hon. Minister was very obviously disturbed. I know there was a great deal of scurrying behind the scenes as between him and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), as to what was going to happen in this circumstance if the employees were drawn off and sick people left unattended. This is the serious problem of which we must all take cognizance and I know has provoked the establishment of the Bennett committee.

But at this stage the hon. Minister did intervene. He intervened through two of his top officials and he said to the union: You postpone your strike deadline and I will give you assurance that when the House meets, in some three or four weeks, there will be a bill to bring in compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to repeat one aspect of this, because this indicates and underlines the seriousness of it. That commitment to the union was given on September 30, in a statement which I shall read once again for the record. It is a statement that was signed by Louis Fine and by Tom Eberlee, two very respected members of The Department of Labour, on behalf of the hon. Minister and it said as follows:

Mr. Rowntree has authorized Mr. Fine to advise Mr. Hearn—

that is the international representative of the union involved:

—that he intends to issue a statement in connection with this situation and make a further effort to bring the parties together to resolve the matter at issue. Failing this, it is the intention of Mr. Rowntree to introduce legislation at the first opportunity in the forthcoming session of the Legislature to provide for final and binding arbitration of the dispute between the Trenton Memorial Hospital and the Building Service Employees Union, Local 183. In view of the above, Mr. Hearn has agreed to call off the strike.

Signed: Louis Fine and Tom Eberlee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when the hon. member for Parkdale raised this issue yesterday in the debate and he used the term trickery, the hon. Minister, for reasons of profound embarrassment, felt impelled to project himself into the debate. Then he lapsed into silence again.

Trickery is not the word, Mr. Chairman, the word is "double-cross". And this word has been used repeatedly in stories carried by the good old Tory Toronto *Telegram*, which has revealed exactly the conditions in this hospital.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I agree with the hon. member for Parkdale that I do not think the hon. Minister himself is personally to blame. The hon. Minister would be an utter fool if he were to give that kind of a commitment and personally go back on it and I know that the hon. Minister cannot in any sense be put in that category. The problem is not the hon. Minister's, the problem is the government's.

The hon. Minister in good faith gave a commitment, a firm and honourable commitment, and the unfortunate thing, Mr. Chairman, is that he gave it not in his own name but in the name of Mr. Fine and Mr. Eberlee. So that these two respected members of the department, their persons and their positions, were used, unwittingly perhaps in the light of subsequent events, by the hon. Minister and then they have to take the rap because they had to welch on this firm commitment.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Get the record straight.

Mr. MacDonald: Just let me finish now, the hon. Minister has had plenty of opportunity; when I am through with this thing the hon. Minister can comment on it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Eberlee and Mr. Fine signed the letter, and it was for reasons of getting the communication advanced as quickly as possible. Substitute the Minister for anything that either of them did.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. I am glad to substitute the hon. Minister, and I would say that with Mr. Fine's retiring he perhaps will not get into this kind of a position again. But if I may give a bit of advice, I would say to Mr. Eberlee or anybody else in the department that in the future I think they will have to be very careful in signing statements like this, so that their name and their position will not be used in what could subsequently become a double-cross.

I do not think the hon. Minister is to blame personally, though as the head of the department he has to accept the blame, as this is part of our democratic and parliamentary procedure. The government is to blame. The hon. Minister, if he felt this was an honourable commitment, is in the embarrassing spot that he has no alternative but to resign. He chose not to—that is his choice. But the problem, and I come back to it now, Mr. Chairman, is that knowledge of this has gone out through all of the labour movement and it should go out through all of the labour movement.

The hon. Minister gets very, very touchy when we suggest to him that The Department of Labour is not completely neutral, when we suggest on occasion that it is like the Irish—it is neutral but who is it neutral against? So many times it is neutral against the workers on behalf of management. I think the government gave a firm commitment which it should have lived up to and I cannot conceive of how a group of honourable gentlemen in the Cabinet of this government would have placed their Minister in a spot when he gave this kind of honourable commitment.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the consequences of this are going to be inestimable for years to come. How can the hon. Minister blame any trade unionist who comes in and sits down and is told by the hon. Minister: "Now, just sign this paper and we will proceed and work out an arrangement because we have given you a commitment," if the unionist then says, "What value is your word and what value is your signature because here is proof of the fact that you double-crossed a group on one occasion. What proof have I that you are not going to do it to me?"

That is just how serious this issue is, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister cannot shirk it off, though I can understand his profound embarrassment. But it is complicated now, Mr. Chairman, by another issue. We now get mixed up with The Department of Health, sir, because the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and The Department of Labour are both involved. This is similar to some of the problems the hon. Minister has in the woods industry, in that they become bound up inextricably with The Department of Lands and Forests, so therefore I have to bring the hon. Minister of Health into this.

The hon. Minister of Health became very disturbed, Mr. Chairman, by a comment of the hon. member for Parkdale in which he stated that the Trenton Memorial board, sir, was promised sufficient funds by the Ontario

Hospital Services Commission to break the strike. That is the quotation, that is the point that the hon. Minister protested. Indeed he said, as quoted in *Hansard* on page 514:

Since I report to you and to the House for this commission, I must emphatically, and with all vigour, deny this allegation.

Then he proceeded to deny the allegation. I want to take the House through his words in denying that allegation and just show you, Mr. Chairman, how completely the hon. Minister was misinformed, and therefore misinformed the House. And if I may interject here, Mr. Chairman—because this is not pertinent at the moment but I do not want to repeat it on another occasion—I rose after the hon. Minister had delivered this statement and suggested to the Speaker of the House that there was another case in which a Minister of the Crown was abusing his privilege before the orders of the day in bringing in a statement that was not a statement of policy. It was very argumentative, indeed it was misinformation.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You are not talking about the Minister of Labour?

Mr. MacDonald: No, I am talking about the statement of the hon. Minister of Health. Just let me document that, because that is serious and I would not have made such a charge if I could not document it. In the course of his statement as found on page 514 of *Hansard*, the hon. Minister of Health said:

The Ontario Hospital Services Commission does not “run” the hospital, or direct it, or formulate its policies. It approves a budget that will be acceptable to OHSC.

Let us cut out the verbal footwork here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: At least this, Mr. Chairman, cannot be disputed, that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission shares the managerial responsibilities of a hospital. It shares the managerial responsibilities of a hospital in that it approves budgets, and budgets and expenditure of money are, beyond any shadow of doubt, part of the managerial responsibilities—the key to the whole thing.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I wish you would exercise the same authority as the Speaker and just keep these hon. Ministers quiet so that one can present the case in an orderly fashion here.

In the course of his comments, for example, the hon. Minister of Health made this statement:

When the strike at this hospital was imminent, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission made certain, by contact with the hospital, that it had a satisfactory plan designed to permit the hospital to operate at its usual capacity, and to ensure that the necessary supplies would be available.

And then his second point:

It was emphasized to the chairman of the board of the hospital that, in the event of a strike, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission's primary concern was for the care of the patients in the hospital, and to assure that the care was adequate, an inspector from OHSC was appointed. He visited the hospital on several occasions during the strike and brought back reports—all of which indicated that he was satisfied that adequate care was being given to the patients.

This is all very fine, but you see, Mr. Chairman, the really anomalous position we get ourselves into when you have a labour-management dispute in the hospital is this, that if the union is successful to the point that it can have solidarity and move into a strike, then the Ontario Hospital Services Commission moves into the picture in order to guarantee the welfare of the patients. Fine. If, however, the labour union is not successful and management, by all the tactics that it uses, is able to frustrate its efforts so that the strike is not successful, the welfare of the patient is not in danger, so that nobody needs to move in.

The workers cannot win. The workers simply cannot win, because if they are successful in having solidarity to the point of a strike, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission moves in on the pretext—and it is a legitimate pretext, this is what makes this a very complicated issue—that you cannot neglect the welfare of sick people. The workers are in the position that they simply cannot win. They have had it either one way or the other. But when the hon. Minister protests, for example, that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission was not engaging in strike-breaking, let me quote to the hon. Minister a comment of the Trenton Memorial Hospital Board to the Bennett committee in its second submission, November 20, approximately three weeks after the strike began. What the Trenton Memorial board said was this, that the hospital, despite the strike—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, evidence is now being advanced as to what was said before a commission which is still sitting. We have no knowledge, at least I have no knowledge, of what was argued, advanced, said or done before the Bennett committee. I reported to the House as to its intention to submit an interim report but I have no knowledge of this and I do not think it is proper, until the Bennett report comes in, that that evidence presented to it should be placed on the record.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister has no knowledge, I am glad to enlighten him. I am dealing with—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It may not be your duty—

Mr. MacDonald: I am dealing with the Trenton aspect of the Bennett committee's responsibilities. That has been settled, and reported. Therefore, it is an issue that we can discuss here. In any case, it is a very pertinent issue in dealing with the statements of the hon. Minister of Health—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But these are Labour estimates.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. But do not try to confuse this issue. I conceded that there is a mixing of labour relations in the Ontario Hospital Services Commission because the Ontario Hospital Services Commission shares the managerial responsibilities. Just let me quote—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The commissioner just said no. Is that not right?

An hon. member: He was wrong.

Mr. Singer: I have got the evidence here today.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I come back to this one sentence in the Trenton board submission, "The hospital, despite the strike and despite the allegations of the unions, is still operating within the budget though it has received"—get this, Mr. Chairman—"though it has received assurances it may go beyond its budget should it be necessary to ensure that adequate patient care is maintained."

In other words, if the Trenton management wants to break the strike by bringing in people at a higher wage than it was paying its workers, it had assurances from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission that it could go beyond its budget to break the

strike. These are the words of the board itself. Under those circumstances, I submit to the hon. Minister that the issue is clear as crystal, that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is in the position to break strikes in hospitals, and even assured the Trenton Memorial board at that time.

Now let me proceed with the comment of the hon. Minister of Health—"At this time the hospital engaged replacements on a gradual basis. This is when the strike began". May I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister is completely inaccurate.

As a matter of fact the strike began on the day after the government double-crossed the workers and did not bring in the bill that it had promised, and that was, as I recall, October 29 or 30. The hon. Minister might be interested in knowing—if he has not been informed by the people who are advising him—that before the first deadline in the latter part of September the hospital had actually duplicated its staff. Throughout the month of September they brought in extra people and they had people paired in working; so that the hospital was building an alternative staff and was paying this alternative staff in preparation for what the union might do, if they went on strike.

Therefore the proposition that at the time the hospital engaged—at the time of the strike—"the hospital engaged replacements on a gradual basis" is simply not true. They had had these people on staff for weeks, indeed some for up to two months at that time. All of the staff engaged to fill the positions vacated by those who had gone on strike were paid at an hourly rate. The rates that were paid were practically equivalent to the salary ranges available in the hospital for full-time employees, the hon. Minister of Health contends.

Well, as the hon. member for Parkdale pointed out yesterday—and some of my hon. colleagues interjected — this is true. The people who had been working, the men and women who had gone out on strike, were at the bottom of the salary range. The people who were brought in to break the strike were at the top of the salary range. What really puzzles me, Mr. Chairman, is this: how does the hospital fit this into its budget? What kind of flexibility did it have in its budget that the hospital could say it was doing this within the limits of its budget?

I ask this question because I have a hospital in my riding—the Northwestern General Hospital—which is trying to pioneer some better relationships in terms with its employees.

Last year, for example, they asked the Ontario Hospital Services Commission if they could pay premium rates for weekend shifts, or premium rates for those shifts of the day in which it is most difficult to attract workers and nurses. And the Ontario Hospital Services Commission said no. Even though the federal government is willing to share in the added cost involved in paying premium rates.

The Ontario Hospital Services Commission said to the Northwestern hospital: "If you want to pay premium rates, you will have to cut back somewhere else in your budget, and reduce what you are paying there, so that you can pay the premium rate on these particular shifts."

Now here we have the Trenton Memorial Hospital coming in, presumably living within its budget and with the hon. Minister, as I shall come to in a moment, saying it has cost no more under the circumstances of the strike, when in fact what they were doing was laying off their existing staff—most of whom were at the bottom of the salary range—and they were bringing in what is known in trade union circles as scab workers, under a strike condition, and paying them at the top of the salary range. People who were at a bottom of \$130 a month were replaced by people who were getting \$170 a month.

Just let me show you how much worse this is. The hon. Minister, in the course of his comments said, for example—I just cannot find the exact quote, but I can paraphrase it, where the hon. Minister said—oh, here we are:

It was not possible to engage certified nursing assistants or the full complement of nursing aides, so that most of the nursing positions were filled by registered nurses who were paid an hourly rate of \$1.75.

Now think of this, Mr. Chairman. Nursing aides had gone off on strike and the hon. Minister admits that they could not replace the nursing aides, they could not get them, so they hired registered nurses at \$1.75 an hour, so that they were paying not only the top of the salary range, in terms of staff, instead of the bottom of the range, but they were replacing the nursing aides with nurses at \$1.75 an hour.

This is all done within the hospital budget? Well, I want to know how much fat there was in that budget, if this can be done. I would invite the hon. Minister of Health to take a look at the situation and find out how much fat there was in it.

Indeed, let us take a look at point five—the hon. Minister's statement:

In conversations with the hospital there is no accurate or easily accessible information available that the costs which were entailed in hiring the additional staff, but it is the opinion of the administrator, with which I concur—

said the hon. Minister of Health:

that very little, if any, additional salaries and wages were paid to those who were engaged to work in the hospital, over the salaries and wages that had been paid to the employees that went on strike.

Mr. Chairman, that simply is not correct. Why the hon. Minister should agree with the administrator of the hospital, I do not know, because it is factually not correct. I would suggest this to the hon. Minister, that having gone this far now we have to get the whole story. I think it is the hon. Minister's obligation and I put the question to him: how much more did the Trenton hospital spend in salaries throughout the months of September and October—as they built up a duplicate staff to have the strike-breakers there, available right in the hospital? How much more did the hospital spend by hiring nurses at \$1.75 an hour to replace the nursing aides? And how do you fit that into their regular budget?

Indeed, why did they have to fit it into a budget, because the board said: "We have assurances from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, that if we need more, we can get it."

In other words, if you really want to break this strike, we, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, would underwrite the expansion in your budget.

The case is clear-cut, Mr. Chairman. This is why the hon. Minister of Labour has now got to come back into the picture. Because if the Ontario Hospital Services Commission in the future, as it has done here beyond any shadow of a doubt, is going to provide all the money to break strikes, then the hon. Minister of Labour has a responsibility to make certain that the Act that he is administering for this province, is not going to be violated in this fashion.

Several hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. MacDonald: Indeed, Mr. Chairman, let me come back to the final point, just to show you how completely off base the hon. Minister of Health was in the misinformation that he got. I think he should be on guard that the people who write these replies to

questions do so with a great deal more concern in the future. Here are points six and seven of the hon. Minister's statement:

The strike was settled on February 5, 1964, and the hospital is now in the process of reinstating the former employees and discharging those who were engaged to take their places. This transition will take about a period of one week, so that all of the staff that was engaged at the time of the strike commencing will be out of the hospital by February 12 or 13.

In lieu of notice to those employees who were engaged at the time the strike commenced, the hospital has made them an accepted offer to pay to each, on termination of their employment, severance pay equivalent to two weeks' salary plus two days' vacation pay for each month worked. This will work out to about seventeen days of pay for each employee.

Now this is very fine for the hon. Minister to get up and show how generous the Trenton hospital board has been. But what the hon. Minister is, in effect, saying is that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, which had guaranteed them all the money they needed either—depending how you want to look at it—to look after the patients or alternatively to break the strike, what they have guaranteed to them is that the people who worked for three months of the strike, or the five or six weeks prior to the strike while they were building up a duplicate staff, after those three months when they are discharged they get two weeks' severance pay.

Great heavens, Mr. Chairman, I know people who work for ten years and cannot get two weeks' severance pay. Indeed, the employees who are now being brought back are going to get two per cent of their wages for vacation or something like this. Now I do not know exactly how that works out, but I am told by the union that what these people got in terms of holiday pay is three times—after working for three months—what the workers are going to get who have been in the hospital and are now back in the hospital, and all this is done within the budget. I say to the hon. Minister of Health that he misinformed the House the other day. He violated in a violent fashion the privilege of a Minister of the Crown to get up, sir, and expound on policy before the orders of the day. It was not argumentative, it was misinformation.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, I think it is time to stand up and refute this. This is a ridiculous statement. I gave this House, sir, information

which was given to me by those in a position to give me accurate information. I gave it as accurately, as clearly, as honestly and frankly as I could and if the hon. member believes that I lied to the House, then let him make a charge and let me be brought before the bar of this House.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not say that the hon. Minister lied, I said that he was misinformed.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the misinformation—

Mr. MacDonald: And furthermore, the hon. Minister, if he wants to get petulant, is going to have to face up to some facts. The hon. Minister knew—because I told him back on September 30, when the commitment was given that if they would postpone the strike, the government would bring in compulsory arbitration—the hon. Minister knew that the hospital board had built up a duplicate staff.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I have to refute this absolutely. I did not know the hospital had built up an alternate staff.

Mr. MacDonald: Well then, the hon. Minister has not only been misinformed but he cannot hear things that he is told, because I told him. If he will just pause and reflect for a moment. I called him, sir, and I asked him what was the role of the Minister of Health and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission if there was going to be a strike. Would the hon. Minister of Health, for example, exercise his right under the Act to put the hospital board under trusteeship, which I think after the comments of the chairman of the conciliation board is what should have been done a long time ago? I pointed out to the hon. Minister of Health that what was happening was that the hospital had built up an alternative staff and that it had hired buses to bring this staff in through the picket lines.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, again I have to state that as my memory serves me—and I made no record of this conversation—the hon. member stated he understood that arrangements had been made and it was my opinion, sir, that he was not in as good a position to know what was being done by the hospital board as I was myself, and I did not know these things for fact.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to argue it any further. If the hon. Minister cannot recall these conversations, perhaps in the future when I have a conversation with him on a key point, I will write

the substance of it down in a letter and send him a copy so that he will have one and I will have one, and we will not be able to dispute it. At the moment I agree it is futile to pursue the matter. All I am saying is, that when the hospital administrator said to the hon. Minister, and the hon. Minister said he concurred that it was living within its budget, it obviously was not living within its budget.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the member to stay with the department we are dealing with.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that you be rather careful in trying to impose this kind of a rule, because what I am now trying to point out—I know this is very fine, the hon. Minister tried this kind of tactic a moment ago—what I am trying to point out is the manner in which the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, by testimony of the Trenton Memorial Hospital Board, is willing to give the money to break a strike and this is clearly of concern to The Department of Labour. However, I have made my point and I leave it with the hon. Minister both in terms of the consequences he has got to live with because of the double-cross of the union involved here, and in terms of the new problems he now has. We are going to pursue them on this side of the House, I can assure you, in terms of the shared managerial responsibilities of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission in that it has a great control over budgets and the ways in which budgets can be used to influence labour-management relationships, particularly when they reach the critical stage of a strike.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, this debate and its overlapping between the departments of health and labour, places us in a very difficult position. I made some remarks on this particular point yesterday afternoon. I have the documents I referred to yesterday with me now and I think perhaps in continuance of this argument, and to whip away this façade of ignorance, apparently expressed from the government benches, that some of the documents I have here and some of the quotations should now form a part of the record. It is my submission that there can be no doubt, in addition to what the hon. member for Parkdale has said, in addition to what the hon. member for York South has said, and from these documents that I have here, Mr. Chairman, that the hospital services commission controls almost with a hand of iron all of the hospitals in the province of Ontario. When we had these disputes in Trenton and in Windsor, the bargaining should not have been done between the hon.

Minister of Labour and the hon. Minister of Health. That is probably what took place in the Cabinet room, and the façade and the fakery are putting it on to the shoulders of hospital boards. It was all decided in the Cabinet room, and with some substantial bitterness as we have now heard.

Mr. MacDonald: Why should it not be bitterness, if you—

Mr. Singer: Certainly, certainly. The hon. Minister of Labour gets his neck out on the block and he gets it chopped off. I was not at the Cabinet meeting, but those who were know who chopped it off.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: You will never—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am still walking around.

Mr. Singer: It may be the one who is making the most noise over there wielded the axe, I do not know.

Let me read you a few quotations that I have here. Dr. Ian Urquhart, former chairman of the commission, in a speech before the Ontario Hospital Association at its 38th annual convention in the Royal York Hotel on October 29, 1962, told hospital officials this:

You must be very naive if you think that the government does not expect us to have the final say.

Is that an indication that the hospital services commission feels it is going to have the final say?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, this sort of argument is most important at this point to establish the responsibility on this issue. I think the government deliberately plays this game to try to break up the argument, so that it loses its continuity and its context, in order to avoid the real argument that must be directed against the government.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a cover up for its embarrassment.

Mr. Singer: Yes, it certainly is.

Mr. Chairman: Order! What item are you speaking on?

Mr. Singer: I am speaking about the conciliation services in so far as they relate to the activities of The Department of Labour in connection with Trenton and in connection with Windsor. I am making the point, Mr. Chairman, that there was a thoroughgoing waste of time when there was a pretence on

behalf of the government that it was bargaining with hospital boards, when in fact it was bargaining with the hospital commission and through the hospital commission with the hon. Minister of Health, and that the bargaining really went on in the Cabinet council and nowhere else. That is the point I am making.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I know the hon. member would want the record straight. I had nothing to do with this, as Minister of Labour, but my department did, with respect to the group of hospitals at Windsor and through the hearings of the Bennett committee. The argument and the disputes at the Windsor hospitals were settled through our conciliation service, and similarly, as I understand it, at the Chatham hospital. There never was any discussion with anyone other than with my own officials as to the position at Windsor, the developments or the status of the matters.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Labour raises a very interesting point. Is he prepared to deny that a very important part of the discussions at Windsor related to what the Ontario Hospital Services Commission would allow us, the board, to do? This was the argument put forward by the board, that we could not pay the 18 cents an hour or a request that amounted to the same thing, because the Ontario Hospital Services Commission would never permit us to do that. That was the difficulty you were faced with.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That difficulty was never brought to my attention nor do I know that, because in the Windsor cases my information was that a settlement would be developed, and that in the spirit of those negotiations that a result would ensue. But I have no knowledge whatever of that matter nor did I discuss it, even that point to which the hon. member is referring, with any Minister of the Crown or even with my own officials.

Mr. MacDonald: It is being brought to the attention of the hon. Minister now.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is fair enough.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I accept the hon. Minister's word—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It may be a point but it has to rest where it lies.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I accept the hon. Minister's word that he had no personal knowledge of it, but I am saying to the hon.

Minister that that point was forcibly brought forward in those negotiations.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is a very real possibility, but that is different from what the hon. member said before.

Mr. Singer: I say, Mr. Chairman, that the fact that that point was brought forward indicates the thinking done by the board in Windsor.

The board in Windsor recognized that they were really not in a position to negotiate too far in any labour settlement until they knew what the hospital services commission was going to allow them to do. And finally, when the settlement was made and it was more than 18 cents, it was 20 cents, there must have been the approval of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission to allow them to do that. If the hospital services commission in giving their approval did not get the advice and/or the instructions of the hon. Minister of Health, then I suggest that it is high time the hon. Minister of Health found out what was going on in the hospital services commission.

Now let me proceed to document some of the things that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission says in their letters.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Without interrupting the hon. member, I wish to make a correction of something I said. I said that the Windsor disputes were settled through the Bennett committee. I was in error, my memory had failed me, they were settled in the department offices with Mr. Louis Fine.

Mr. Singer: All right.

The issue I wanted to make about the Windsor dispute was that the substantial argument—let me repeat it again to make the record clear—the substantial argument put forward by the boards was: we cannot give you union representatives what you are asking, because the hospital services commission would not let us give it to you. Subsequently, when the settlement was made, there had to be a change in the mind of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, and I suggest in the minds of the people who run The Department of Health in this province, to allow that settlement to be effected.

The overall point to be made is that in hospital disputes, really, the discussions go on, in effect, between the Minister of Labour—in the broad sense, not personally, but his department—and the Minister of Health—in the broad sense, his department.

It is done, certainly. Those things are

worked out. This is my point, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is a conclusion; I am saying that this is not so.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister can disagree all he wants, but I do not accept his argument on it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, it is not true, that is all.

Mr. Singer: Now, Mr. Chairman, let me proceed with this. Here are samples of some letters that have gone out from the hospital services commission. Here is one dated March 6, 1961, to hospitals engaged in or contemplating plans for expansion:

In certain cases work has been proceeded with by hospitals without prior approval by the commission required under The Hospital Act. Let us make clear the necessity for a hospital to obtain commission approval before they do anything. Projects must be outlined to the commission, specifications must be received by the hospital. The hospital must be in possession of a letter authorizing the hospital to proceed with any changes and alterations.

This is one aspect.

A letter was sent off on August 31 to "hospitals engaged in contemplating plans for expansion or change in utilization of space." They refer to the earlier letter and they emphasize again the project must be outlined to the commission in terms of its nature and scope and approval in principle established and, "this approval will be formally communicated to the hospital by letter." Drawings must be submitted, and so on.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I am quite prepared to deal with all matters pertaining to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission when my estimates come up. I have cogent arguments and cogent explanations for all of these letters. Of course these are sent out, but this is neither the time nor the place to deal with them, sir, I submit to you.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with the very greatest respect for the hon. Minister, I submit he is entirely and completely and absolutely wrong. This whole argument revolves around the correlation of The Department of Health and The Department of Labour insofar as hospital disputes and conciliation services are concerned. The point I am making, and to the embarrassment of

the hon. Minister, he knows it is to his embarrassment, is the very violent control, the positive control, the real control of the services commission's exercise over hospital boards.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, you are not going to allow this argument to be beaten apart by the fact that part of the responsibility lies to the hon. Minister of Health and should be dealt with under separate estimates. This is the very point that we are trying to make here this morning, and if this point of order is accepted then you are defeating the Opposition's right to present this argument and present it in its full effect. Definitely!

Now if you are going to stifle us, Mr. Chairman, go ahead, but the only basis on which I will stop is by being ruled out of order and if I am, sir, with the greatest respect, I would challenge your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Vote—

Mr. Singer: No, no, I am still speaking, Mr. Chairman, and I intend to, until I am ruled out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Order! I think we should deal with The Department of Labour legislation which is before us.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, in my opinion I believe I am dealing with the labour legislation which is before us.

Mr. Chairman: In my estimation, you are dealing with The Department of Health. If we separate the two, I think we can get on with this order of business.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, may I make representations to you on the point of order?

A point of order has been raised, Mr. Chairman, and I do not believe you have made a definitive ruling, so I believe therefore it is proper to make representations.

Surely it is obvious that this matter affecting The Department of Health is completely germane to the entire argument relating to the Trenton hospital. It is impossible for anyone to deal fully with the Trenton hospital situation without making these references to The Department of Health. Therefore, such references as it is necessary to make in order to deal properly with the Trenton dispute are in order.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, if I can speak to the point of order.

I would say this comes under the proper vote, this is a matter where they had a conciliation board; I have the report here,

it involves the Trenton hospital. Because it involves the Trenton hospital, it obviously involves The Department of Health. This is a matter of collective bargaining—bargaining in good faith—which has not been maintained in the government nor by the hospital.

This is most certainly germane to the very vote we have before the House now.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): I would ask you, sir, not to artificially restrict it by reason that the subject matter falls within two departments. Surely the hon. member ought to be given the widest range in his remarks, because it is very germane to the estimates of this hon. Minister. I would ask you, sir, to give us leave to proceed. I ask that most courteously.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. members, I would suggest that we deal with the conciliation angle of this with the Minister of Labour and when the hospital end of it comes up, then it should be dealt with under The Department of Health.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that I understand the meaning of your order. I intend to proceed along the line I have been using unless you rule me out of order, sir.

In other words, I am asking, with respect, for your ruling. If you say that I am out of order, then we will have to consider the effect of your ruling, sir.

All right, sir. I was referring then, to this letter of August 31, written by the hospital board, signed by D. W. Ogilvie. Among other things that this letter said was:

A letter establishing approval of the final working drawings and specifications must be received by the hospital before the calling of tenders can be authorized.

In addition to the letter of approval, one set of drawings will be returned to the hospital commission. The hospital must be in possession of a letter authorizing the hospital to proceed, before it can do so.

And listen to this language, Mr. Chairman:

The commission wishes to notify all hospitals that projects for expansion or renovation that have not received commission approval before the actual commencement, cannot be considered eligible for a capital grant.

Hospitals must also keep in mind that any project which will interfere with the utilization of bed space either by reducing or increasing—

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: What have these letters to do with conciliation?

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have made my submission as to what this is.

Mr. Chairman: I think you are out of order.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I intend to establish this point. Are you ruling that my remarks are out of order?

Mr. Chairman: I would like to say—

Mr. Singer: We do not need the help of the hon. Minister over there, either.

Mr. Chairman: What have these letters to do with conciliation?

Mr. Singer: Well now, Mr. Chairman, what do we do from here?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman!

Mr. Singer: No, Mr. Chairman, I want—
Before the hon. Minister gets into this argument, I would like to know what your ruling is.

Some hon. members: Point of order.

Mr. Chairman: I have asked you a question and you have not answered yet.

Mr. Singer: Let me explain it again, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Please speak on the point of order.

Mr. Singer: You said you asked me a question and I have not answered it. How can I answer it when I am interrupted by the hon. Minister?

Mr. Bryden: It is the hon. Provincial Treasurer who is impolite.

Mr. MacDonald: We are back on the old, old track.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I submit that a discussion as to the power of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission over hospital boards is entirely out of order in this discussion.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the hon. Provincial Treasurer who was not even in the House when the original discussion started, and who now interjects himself into a point of order which he thinks is going

to save the government's face, let me explain it again. The argument was made at substantial length.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Order! I request an answer to my question.

Mr. Singer: What is your question again, sir? I have lost track, sir, because of all these interruptions.

Mr. Chairman: What have these letters to do with conciliation?

Mr. Singer: I was trying to explain this, sir. I thought I had done it three times, but I will do it again. Number one: the suggestion has been made by the hon. member for Parkdale, the hon. member for York South, and by myself, yesterday and again today, that—well, at least they are a lot heavier in their intellect than the hon. Minister who has nothing but noise coming out of his mouth and no sense.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: The point, Mr. Chairman, is that we are suggesting that the apparent negotiations with hospital boards, under this vote 1003, really were controlled by the hospital services commission and that the discussions, in effect, took place between the two departments, and that the true facts were not brought to the public's attention. The point that I am making—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is an absolute falsehood and I ask the hon. member to withdraw it.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I am not withdrawing this at all. This is my argument and if I am allowed to proceed with it—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I insist that this be—that note be made of what I said. I have no knowledge—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I have the floor, surely—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: —of correspondence with Mr. Ogilvie or anybody else.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Not at all. Not at all.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): He says he has not. You have to take his word for it.

Mr. Singer: It is very difficult, Mr. Chairman, really, if the hon. Provincial Treasurer

is going to get into it—the hon. Minister of that new department over there is—

An hon. member: —the high-priced help.

Mr. Singer: Now, if I am going to try to answer your question, at least I must have the floor.

An hon. member: You have had it.

Mr. Chairman: I am still waiting for an answer to my question.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: These are my estimates—

Mr. Singer: The point that I am trying to establish again, Mr. Chairman, is this connection. To salve the injured feelings of the hon. Minister of Labour, I accepted his word about half an hour ago that he had no personal knowledge of this, but I suggested to him that in the Windsor dispute these representations were made, whether to his knowledge or not. That was the point we were at, and I am still suggesting that in the Windsor dispute and in the Trenton dispute the determining factor was the attitude of the hospital services commission, and through it, The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Would the hon. member come again, repeat that statement? I think the hon. member is as interested in getting the facts as I am.

Mr. Singer: Indeed I am.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Would the hon. member just give me the sequence he gave there a moment ago?

Mr. Singer: The sequence in Windsor was this. When the people bargaining on behalf of the unions asked for 18 cents an hour, or benefits totalling the amount of 18 cents an hour, which would have cost in their end result 18 cents an hour, the substantial suggestion from the people bargaining on behalf of the hospitals was: We cannot do this because we would never get the approval of the hospital services commission. Subsequently, a settlement was arranged. That settlement was in the approximate amount of 20 cents an hour, and I am suggesting that if the words that were put forward on behalf of hospital management meant anything in their first instance, the settlement of 20 cents an hour must have had approval of the hospital services commission.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: On that revised statement, which is in—

Mr. Singer: It is not revised.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, no. I said, "which is in a little clearer form". I would have to say I have no knowledge of it, as to whether true or false.

Mr. Singer: I implied no personal—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Our department has no knowledge of what the hospital board did to anybody else.

Mr. Singer: I implied no personal knowledge of this by the hon. Minister at any time.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Nor the department.

Mr. Singer: I say that there is, through the conciliation officers who were listening to these arguments. Somebody in the department must have known about it.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Downsview is chasing a squirrel up a tree. He knows the duties—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, let me proceed further. In a speech delivered in Toronto, London and Sudbury in October, 1960, by Dr. Urquhart, he had this to say about hospital budgets:

The budget is submitted to the commission for review and approval. Once it is approved on the basis of allowable cost, the hospital is expected to live within its estimates. In this way, the senior partner, that is the commission, is kept informed of projected expenditures of the junior partners, that is, the hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, surely this establishes clearly what is happening here. The hospital commission through its spokesman, Dr. Urquhart, the chairman, says it is the senior partner. The hospitals are the junior partners.

Or what could be clearer than this one? A letter of October 26, 1962, signed by Dr. Urquhart, is, I think, perhaps the most important quotation that I have. He reports the previous correspondence and he says:

My letter of August 3 gave you fair warning that you might find yourself in trouble at not having had prior consultation with us.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Please at least be polite.

Mr. Chairman: As Chairman, I cannot see where this letter has any relation to conciliation matters dealing with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission; it must deal with The Department of Labour. Today we are dealing with The Department of Labour and methods and causes of strikes, so I would suggest that you are out of order in reading that letter.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, you have not heard this letter. I just started on it.

Some hon. members: Out of order.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, it is a very simple question. We are dealing with the conciliation service—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I have made the order and I feel that we should stand by this order and deal with conciliation—

Mr. Singer: I am trying to deal with conciliation—

Mr. Chairman: You are dealing with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, not with The Department of Labour.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect, if you allow—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order! I must have you continue on The Department of Labour estimates.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, does your ruling mean that I cannot read any of these letters that I have here? I am not asking any of the hon. Ministers over there. I am asking the Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: If you have a letter there relating to conciliation in The Department of Labour, you may read it, if it is definitely directed to The Department of Labour—

Mr. Singer: I am suggesting that it is, sir.

Mr. Chairman: —and not dealing with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission or The Department of Health.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, you mean a letter on the letterhead of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission is out of order, is that what you are saying, sir?

Mr. Chairman: It has nothing to do with labour.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, surely labour deals with wages, and the control of wages deals with these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, you have given your ruling and I suggest we proceed.

Mr. Chairman: Anything to do with labour.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand how—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: It is rather a pity, Mr. Chairman, that the government—

Mr. Chairman: Order! As Chairman, I am not a member of the legal profession, I am just one of these average Joes who goes along the way. My understanding of this vote today is that we are dealing with The Department of Labour and conciliation. I think we should keep on that and get on with the business.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect, certainly it is not my intention to embarrass you—

Several hon. members: Oh, no, no.

Mr. Singer: It is rather interesting to hear the elucidating remarks made by some of the hon. Ministers. But I submit, sir, that it is impossible to reasonably discuss the question of labour conciliation unless we can talk about wages and who controls those wages. And if we have to fragment this argument into two sets of estimates, then we cannot put our case forward properly. It is difficult, sir, to put the Opposition under such strictures, particularly when these facts are so embarrassing to some of the hon. Ministers of the government.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is not embarrassing at all.

Mr. Singer: The point is, substantially, Mr. Chairman, without reading the letters, that they embarrass the people involved—and this is your ruling?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It is just out of order, that is all.

Mr. Singer: It is interesting that the hon. Prime Minister now has joined in the list because he has just returned to the House at this point and he has not even heard it. He has not even heard it.

Mr. Chairman: Order! May I ask the members to withhold any further comments and that the speaker, if he so desires, speak on conciliation and The Department of Labour estimates?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, that is the only reason I was speaking this morning. That was the point I was trying to establish. These letters will be read at the time, sir, when you say it is in order, if you say it is not in order this afternoon. But these letters establish firmly that wages are controlled in hospitals by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and through The Department of Health.

Very briefly, the point is that the bargaining took place between The Department of Labour and The Department of Health, and anything else that was told to the people of Ontario was a sham and a delusion and the government well knows it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is pretty extravagant language from an allegedly responsible Opposition.

Mr. Singer: Well, when you saddle us with rules and objections and barracks, this is the only thing you let us get on the record, and that is the only thing we can put there. If you would listen reasonably, then we will tell you reasonably.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member heard how I described his remarks.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think the business of the House would be expedited if the hon. gentleman on the Treasury benches would permit the Chairman to make his own rulings and make up his own mind on points of order—

Mr. Chairman: Order! Speak to the estimates, please.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman, we saw a lengthy display of interjections and barracking, all of it out of order, by the hon. gentleman across the floor, trying to get the hon. member for Downsview ruled out of order. However, I think the subject under discussion has been dealt with quite fully, or at any rate as fully as possible at this time.

I would like to turn to another matter, perhaps not of quite as great significance, but nevertheless of some interest.

I would refer the hon. Minister to page J-7 of the latest public accounts—that is, the accounts for 1962-63. A little more than half way down the page there is a general heading "Conciliation boards, commissions, labour safety council of Ontario, etc." Under that main heading there is a sub-heading, "Conciliation boards, judges' per diem living allowances, conciliation officers' remuneration" and

under that sub-heading are listed a number of individuals who during the fiscal year concerned received amounts of \$3,500 or more.

One of the individuals referred to is a Mr. W. H. Dickie, who is shown as having received \$21,000 under this heading during the fiscal year. Now, it is quite clear, Mr. Chairman, that the \$21,000 was for per diem allowances only, because further down Mr. Dickie is also shown as having received \$5,361.85 for expenses.

Mr. Chairman, the per diem allowance for chairman of conciliation boards, as I confirmed yesterday privately with the hon. Minister, is \$60 a day. One divides \$60 into \$21,000, and unless my slide rule has a forked tongue on it, it comes to 350 days, from which it would appear that during the fiscal year 1962-63 Mr. Dickie sat on conciliation boards as chairman for 350 days. This would mean that he sat there for all of the normal working days in the year, all of the Saturdays, all of the holidays, and 47 of the 52 Sundays.

Mr. Chairman, I was reading in Pogo not long ago a proposal to establish a 45-minute hour. I am wondering if The Department of Labour is going in the other direction and has established some sort of a 10-day week, or is there some other explanation of this apparently excessive zeal on the part of Mr. Dickie in settling labour disputes in the province and the apparent excessive zeal of the department in making use of his services?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am glad the hon. member raised this point because it opens up the question of the appointment of the chairmen of the conciliation boards. During the year 1963, that is the calendar year, there were some 327 cases, or conciliation boards, appointed; of that number some 275 had their chairman selected by consent of the two parties involved. And that left some 52 chairmen for boards to be appointed under the Act by the Minister and the department. So therefore we have a preponderance of about 84 per cent of all conciliation boards selecting their own chairman by consent, which is a highly desirable situation. Looking down the list of the number of appointments, I find that Mr. W. H. Dickie sat on 83 boards, 79 of which he was the chairman by consent of the parties.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is very interesting, Mr. Chairman, but it does not answer my question. I am not suggesting that Mr. Dickie may not be an acceptable chairman to the parties, I have no doubt he is; I do not happen to know him but I have no doubt he

is quite competent in this field. The question I was asking was: How it was possible in the fiscal year 1962-63 for Mr. Dickie to collect \$21,000 in per diem allowance, as chairman of boards?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I do not have the details but I do know that in computing the number of days for which an allowance may be paid, there are two days allowed in each of them for the preparation of the report. Against a number of cases, such as 83 cases, I can imagine that when you relate the two-day factor—the writing of the report—to the number of days in the year and the other factors, it would probably reconcile itself.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman on the calendar that I have been used to working on, there are only 365 days in a year and seven days in a week and I have put forward a piece of simple arithmetic that would show that in the fiscal year concerned, at the rate of \$60 per day, provided he collected only once for any one day, Mr. Dickie must have been sitting for 350 days and I submit that is manifestly impossible.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I could not have made my point clear. On each appointment the chairman is entitled to an amount equal to two days' allowances, which would be \$120 for each case for the preparation and for the overall supervision of drafting of the report. So if you take \$120 and multiply it by 83, you would have something in this order, you would have \$9,960, and if you take that from \$21,000, it leaves us with \$11,040. I would think that would be the figure we would need to relate, in terms of \$60 a day, to the actual work days of the year.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, I have some questions I want to ask along the same line, because I was quite interested in looking up those figures.

I would like to find out from the hon. Minister whether they have a set rate for the judges to sit on these conciliation boards. Is it depending on who is the judge or the magistrate or whether you have a set rate?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is a set rate of \$60 per day for the chairman.

Mr. Belanger: Now besides that, these magistrates and judges do receive their regular salary in the performance of their duties?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, that is true.

Mr. Belanger: As magistrates or judges. You find also, you just mentioned there, that one of them was on 89 different types of cases during the year?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Eighty-three cases, in 79 of which he was selected as chairman by the consent of the parties.

Mr. Belanger: I am wondering how much time he had to look after his own work as a judge.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Dickie is not a judge, nor a magistrate.

Mr. Belanger: I see. He is not a judge.

Well, I will say that I was quite interested in looking at this, because some of these people actually received more than the deputy Minister himself is receiving for a whole year's work with the department. That seems to be rather out of proportion.

Vote 1003 agreed to.

On vote 1004:

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 1004 carried?

Mr. Bryden: No, Mr. Chairman, far from being carried, there are a number of points that some of us would like to deal with under this vote.

I would like first of all to raise a question with the hon. Minister in regard to the enforcement of the vacations with pay provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

As far as I can discover from what connection I have had with this particular section of the enforcement procedures within the department, there is a most cumbersome procedure, most disadvantageous to employees affected, in collecting unpaid vacation pay.

At any rate, when an employee leaves the employ of a particular firm, as far as I can determine the procedure he must go through if he complains that his vacation pay has not been paid upon the termination of his employment, is something like this. He must go to the department and get a vacation book.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: To start with, yes.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, he has to go to the department and get a book on which stamps can be entered. He then has to go to the employer and give him this book personally. He cannot mail it to him, because then he would not be able to prove that the employer got it, I take it. He has to give it to him personally and ask him to put stamps in the

book. Then he waits a certain period of time and if the employer does not put stamps in the book, he then complains to the department and then the department will probably take the matter up with the employer; and no doubt if the stamps or money are owing to the employee the department will no doubt make sure that he gets it.

But why does the employee have to go through all this folderol? The amounts of money concerned are not large, and if an employee has gone to other employment, to go down to the labour department and get a book and take it to his employer in person, and perhaps not find the employer there, then have to go back again some other time—this likely means he has to take time off his employment and lose money. By the time he is all through with chasing around from here to there and everywhere, the amount of money he might get may not do much more than cover his expenses.

It seems to me that the department could work out a simpler procedure than that. If the employee could provide them with, shall we say, a notarized statement that he worked at such and such a wage rate for such a period of time for such and such an employer, and that he believed he was entitled to a certain amount in vacation pay and did not receive it, surely the department could take it over from there instead of having him chasing all over town, paying for gas if he drives his own car and for parking charges, taking time off work and generally going through a procedure that it makes it hardly worth the candle in collecting the money.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The facts are not quite as bad as indicated. This is a subject in which I am interested. We are having a look at it at the moment. The vast preponderance of employers provide the books for the employees themselves. I make that point and whether or not we should make some further changes to deal with what you are describing—which is the minority—is now under advisement at the moment.

Mr. Bryden: Can I just interject one thing? I am not of course talking about the vast majority of employers, I am talking about the very small minority who do not pay the vacation pay, therefore do not provide the men with a book.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes. Then, on the other end of the deal, the books of stamps can be cashed after June 30, and you will recall that date exists because the intention of the books themselves was to provide cash

toward a vacation during the summer months, so hence the June 30 date. But on the cashing of the books that can be done at any branch of any bank anywhere.

Mr. Bryden: It is not that, Mr. Chairman, that is not the point I am concerned about; and I would agree with the hon. Minister that the system works fine in the vast majority of cases where employers are obeying the law, there is no real trouble. It is where an employer, either wilfully or through ignorance, does not obey the law and an employee has a claim for vacation pay, that is where the difficulty arises.

Now the procedure I outlined, though I would not vouch for it on every single detail, is essentially the procedure that constituents of mine have had to go through in order to collect vacation pay or stamps from an employer who refused to give it to them even though he was lawfully required to do so. In one case I think the amount of money was \$14 or something. I do not know how much the man netted by the time he was all through with the trouble, but it was not very much. I should think that this could be handled in a way that would not impose so much trouble on the aggrieved employee.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think the point is well taken and I will be glad to examine it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there are quite a few other things that I want to deal with and I think some of my hon. colleagues are also interested in a number of matters under this vote.

I want to refer in 1004 to the labour standards branch, which I think covers such things as hours of work, vacations with pay, minimum wage, industrial standards and so on. The hon. Minister indicated in his preliminary remarks yesterday that there is some change in policy—it would appear to be a change for the better—as far as the enforcement of some of these basic labour standards are concerned. In past years we in this group have complained frequently that as far as minimum wages was concerned there was really no enforcement at all except through inspectors of the unemployment insurance commission. The department did no regular checking of the books of employers to make sure that the law was being complied with unless there was a complaint, and complaints in this area are very infrequent because the employees affected by minimum wage legislation are usually not very quick to stand up for their rights and frequently are ignorant of their rights.

However, the hon. Minister has indicated that they are now going to do spot-checking—was I right on that? I believe from my own observation that when the new orders in the golden horseshoe went into effect the department did a comprehensive checking job on all the establishments in the area, is that correct? You went through them all?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think practically all eating establishments were in that segment.

Mr. Bryden: The establishments where you thought there might be ignorance of the order or unwillingness to comply with—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It included that category to which the hon. member refers, but it went far beyond that to include people who were complying and against whom there were no complaints. Some 6,800 employers involved in this direct enumeration of information actually were contacted.

Mr. Bryden: They were interviewed and their books perhaps looked at. On the new policy of spot-checking, what sort of principles does the hon. Minister or the department plan to follow? Are you going to concentrate in areas where you believe there may be violations? Is it envisaged that over a period of time perhaps all establishments may be inspected in a routine way, or just how does the department plan to proceed?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Of course, in the first instance the most elementary form of enforcement is carried out after a complaint. Then the question of the spot-check would come in. As your operation increases in this field—and I am deliberately not using or relating this to police work at all—but as your work in an area of this type advances and is developed, there is certain information pertaining to industries as such, or pertaining to area operation or individual operations, which comes to the attention of the department. Assuming a degree of confidence on the part of the enforcement branch, the spot-checks can be a fairly effective development because of the general knowledge gained in the course of their employment.

At some point our objective is to improve the enforcement factor, and we hope that with education combined with it there would be an increased degree of co-operation on the part of employers. I suppose the real point before us—and I think it must be in your mind, and certainly in our minds—is to what point does the formal absolute checking of enforcement have to be carried to meet an

acceptable degree of enforcement in this field, or do we have to go beyond that and say a system has to be set up regardless of cost which will check everybody once a year?

As I understand it, even income tax returns today check out in detail against a spot-check selection formula. We will try to do this, and as you know, the number of inspectors in this branch is being increased from 15 to 37. We are presently recruiting for these jobs and I have tried to indicate to the House that the department's views, and certainly my own, are that this enforcement aspect, whether it is by way of education or detailed inspection, must be advanced. I think we will just have to keep a careful eye on it and see what the results are, to see how effective this operation is.

Mr. Bryden: How much is paid the inspectors for this work?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The range is \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I realize the hon. Minister and his department have a problem that is not easily answered. I think they are quite seriously trying to meet the problem, they are trying to make sure that the minimum wages will be paid, and I will not dwell any further on that aspect of the matter.

I would, however, like to make some references to the minimum wage orders now in effect in the golden horseshoe area. I will take the general order, because any comments I have to make are well illustrated in that order. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister and to the department and to the government that there are exemptions in that order carried over from the old female minimum wage orders from time immemorial, which are not desirable and provide some real loopholes. The first I would like to refer to is the provision in section 6 of the general order whereby an employer who has employees on a piecework basis will be deemed to have complied with the terms of the minimum wage order if at least 80 per cent or four-fifths of the total number of employees on piecework receive not less than the minimum amount prescribed by the order.

I would certainly like to hear some sort of justification of that provision. It seems to me to have no basis in common sense at all. A minimum wage is what it is described—it is a minimum; it is an amount which the government in its wisdom has decided is the absolute minimum that anybody should get, and yet the order says that

some people can get less than the minimum. I do not think there is anybody who will argue that the minimum wage of \$1 an hour is any more than enough to keep body and soul together. Why should there be provision in the order whereby an adult worker can be paid less than this?

I am also going to suggest with regard to this particular point that it makes enforcement very difficult—enforcement in the sense that it depends upon complaints, as it does to some degree. An employee in a textile factory, shall we say, and that is where we frequently find the combination of piecework rates and low rates, may end up the week with less than the minimum wage. That employee has no way of knowing unless he or it is more likely she, makes a survey of all the employees in the factory, whether or not the minimum wage order has been complied with. It is quite possible it could have been complied with. She may be one of the 20 per cent who for some strange reason are considered suitable to get less than \$1 an hour. But she does not know; maybe half the employees are getting less than the minimum wage. Unless an inspector from the department comes in and goes through the books, nobody will ever know the difference.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this is not only unjust in itself, but it produces a tremendous loophole in the order—and right in some of the plants where an enforcement is most needed, that is in some of these textile plants. I know specifically of one textile outfit in Toronto with quite a large payroll that switched everybody over to piece rates, although the majority had previously been on time rates, in anticipation of these minimum wage orders. Obviously what this company had in mind was that it was going to get at least the 20-per-cent exemption that the order permits. I have no doubt that it would have no objection if it managed to get away with an exemption even bigger than 20 per cent. But, as I said, this provision along with others has been carried over from previous orders. It is an ancient type of provision. I do not think it ever did have any sense in it. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that it should be removed from the present orders.

There are a couple of other exemptions that I would like to refer to, also. I do not know if the hon. Minister would like to make any comments on this specific one—otherwise I can go ahead with the others as well.

I would like to suggest that there is no reasonable basis for permitting a lower rate than the prescribed minimum for so-called

learners. This, again, is an old type of provision in minimum wage orders not only in Ontario but in many other jurisdictions. I think that you will probably find that the province of Saskatchewan is one jurisdiction where there is no special rate for learners. I will say that I had something to do with that a good many years ago and for exactly the same reasons that I am now going to put before the hon. Minister.

The minimum wage is a minimum. It is a learner's rate, if you like, or an unskilled rate. It is the rate for labour with no skill of any kind whatever. It is the lowest rate that can be permitted. So then why do we allow rates lower than that? Why do we say that 20 per cent of the staff—or where there are less than five, one of the staff—can be paid a certain amount less than the bare minimum? I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the minimum is really a minimum, the rock-bottom rate for unskilled common labour. There should be no exceptions to it because of lack of skill or knowledge on the part of the employee.

The third exemption that I want to object to is the exemption of seasonal workers—it is not a total exemption—the provision whereby lower rates may be paid to seasonal workers in plants processing perishable fruits and vegetables who are employed for not more than 16 consecutive weeks in a calendar year.

Why should these employees be left out in the cold? Why should they not be allowed to get the same minimum which our group considers inadequate and which the government, I presume, does not consider to be any more than adequate? Why should it be possible for them to be paid less than the minimum amount?

It is true they are casual workers, Mr. Chairman, but casual workers are the people most in need of protection.

I know that we will get a story that they are married women and are only working for pin money. That is sometimes true. Many of them are people who desperately need the money in order to live. They may be married women at that, and they may need this money to assist in balancing the family budget, but I submit to the hon. Minister that they are just as much entitled as any other group of workers to get the minimum, the true minimum, provided by the order.

I would like to put the proposals before the hon. Minister that he remove these three exemptions. I would be interested, if he sees fit to do so, to hear any comments he might care to make on these exemptions, or relaxations, of the order.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: This is a difficult area in some respects. From one side of the argument it is not difficult at all. From another side of the argument it is.

The objective of the department is to try to arrive at some form of regulation which meets the—how shall I describe it?—which meets economic reality.

Now at the moment, as you know, we are concluding a review of an analysis of this minimum wage legislation and I shall certainly review these points that the hon. member has raised, having in mind what he said this morning.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this vote 1004, and speaking of economic reality—if I may quote the phrase which the hon. Minister just handed me—I would like to read a letter to indicate the kind of problem that is being faced because of the government's piecemeal implementation of minimum wage. This is a letter which is addressed to the hon. Minister on October 10, by M. A. Henry Limited in Dundas, over the signature of A. C. Palmer. They present the kind of problem that they are faced with:

We feel the new minimum wage law creates a situation of unfair business practice. We have a competitor making identical lines located only 20 miles away and selling to the same customers coast to coast. The difference in labour rates based on 50 employees at 30 cents an hour amounts to \$30,000 per year, which is 30 per cent on a \$100,000 annual payroll.

The change in minimum wage rates is beneficial to the economy providing the rates are province-wide, not restricted to a very small area.

If I can just interject, Mr. Chairman, I think there is the key to the whole protest and its unchallengeable validity. I continue:

In the interest of ourselves and other small manufacturers in this area, we can foresee having to curtail our plants within a very short period of time as we cannot hope to compete.

Under this new law, it compels us to hire experienced help which means we can no longer hire older people or untrained people, as we have had a policy for years of hiring the above categories and using a three-month progressive wage increase.

These mean our older, experienced help must get more than the minimum, which again puts us in a more unfavourable competitive position. As an example, it is possible to pay experienced help in zone

three, 65 cents an hour. Our inexperienced help has to receive a minimum of \$1, and the permanent help must have a higher rate of at least \$1.10 to \$1.25.

We have been examining several lines, not made in Canada. This now becomes impossible because a competitor can start duplicating within three months at half our wage rates.

As you realize, each increase in wages increases all benefits such as Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, vacation pay, etc., which again increases the wage differential on a competitive basis.

We cannot understand why cities such as London, Kitchener, Barrie and many others, can have a preferable position over a town such as Dundas.

We feel the situation should be reviewed and immediate action taken.

Interestingly enough, I got a copy of this letter, and I believe hon. members in other parties got it, from the industrial commissioner in Dundas. So it is not the concern of one industry. This is the concern of a number of small industries in this particular area because of your piecemeal approach.

Now the hon. Minister was a little coy yesterday when he invited those of us on this side of the House to review what he had said in terms of the prospect of extending minimum wages and he made some reference to "other industrial areas."

I draw from his reference to his own comment that there is some prospect that he is going to do a bit more piecemeal work across the province. I just want to say to him, Mr. Chairman, that if this is what he is about to do, he is going to compound this kind of problem all across the province.

The interesting thing about this letter, Mr. Chairman, is that the man is not protesting minimum wages. This I found rather encouraging. He has been indulging, because of the competitive position, in the exploitation of workers. He says that if it is of value to the whole economy, fine, let us make it a part of the whole economy and we will come up to it, because then we are on the same basis as the rest of our competitors.

So I hope that the hon. Minister will give serious consideration to an extension of the minimum wage across the whole province as quickly as possible, and I do not mean over a period of umpteen years, but in the foreseeable future, so that he can avoid this.

I do it for another reason, but I will not take a great deal of time to go into it today,

Mr. Chairman. One of the interesting developments of the last year or so is the recognition in the North American continent, in our affluent society, of the existence of a hard core of people who cannot be described as living in anything other than poverty. This has become such a wide political issue that President Lyndon Johnson in his State of the Union address at the beginning of January, in effect, said that this was going to have top legislative priority.

Now the great problem in Canada is that we have no comparable statistics—the kind of statistics that have been made available by a number of researchers in the United States, perhaps most dramatically presented by Michael Harrington in his book, "The Other American." We simply have not got these statistics in Canada. But I want to say this to the hon. Minister: there is no doubt that we have our comparable kind of problem.

In the United States, they say it is a fifth, anywhere from 32 million to 50 million people in the work force who are below a level that cannot be described as anything other than poverty. If one just takes cognizance of one figure, namely, that in Canada, of the 6.7 million people in the working force, there were two million of them who did not qualify as earning sufficient that they had to pay any income tax at all. The number of people filing was only 4.7 million, so that two million of the 6.7 million are in the category that are not paying income tax.

Now I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, for us these people are "the other Canada"—people who are living at a level which is really a level of poverty in our affluent society. If that figure is a general gauge as to how large the group is in Canada, it means that we have not got a fifth of the people in Canada, we have got closer to a quarter or a third of the people in Canada.

The main contribution to the existence—to the perpetuation—of this bloc of poverty-stricken who are not sharing in the prosperity of Canada, who are out of the mainstream of prosperity in Canada, are the people we could rescue in one swoop by a minimum wage law across the whole of the province of Ontario. I present this to the hon. Minister in the hope that he will be persuaded to cease this hop-skipping across the province from one industrial area to another and complicating the problems as they are laid out by this industry in Dundas.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I think this is a good thing to discuss, as we are. I would even say that the proposition is more

complicated than the hon. member for York South has advanced. We are trying to establish areas of minimum wages and he mentioned a certain industry.

The Ontario proportion of the textile industry occupies a very small percentage of the national total—probably something in the order of 25 per cent, I think it is, something in that area.

The preponderance of the operation of that industry lies in another jurisdiction, where it is not for me to describe it or to get into a great discussion. But the realities of the situation are that where that industry is predominantly located, there is probably a minimum wage of 65 cents. I am not trying to be provocative, but these are the facts of life. It is not the government's position, nor is it the position of any of us in this House to do anything that is going to deprive people of jobs, or put an employer out of business on the other hand. Yet we have got to advance in this broader social direction to which reference is made, and while I do not back away from this in any sense, I am trying to give you some idea of the thoughts that go through my mind. What we do should be done facing reality, but in the broader picture it is essential that we move forward to a betterment of the social conditions of particularly that group to which you refer.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the problem of the hon. Minister of Labour. This is one of the great difficulties of having minimum wage legislation and other basic labour standards under provincial jurisdiction. I am not saying there are not certain advantages to that, but there are some real difficulties. The difficulty he referred to is an important one, and one that we certainly have to bear in mind. I understand that the federal Minister of Labour is calling a conference in the near future, I have forgotten the date, of provincial labour Ministers and their—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: March 10 and 11.

Mr. Bryden: —advisors and I would hope that the hon. Minister of Labour for Ontario might put before that conference some proposals for co-operation in the field of minimum wages. I do not think there is much likelihood that we will get agreement on the proposition that the federal government should set minimum standards. That has been talked about for as long as I have had any association with labour problems, which is about 20-odd years, and I do not think it is any closer to being achieved now than it was when I first heard about it.

I think, even so, that there should be much more energetic efforts made than have ever been made in the past to try to get real co-operation. I think it should be on the basis that the hon. member for York South mentioned, on the basis of eliminating poverty. Poverty is the only word that one can use to describe the conditions in which an incredibly large number of people in this country have to live.

I dwelt with that problem at considerable length in the Throne Speech debate. I will not try now to repeat what I said there, but when one sees a person with a family of two or three children getting our current minimum wage of \$1 an hour, say for a 40-hour week, making \$40 a week gross, one can only say that he lives in abject poverty. I may say that before the hon. Minister's new orders came into effect, I knew some who got less than that—men working in restaurants, particularly back in the kitchen where they get no tips, trying to bring up families on 90 or 95 cents an hour.

We have just got to get to grips with this minimum wage problem. Admittedly we have to face the competitive problem referred to by the hon. Minister, but I think there also comes a time when we have to say: Competition be damned, there is a certain basic standard and we are not going to allow anything below that in our province, and an industry that exists on the basis of the crudest possible exploitation of labour has no place at all in this province. I think a decision has to be made at some point. I think the hon. Minister should get on with the job. I know he is having all sorts of surveys made, which no doubt will produce very interesting information, but I think he should get on with the job of extending this \$1 minimum to the whole province. Let us get started with that. I think we should also have in mind raising the dollar minimum, because it is clearly inadequate in this day and age, but we should first get that dollar across the whole province.

I do not think it has to wait for the hon. Minister's survey. I think we know ourselves, from our own knowledge and information, that a dollar an hour is all too little to live on. We also know that there are many people in this province outside the golden horseshoe area who are getting less than a dollar an hour.

This is one of many useful weapons in the attack on poverty, and I am hoping that the hon. Minister will proceed more expeditiously, if I may say so, than he appears to be proceeding at the moment with the establishment of a dollar minimum in Ontario. While he is at it, I have no doubt he will use

whatever influence and powers of persuasion he has to see that certain other jurisdictions also get up to that sort of a minimum.

I may say that the fact that the Ontario government has finally genuinely got into the minimum wage field, even if it is only in a portion of the province, is probably a major factor in breaking the log jam, and we may now see a disposition by other provinces to move.

During the election campaign the Tory Party made a great noise about the fact, and in my constituency my opponent made a great noise about the fact that in Saskatchewan the minimum wage rates are lower than they are under these new orders in Ontario. Of course, neither my Tory opponent nor I think the party generally ever bothered to point out that in Saskatchewan there are no areas at all comparable to the sole area in Ontario to which this minimum applies; and that in the cities in Ontario, such as London, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and so on, which are in any sense comparable to the largest cities in Saskatchewan, there is no minimum wage at all for men and the minimum wage for women is something like 45 or 50 cents an hour. They did not bother to point that out.

I may say that the Saskatchewan minimum wage, even for the smallest hamlet, is 50 per cent higher than that. I would think that a province like Saskatchewan, and other western provinces, now that Ontario has gotten into this field, can move forward again. But they were simply blocked because of the competitive fact that the hon. Minister was talking about. There came a point beyond which they could not go without creating an unfavourable position for their own provinces.

In summation, Mr. Chairman, I would urge on the hon. Minister again that this problem of poverty is one of our most acute problems and that he has a big role to play in alleviating it by moving ahead as rapidly as possible with his minimum wage legislation.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the vote carry?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I think in light of some references the hon. member for Woodbine made this morning, having in mind the coming federal-provincial conference on labour matters, and then there was some reference to minimum wages, I think it must be obvious to all of us that minimum wage theories, and legislation on a national basis, offer some very interesting possibilities.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the House rises, I would like to table a copy of a letter I have sent to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada dealing with pensions.

On Monday, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) will lead off the budget debate followed by the NDP representative. On Tuesday we will complete the Throne Speech debate. On Wednesday, the House will not sit. The agricultural committee and the educational committee are going to Guelph. I have made arrangements for any other hon. members, such as the new members, who would like to see some of our hydro installations, to view one installation on the lake, which is a steam installation, and then go to Niagara Falls to see the developments there. With this in mind, the House will not sit on Wednesday. I think this will be a whole day's activity, but we will sit in night sessions on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

Apparently the Canadian government commission was to meet on Wednesday. That meeting has been cancelled and will be held subsequently.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Would the hon. Prime Minister care to tell us what the general—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It is rather long and involved. I will give you a copy of it. It is really our comments upon the variations in the plan that were proposed and submitted in a letter which I received on January 11 from Rt. hon. Mr. Pearson.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.05 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, February 17, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Report of the Minister of Agriculture.
2. Report of the federated colleges of The Ontario Department of Agriculture.
3. Report of the Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario.
4. Report of the Ontario Stockyards Board.
5. Report of the Ontario Food Terminal Board.
6. Report of the Co-operative Loans Board of Ontario.
7. Report of the Ontario Telephone Development Corporation.
8. Report of the Ontario Telephone Service Commission.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question to ask of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) a copy of which he has received.

Does the hon. Prime Minister agree with the statement of the chairman of the special committee on portable pensions, Mr. Coward:

That the pension plan was something the federal Liberals got stuck with in their election platform.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question, I can only say that I really have no opinion upon what the federal Liberals think about their platform. They do not consult me about it.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Does the hon. Prime Minister have any opinions of the statements of his own party—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Yes.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. Prime Minister makes a dignified statement and Mr. Coward makes a political speech.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell).

My question is: Would he clarify the status of the new abattoir at the reformatory at Guelph and advise when we might expect this structure to proceed?

Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for his question.

Plans and specifications were out for tender but revisions to the mechanical systems, particularly ventilation and refrigeration, were found to be desirable and necessary during the tender call. The revisions were such it was desirable to cancel the tender call in order that revised drawings and specifications could be issued to completely clarify the mechanical requirements. It is anticipated that considerable saving will result. The revisions are still in the process of being made and it is expected the department will be able to recall tenders no later than March 16.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to inform the House that, with only 11 shopping days left before the deadline, about 600,000 Ontario motorists have still to obtain their 1964 licence plates. The final day for purchasing plates is Friday, February 28, and it is not intended that there should be any extension of this deadline.

The new plates have been on sale since December 2 last and from the outset it was specified that the deadline would not be extended. The Department of Transport estimates that, as of today, 1964 plates have been purchased for about one million vehicles and the remaining 600,000 will have to be obtained during the next two weeks.

I would like to emphasize that the 278 local licence-issuing offices in Ontario are quite capable of meeting the demand for plates within the time limit and there will be no need for any last-minute line-ups, provided that motorists purchase their 1964 plates without delay.

Drivers' licences for 1963 also expire on February 28 and they may be renewed at any local issuing office as well.

It is estimated that some 1.9 million drivers now have their new licences and close to 500,000 have not.

1964 plates for commercial vehicles and trailers will go on sale on March 2 and must be purchased by March 31.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have two comments that I would like to make. I believe the hon. member for Woodbine asked about the public accounts committee. I do not recall what my answer was. Perhaps I said I would have a comment to make today. In any event, I intend to call the committee immediately, and at this time tomorrow I will give the House a full statement as to what the procedure is to be and how I hope the committee will be able to function.

Then, sir, I would like to make a few remarks concerning Brotherhood Week, which I believe started on Saturday last but will extend to this week. I would like to say that this is a period during which we pay attention to the enduring relationships existing among the various members of the great national family that makes up Canada.

I would only say that, during this week, we test the strength of those relationships which exist among all the sections of our community. We have people in Canada and in Ontario from many backgrounds, many countries, many varying religions, with very diverse interests and potentialities; and we attempt to create a community in which they can work together to their mutual advantage, so that all may contribute to the building of our nation.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, we should think of a week such as this, Brotherhood Week, as the culmination of a year's effort and perhaps the commencement of another year's effort rather than being simply an end in itself, as being one week in which we pay attention to these matters and then forget them during the rest of the year.

In this Legislature and through this government, and with the support of all parties in the House, we gathered together our various pieces of legislation which epitomize and recognize our belief in the brotherhood of all

men, and we several years ago put these into the Ontario Human Rights Code. This sets out the principles of brotherhood as we understand them in the province and I think it is one of the major pieces of social legislation which we have on our statute books.

So I think it would be fair to say, Mr. Speaker, these are the things we have accomplished in the past, and that all hon. members here today in this 27th Legislature will keep these principles firm in their hearts, and that we will during this week re-examine the ideals which led us to produce this legislation. If we do so, then in the words of the Ontario Human Rights Code, "all of our people will be made to feel that all are equal in dignity and rights, that each is part of the whole community and that each has a rich contribution to make to the development and well-being of our province and our nation."

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The twenty-fifth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to initiate the debate on the Budget, let me first pay my compliments to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan). After he had finished his Budget address the other day, I sent him a note complimenting him on his delivery, while at the same time pointing out that his material was very weak.

Seriously though, this afternoon I wish to compliment the hon. Provincial Treasurer most sincerely. He has been around these buildings and in government for a long time and his ability and friendliness and the dignity that he possesses are well known to all hon. members of the House.

A much greater speaker than most of those present, many years ago said: "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him". Mr. Speaker, even if I could, which I am free to admit I could not, I do not come today to attempt to bury the hon. Provincial Treasurer. I do come, however, with a job to do, a task to perform, to present to this House to the best of my limited ability another side of the Budget story. This, Mr. Speaker, is my job this afternoon; to attempt to constructively criticize the policy of the present government insofar as financial matters are concerned.

What are the general responsibilities of this or any other government, insofar as taxation and expenditures are concerned? I would say that they would roughly be as follows.

To provide the services of government required by the people in a businesslike fashion, as economically as possible, always remembering the financial limitation of the taxpayers involved and remembering, too, that we are in competition with other provinces, neighbouring states and, indeed, other countries, not only in matters of costs but in matters of government services.

It is an unfortunate fact that too many of our people have found it advantageous to leave Ontario because of matters of costs and salary differential.

It is a fact that before the last election campaign there was never any mention by this government of any possible tax increases. It was never mentioned that hospital premiums were to go up 54 per cent, that gasoline and diesel oil were going up two cents a gallon, that there would be substantial increases in liquor taxation as well as automobile permits and licences.

Of course after the election is all over we, the people of the province, have had to face the facts of life and pay the increased taxes levied by this government. But I am wondering if we have, as yet, faced all of the facts. Because despite the fact that the level of taxation is the highest in the history of Ontario—higher indeed than during World War II—and at a time when our economy is most buoyant, we are still going to go into debt this year by more than \$100 million. Would it be a fair question to ask: When will the Budget of Ontario be balanced?

We as citizens and taxpayers have the right to know what taxes will be levied in the future to pay for the expenditures of the present. Even if the government has no idea of paying back the borrowings of the present, it must realize that the interest charges must be paid each year.

In The Treasury Department's estimates this year, interest charges to be paid by this government are listed at \$94,696,000. This figure is greater than the whole of the Ontario Budget for the year 1939 when the costs of education, highways, health and welfare, and all other departments of government, were less than the interest charges for this year. No wonder some of us get worried about the costs of government.

Now is the time to emphasize, perhaps, what a most respected public servant of this province has stated. He is the watchdog of

the Treasury, and if his advice is not taken in financial matters, whose advice will be taken? If the hon. Provincial Treasurer is not responsible to him, to whom is he responsible? This is what the provincial auditor has said on page 19 of the auditor's report for 1962-63, and I quote:

I again wish to stress the need for all departments to resist strongly the continuing rise in expenditures and pressures for even greater outlays. It is urgently required that departmental spending be held within strict limits consistent with good government in order to achieve a surplus for debt retirement.

I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer to point out to me, in his Budget for this year, one department where the advice of the provincial auditor has been followed. I might at this time point out to you the difference between this government and the one in Ottawa, where there is at least one department making a genuine effort to cut expenditures. I refer to The Department of National Defence, where this year the expenditures will be \$200 million less than last year.

May I simply say this. If you do not know how to cut government spending in the province of Ontario, then appoint a government commission, such as the Glasco commission, with orders to investigate the manner in which it may be done. Parkinson's law is certainly true in the province of Ontario. I might add that I would have such a commission investigate other government commissions, too. These would include Hydro, hospital insurance and the many others that surround this government. Let a thorough job be done. It is certainly needed.

Perhaps now is the time to mention the increase in hospital insurance premiums. The increase is substantial, more than 50 per cent. Editorial comment on the whole has supported the action of the government, and there has been general agreement that people getting services should pay for them. What most of us have forgotten is that the Ontario government originally promised to pay one-third of the costs of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Another one-third was coming from Ottawa and the other third in the form of premiums.

Mr. Speaker, the Ontario government has not kept its word. The total cost of The Ontario Hospital Services Commission this year will be approximately \$245 million. The Ontario government will be paying \$50 million, which is one-fifth of the cost, not one-third. If the government had kept its word, as mentioned in innumerable speeches of the

hon. Leslie Frost and paid the total of one-third, there would be no need for an increase in premiums this year.

What this government hides behind, of course, is the fact that they include the cost of \$75 million for mental and tubercular patients. This was a cost that they paid completely long before there was such a thing as the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. We, on this side of the House, are worried about hospital insurance costs. It is hard for an ordinary layman to understand these great increases. While it has undoubtedly been a great success, particularly for people who have to spend time in the hospital, nevertheless it is a perfect example of the fact that where governments get involved, particularly this government, costs are bound to go up.

As far as the finances are concerned, private enterprise can beat the government, and particularly this one, any day of the week. Both the government and the commission members must share responsibility. Senior commission members have said on various occasions that "he who pays the piper calls the tune."

Mr. Speaker, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission pays the piper, and they certainly call the tune. It is a mighty expensive one. Ordinary premium payers, such as myself, wince when we see administrators of various hospitals in Toronto, as an example, drawing down more in salary than the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Robarts).

Mr. Speaker, when one considers that Ontario has something less than 6.5 million people, this is indeed a staggering budget. It has been staggering for some years now but government costs have skyrocketed beyond all reason, and are getting so high that, for the financial security of the province, something must be done.

Mr. Speaker, compared to our neighbours to the south, we are a small state economically and we are in direct competition with them. We must compete or we will be swallowed up. At the moment we are losing the race. Let me illustrate. In 1961 and 1962, approximately the same number of people emigrated from Ontario as immigrated to it. In 1963, 14,000 more stayed here than left. Why do as many people leave as emigrate into the province? Is there a justifiable reason? While such things as climate, surroundings, and so on, influence people as to where they live, dollars and cents enter the picture more and more. It is a fact of life that more of our professional people are leaving each year because they are paid considerably more and taxed, percentage-wise,

considerably less than in Ontario and Canada. It is a simple matter of dollars and cents.

But if the differential is not too great now, what about the future? Mr. Speaker, last year there were 35,000 students in universities. In 1970, it is estimated that there will be 95,000. Other departments, in fact all departments of government, are expanding, too. Each and every year, each and every department of the Ontario government costs the taxpayer much more money. With taxes going down 10 per cent in the United States this year, we simply cannot afford this method of doing business. More and more of our citizens and more and more of our corporations are going to ask the question: Why live in Ontario and be taxed more, when in the states of Michigan or California they can make more and be taxed less? It is as simple as that.

This year the hon. Provincial Treasurer has raised the gasoline and diesel oil tax by two cents per gallon. This may appear to be a small increase, but it is estimated that it will cost the trucking industry in Ontario an extra \$2.5 million. This, of course, will be passed on to the public because the cost of doing business will be that much more.

Hospital premiums have gone up over 50 per cent. The government claims this is a small increase, but \$78 per annum per family is a great deal of money for most people. Speaking personally, I can tell you that some of the old age pensioners, farmers and labourers of my county of Bruce will have a difficult time in meeting this premium payment. Some will be forced to drop out of the plan. I hope not too many.

There is an additional \$12 million in liquor taxes. Perhaps we should not be too critical of this. After all, it is a luxury. But luxury or not, it is certainly another cost. But even with all these additional revenues, even with the \$190 million in sales tax—not one penny of which the government had three years ago—you will still have a deficit of \$105 million this year.

To the hon. Provincial Treasurer, I say this: Had he been running General Motors or the Ford Motor Company, he would have been fired long ago; and the board of directors, composed of other hon. members of the government, would have been fired with him. That is why I cannot feel too sorry for the many people in Ontario who voted for this government last September. They voted for the government when new sources of revenue or taxes were not needed, so the government said. Now they must bear the consequences.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): More of the same, they said; more of the same.

Mr. Whicher: To be fair, of course, governments are not run like businesses. Certainly there are years when this government would be expected to have a considerable deficit. We on this side of the House acknowledge that huge sums at times must be borrowed to develop the province and that when, for various reasons, the economy is not good, government money must be pumped into it to bolster it along. What we do not understand is how the government could be millions of dollars in the red each and every year, and at the same time be continually increasing taxes. The government are masters at this. If there was a Stanley Cup given in Canada for spending money, this government would win it each and every year without a struggle.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): The hon. member is always complaining that we do not spend enough.

Mr. Whicher: And how the hon. Provincial Treasurer likes to boast about it.

In the last five years you say the province has turned over to local authorities, in other words the municipalities, over \$2 billion, and this year the government is giving them \$546 million. What they do not say is that many of these same municipalities are still starving to death financially, because the only tax base they have that is of any consequence is real estate. You can well say that never in the history of the province has so much been given, for the very simple reason that never in the history of the province has so much been taken away from its people in the form of taxes.

And in spite of these high taxes, you are still going to be \$105 million in the red for this year. The government is like the Russian hockey players in this regard—real professionals.

The headline of the *Toronto Telegram's* featured article on the budget, is as follows: "Ontario at the Brink of a Financial Crisis."

An hon. member: It is etched in black now.

Mr. Whicher: It is etched in red.

Mr. Speaker, this is an unhappy fact. With a budget approaching \$1.5 billion, and with one of \$2 billion prophesied in the not-too-distant future, are we not entitled to know where this government intends to get the money? The additional interest on the money that you borrow for this year alone will be over \$5 million, and this is a year when the

whole budget boasts about the state of the economy. Would it be fair to ask how much you intend to borrow in a poor year?

Of course, we know that you will try to get more money from Ottawa. The irony of the situation is that they do not have any either. Things have certainly changed down there since the happy financial days of 1957 and earlier, when budgets were not only balanced but surpluses were common and the national debt was actually being paid off.

An hon. member: That is right.

Mr. Whicher: That manner of conducting government business has certainly gone out of style in Ottawa and it never was the style here. Yes, Ottawa will be used as a whipping boy by all governments, particularly this one, no matter who is in power down there. However, in the effort to get more money from the federal government we say, "Good luck." It certainly has an obligation to look after the needs of the provinces, just as the provinces in turn have that same responsibility to the municipalities. Try to leave them enough to run the navy, though. I would hate to have this government get into that business. If you let the costs go up in the manner hospital insurance has gone up, it would be an expensive operation indeed.

Speaking of hopes for more money from Ottawa, now might be the time to ask the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario why Jean Lesage was successful in getting so much more money than Ontario did in the last provincial conference. We of the Liberal Party are, of course, most understanding of the needs of the province of Quebec.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Quebec? Why worry about Quebec? Worry about Ontario!

Mr. Whicher: Who, might I ask, has been closer to Quebec than the Liberal Party? After all, we had Laurier, Lapointe and St. Laurent, to mention only a few. But we have our needs here too.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: But we have our needs here too—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Shocking statement to make.

Mr. Whicher: —and particularly financial ones. If you do not believe me, ask the writer of that great newspaper, the *Toronto*

Telegram, who headlined his story, "Ontario at the Brink of a Financial Crisis."

So before this session of the Legislature is over, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister will tell us how Quebec got over \$40 million extra, and Ontario only a small portion of this. Could it be that Leslie Frost was a better bargainer than John Roberts?

Several years ago a certain politician in this country had a vision. It certainly was most ineffective. But if ever a vision was needed in Ontario, that time is not now. It should be more than just a vision. It should be a plan. A plan to develop this great province and then to share it.

In fact, we have a moral obligation to do just that, and the irony of the situation is that if we do not accept this obligation we will be swept into the hands of our American friends. Some people think that this would not be a bad idea. We, as Liberals, prefer to run our own show and are prepared to plan it so that we can control our own destiny.

Let me give you an example where words have been used by this government but where there has been no action. On page 36, in summing up the Budget, the hon. Provincial Treasurer said this:

Not only have we kept pace with the growth in traffic but we have facilitated the movement of people and goods and the decentralization of industry with resultant benefits to all.

Such nonsense. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, that Toronto and Hamilton and other cities are getting larger and larger, while at the same time our towns and villages to a large extent are remaining static and, in some instances, have been growing smaller; and yet you claim that you helped the decentralization of industry. This government has done nothing to encourage decentralization of industry. It has no plans for the development of our province.

Mr. Speaker, I said before, in the Throne debate, that this province, indeed the whole country, must be developed. To do this and to finance the needs of our present population, we need more people. People generate wealth and they generate taxes, too. Surely it is self-evident to everyone that we simply cannot afford not to grow. Ontario needs, and in fact must have, at least 20 million people.

Our American friends have it over us like a tent. Their industrialists have a ready-made market of 180 million people. Their farmers have 180 million people to eat the food grown on American soil. Mr. Speaker, we

need more people to eat the food grown by Ontario farmers. We need more people to wear Canadian suits, boots and shoes, shirts and other wearing apparel. We need more people to manufacture machines, to make all the things that a larger population would require.

As a small province and country, population-wise, we are at the whims of the various governments of the world, who at any time they wish can create barriers against us selling to them. The hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), in an interesting speech the other day, told us what a great job our people are doing in selling in foreign lands, but even the hon. Minister of Economics and Development will tell us that there is no market like the home market, and ours is not large enough. Neither is it large enough to pay for the development of this country.

When one realizes the consequences of the world population explosion in the next 50 years, then surely reality strikes us in the face. It boils down to this one simple fact: We cannot afford to finance the government services required by ourselves and if we do not do something about development in this province, in this country, someone else will do it for us.

What part can this government play in this matter? Mr. Speaker, it can do much. It could certainly use its credit, combined with private enterprise, to see that our natural resources are not exported to the United States, manufactured there and shipped back here. Let me give you an example.

It is all very well for the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) to stand up in this Legislature and announce that Steep Rock Mines, or some other mine, is employing 1,000 Canadians. What the hon. Minister fails to mention is that the ore is being shipped to the United States and 10,000 Americans are being employed to make it into steel.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): What are you going to do with your iron?

Mr. Whicher: Private enterprise in some instances is too limited to develop mills for the processing and manufacturing of our raw materials, but the credit of this province is not.

I can give you an example, the trans-Canada pipelines. I will grant you as a fact, too, that as soon as the job was completed, the government got out of the business. Private enterprise can make a financial success

of business where governments have failed miserably. I might mention, too, and remind you, that this province, while it was never used, offered the credit of the province up to \$35 million for the development of north-east Ontario natural gas.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, through you to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, I have some advice to him and the whole government. They are the board of directors for this huge business of government in this province. For heaven's sake call a meeting and plan the development of this great province. In this competitive world, not only for individuals but for governments, we cannot continually go on paying taxes here and there every year, incurring huge deficits and looking into a future when costs are going to double, and with practically the same population to pay the bill.

One that I heard labelled your Budget as an example of compulsion to spend. My advice to you is to get some compulsion into ways and means of getting more efficiency, without breaking the individual who pays the taxes.

Hon. Mr. Allan: We have already done that.

Mr. Whicher: We taxpayers are human, you know, and if you make things unbearable more and more of us will move to other areas. There are one million Canadians in California now, many of them former residents of the province of Ontario.

One of the chief topics of conversation these days is the penetration of American control in Canadian business. The *Financial Post* of February 8 listed 143 firms who, in the past five years sold out to foreign interests, mainly American. Many people do not appear too worried about this. They no doubt think an industry is an industry, whether it be American or Canadian-run, and that a dollar is a dollar whether it is Canadian or American; but when one considers the staggering American penetration into Canadian business, it makes one think. In many lines of business, Americans have an overwhelming voice, and they have a majority voice in practically all of it.

Mr. Sopha: Even beer.

Mr. Whicher: The *Financial Post* asks the question and I quote:

Would Britain, France, Germany or the United States, for instance, look on with calm indifference if outsiders were getting control of half or more of their industries?

Mr. Sopha: It does not bother the hon. Prime Minister, because his own brewery went the other day.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Whicher: Here is one basic fact that has not been tackled.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: I quote:

In this country—

Mr. Sopha: They call it Schlitz now.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Bruce is making a speech.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): He is not doing too well.

Mr. Whicher:

In this country the federal and provincial succession duties have been a very important cause of a great many of the sellouts. The punishment of people who have built significant assets for themselves, their heirs, and communities, have been politically popular. Can this tax, which raises so little revenue yet produces so many unintended results, serve the interests of this nation?

Has violent taxation of nearly the same intensity as we have at the worst part of a desperate war made Canada an unattractive place in which to carry the burdens of business magnates for those who can afford to get out of it?

Think it over, Mr. Speaker. Has the violent taxation of this government and others made Canada an unattractive place in which to do business?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The figures do not prove that.

Mr. Whicher: Succession duties are paid in dollar bills, not in machinery or bricks and mortar. In many instances large business had to sell in order to pay their taxes. Surely this is not good.

While I am on this subject, I might say that we favour the abolition of all succession duties on assets under \$100,000. There is so much red tape, and most of it is in estates under this amount. Surely the taxpayer deserves a break somewhere along the line?

Mr. Speaker, I noticed on the newsstand that this was called a Robarts budget. It is really an Allan budget because the budget was written by him. The architect, though,

was hon. Leslies Frost; even the phrases are the same as former budgets. It was a stand pat budget. It was patterned on the assumption that another little tax would not do us any harm.

I could not help but notice, when the hon. Provincial Treasurer was reading his budget speech, when he announced that there would be no increase in the sales tax, how the hon. Prime Minister chuckled and laughed at what he thought was our discomfort on this side of the House. Mr. Speaker, as taxpayers ourselves, and as representatives of our constituents, we are most happy that the hon. Provincial Treasurer did not raise this tax. However, a fair question to ask him would be: Did not he need the money? He certainly spent it, with an estimated deficit coming up of over \$100 million.

What we the taxpayers must realize is this: While the hon. Provincial Treasurer did not raise the sales tax, sir, some day very shortly he is going to have to in order to raise the money that has already been spent. Eat, drink and be merry is the motto of this government. Soak the taxpayer all he can stand and charge up the rest to future generations.

But some people are worried about it. If you do not believe me, ask the provincial auditor. The whole attitude of the financing of the province's needs by this government is typical of your claim that you had a surplus of \$522,000 last year, and the year before you had one, too, and the year before that. Do you take us for a bunch of school boys?

No wonder you have that surplus when there is no set figure, or percentage, charged up to capital account. It varies each and every year and can be changed at a moment's notice, to leave you each and every year a small surplus. Such nonsense! Surpluses, surpluses and surpluses! It must be embarrassing. And still the debt gets greater and greater each year.

I will give you one example of the manipulation of figures in an attempt to fool the public. Last year, \$41.5 million was put in the sinking fund, which allowed \$80 million for capital payments and a net surplus, according to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, of \$522,000. This year, sir, the debt is considerably greater than last, but you are putting only \$40 million into the sinking fund instead of the \$41.5 million last year, and consequently allowing yourself an estimated surplus of \$855,000. Mr. Speaker, my question is simply this to the hon. Provincial Treasurer: Why did he pick this amount—

Hon. Mr. Allan: I would love to answer.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Provincial Treasurer can answer it later on. Mr. Speaker, my question is simply this: Why did he pick this amount?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Because that was the amount that was needed.

Mr. Whicher: Well, why did he put \$41.5 million in last year, then?

Hon. Mr. Allan: We put it in but our debt was less than we anticipated, so we did not use it all last year and we are using it this year.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, if he put it in last year in anticipation of his debt being so much, surely he must realize that his debt is going to be a great deal more this year, and therefore he should have put more than \$41.5 million in?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, no. It is a definite amount.

Mr. Whicher: If it is definite, then the hon. Provincial Treasurer should make it definite for both years, certainly; because last year when there was less debt he put in more money than he is going to put in this year.

An hon. member: Now I know which dairyman I am going to loan money to.

Mr. Whicher: The answer is, of course, the manipulation of figures to ensure a surplus; and if this is not enough, you have an estimated \$117 million in capital payments to play around with. I will bet all the tea in China that this figure of \$117 million is changed in the next budget to guarantee this sacred Tory misleading surplus. It is a wonder to me that the auditor does tip the hon. Provincial Treasurer off about this.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Why, he approves it.

Mr. Whicher: There is not a financial institution in the country that could get away with the way the figures are twisted around by this government. If your shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the value of them would be exactly nil. And the reason? No confidence in the financial management.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything about the situation that has arisen in the past couple of days concerning the Canada pension plan, but because of the course of events and correspondence that has

appeared in the papers I feel it is necessary that I say something about this. I believe it was in last Saturday's paper that we saw an example that the hon. Prime Minister certainly did not mean business during the last election campaign when he made a fast trip to Ottawa to say that he was willing to co-operate with the federal government in every way possible to guarantee that there would be a Canada pension fund.

I say this to you, Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister was simply window-dressing. And there are those of us on this side, and thousands of citizens in Ontario and in Canada, who are worried about the attitude that he has taken. I think that what he has done has been very well pointed out in the leading editorial in the *Toronto Star* today; and because the thoughts given there are almost identical to my own, I am going to read it to you now. And it is headed: "Robarts' Roadblock On Canada Pension".

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The *Toronto Star* supported him in the election.

Mr. Whicher: We are not caring anything about that election; it is all over. What we are interested in now is to try to get a decent pension plan for Canadians across Canada, and particularly for Ontario citizens, so that we guarantee in our old age that we may have some security. I would ask the hon. Prime Minister most sincerely that he at least attempt, to the best of his ability—and I am sure that will be considerable in this instance—to co-operate with the federal authorities.

I do not blame him for sticking up for what he feels to be just and right. Were I in his position I would do exactly the same thing. But it seems to me that some of this correspondence which was made public, which accuses the federal authorities of not playing the game straight, could very well have been left to private correspondence and not been made public.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial in the *Toronto Star* reads as follows:

**ROBARTS' ROADBLOCK
ON CANADA PENSION**

The renewed deadlock which has developed between the federal government and Ontario over retirement pensions is obviously the responsibility of Premier John Robarts and his Cabinet.

At the Dominion-provincial conference last year, Mr. Robarts, with other provincial premiers, presented his objections to the original pension scheme. The federal government made important concessions to

meet these objections. Ontario representatives, in fact, participated in drawing up the amendments.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I believe that comment has been withdrawn in a later edition of the newspaper, because it is quite wrong. And I believe, if the hon. member picks a later edition of the paper and reads the editorial, he will find it is not in there.

Mr. Whicher: But there are a lot of comments here that will not be withdrawn—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: That are also not right. I just point this out.

Mr. Whicher:

But the Premier is still not satisfied; his present demands run counter to the basic principles of the national plan.

Of Mr. Robarts' objections to the present plan, these seem to be of special importance:

The scheme will be fully established in ten years, so that persons who have been contributing only a few years will receive full pensions—under a funded private plan, full pensions are payable only to those who have contributed for perhaps 30 or 40 years. The Premier considers this inequitable because many contributors will receive more than they put in. This cold argument completely ignores the fact that on no other basis is it possible to supply an adequate retirement income for those now approaching retirement age.

The provinces should have a larger share of the reserve fund. Originally the Canada plan was to be on a pay-as-you-go basis, with each year's premiums paying for the pension due in that year—as contrasted with the "funded" system employed by private plans, in which the premiums are paid into a fund which is accumulated and from which the pensions are paid.

Because of objections by Ontario, the Pearson government agreed to establish a \$3 billion reserve fund and to invest 50 per cent of it in provincially guaranteed securities. But this is not enough for Mr. Robarts; he wants the provinces to get 90 per cent.

One might very well ask why; they certainly are going to need billions of dollars the way they are going through it. The way you are going into debt you will need 100 per cent of it.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Does the hon. member object to this kind of Act for Ontario?

Mr. Whicher: I will make my comments afterwards.

This is an exorbitant and unreasonable claim. After all, the primary purpose of the Canada pension plan is to provide older people with pensions, not to provide provincial governments with funds for their projects.

Mr. Sopha: What is wrong with that? Do they not need money also?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, why does it not come back here? It comes out of this province.

Mr. Whicher: We need enough to keep this government going and it is going to be a lot, I can say, over the next ten years from what I read:

The Canada pension plan will cause major disturbance to existing pension plans, and in your proposals no suggestions are made as to how the plans are to be integrated. It is no doubt true that the existence of a national contributory plan will to some extent reduce the market for the private plans, since contributors will no longer be dependent upon private schemes for support in their old age. But how is this to be avoided, except by cutting down the benefits from the national plan to the point where it provides no genuine security at all for the aged?

Indeed it is hard to see how, if Mr. Robarts' present criticisms are accepted, anything worthy to be called a national pension plan could be salvaged at all. It is impossible to reconcile his present stand with his assurance last November 28: "I accept in principle that there should be a Canada pension plan."

Ottawa sources suggest that the Ontario government's attitude will, at best, force a new Dominion-provincial conference and, at worst, delay pension legislation for two years or more.

But why should this be so? No one doubts that the Dominion government has the power to legislate on old age pensions, though it may lack the constitutional power over benefits to widows and other survivors.

Would the heavens really fall if Parliament went ahead and passed an adequate old age pensions law without worrying about the reactions of provincial potentates?

In any case, there should be no further retreat by Ottawa on the benefits of the Canada pension plan.

This is the end of the editorial. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say much more about it.

All I suggest is this: No doubt the waters are most troubled at the present time between Toronto and Ottawa. For the good of all Canadian citizens, and particularly for the sake of those citizens who live in the province of Ontario, I ask the hon. Prime Minister of this province to please keep whatever anger he may have in his own bonnet and to talk this over sensibly with the powers in Ottawa, and come up with a genuine pension effort that will be beneficial to all the people of this province.

Mr. Speaker, for reasons that I have stated in my speech this afternoon, and others that will be apparent as the estimates are presented, we simply cannot support this budget. We sincerely doubt if the people of the province can support it too.

For this reason I move, seconded by Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South), that the motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means" be amended by adding thereto the following words:

But this House regrets that the budget fails to exhibit that the government is aware of the urgent need to encourage, develop and expand the foundations of the economy of this province.

And this House regrets that the budget indicates that the government is content with the makeshift policies of the past rather than to adopt a broad, new, imaginative outlook, paralleled with measures which would eliminate areas of poverty within the province; widely expand opportunities for expansion of existing industries and promote the establishment of new industries using our great natural resources; increase the real wealth of our people and greatly increase our population.

And this House regrets that instead of being offered an energetic and vigorous economic programme for our great province, our citizens are merely being asked to bear increased taxation and they and their children to assume an even greater debt burden.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should put everyone out of suspense and say right now that this group will support the amendment that has just been moved. In fact, since some of you may be wondering about reasons for supporting it I will say that I hope, in the course of my remarks, to give some good reasons for supporting the line of thinking that was expressed in the amendment which did not seem to be very much in line with the justification given today.

We certainly have criticisms to make of the budget now before this House, but I will say, Mr. Speaker, that all our criticisms will be—or will reflect, let me put it that way—the thinking of the second half of the twentieth century rather than the second half of the nineteenth century.

I would like to make just one comment about the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Roberts') letter of last Thursday, I think it was, to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada, regarding the Canada pension plan, since the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) has seen fit to raise this.

I, like the Toronto *Daily Star*, and I take it also the hon. member for Bruce, felt very unhappy about the letter. The hon. Prime Minister said what he had to say in the very best of diplomatic terminology of which, I think, even the recipient could have been proud; but when you get right down to it what the letter meant was that the hon. Prime Minister of this province is just about ready to lower the boom on the Canada pension plan.

And the regrettable thing about it, Mr. Speaker, is that the government of Canada, ever since it was elected and faced with carrying out certain pledges made during the election campaign, has been casting in all directions for excuses to scupper that plan.

And the government opposite is now giving them the excuse, which I think is regrettable, I will not go into all the reasons that the hon. Prime Minister gave for his objections to the plan. There was only one that I agreed to, and that was his expression of regret that there is no provision for survivor benefits. But he knows, as well as anybody else, that there are constitutional difficulties there and that the rest of the plan surely should not be held up because of that defect. A reason, a criticism he made that I thought was particularly objectionable—I was going to say offensive, but I will pull my remark down to objectionable—was his objection to people who retire in the earlier stages of the plan getting a larger pension than their contributions would merit on a strict actuarial basis.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that is a thoroughly heartless attitude.

I do not understand why the hon. Prime Minister would make a major point of objecting to those people getting somewhat larger pensions than their contributions would merit, when one considers that they have not had an opportunity to make contributions in the past.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Do you want to know why? Because the actuary from London Life told him to.

Mr. Bryden: I would not put it in the form that the hon. member for Sudbury has, but I will say that, in my opinion, the hon. Prime Minister is apparently overwhelmed by calculating machines.

Mr. Sopha: Actuaries.

Mr. Bryden: He is overlooking human values. I think an important human value is that the people retiring in the early stages of the plan should get as good a pension as we possibly can give them, and certainly more than their contributions justify, because that would be a very pitiful pension indeed.

However, I do not want to get off on the Canada pension plan. Maybe we will have an opportunity to discuss it some other time.

Mr. Sopha: I want to ask you. Judy is still there, is she not?

Mr. Bryden: I would at this time, Mr. Speaker, like to convey my congratulations to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) on having presented the Budget to this House once again. I realize that this is traditional, and maybe purely formal, but I would like to say in my case that I sincerely mean my expressions of best wishes to him.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer, as we all know, is a very genial man. Nothing, or very little, seems to ruffle him. He is also a very persuasive man. In fact, I would not go so far as to say that he could make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but I would say that he can come pretty close to persuading people on occasions that a sow's ear is a silk purse.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): He did that with the Budget.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, ever since the present hon. Prime Minister took office the axe has been descending with somewhat frightening regularity on senior members of the old Cabinet. Perhaps it will descend again. But I feel quite sure notwithstanding a speculative story I read in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* on Saturday, it is not going to come anywhere in the direction of the hon. Provincial Treasurer because the Provincial Treasurer is too valuable to the government for his capacity to put the government's case across in a very persuasive way with a persuasiveness which is not quite justified by the facts. Still, his capacity to put forward a document so dull as a Budget in an interesting way is really quite remarkable.

Mr. Speaker, now that I have demonstrated my fairmindedness I am sure that the hon. Provincial Treasurer, who is also a fairminded man, will agree with me when I say that the Budget is a dismal document.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Well, we expected you to say that.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Have you persuaded him?

Mr. Bryden: And when I say that I am not referring primarily to increases in taxes and other levies. I am more concerned that the Budget shows no real appreciation on the part of the government of the kind of problems we face in the 1960's.

The present hon. Provincial Treasurer has been presenting budgets to this House for several years. This year's Budget, in all its basic concepts, is a monotonous repetition of all the Budgets he has presented in the past, and of the Budgets that his predecessor, the former Prime Minister, presented before him.

True, the figures are higher every year, but this is more a reflection of increasing population and the declining value of money than of any new departure in policy. The Robarts administration never tires of telling us that it is a bright new administration, quite different from the tired old Tory administration that preceded it. If there is anything new about it, that fact should come through with crystal clarity in the Budget which, after all, represents the distilled essence of government policy. A comparison of this year's Budget with previous Budgets reveals that neither this administration nor its predecessor has had a new idea in at least ten years. I am really giving them the benefit of the doubt when I say ten years.

The requirements of the 1960's demand dynamic leadership by governments at all levels in economic and social development. This government gives leadership in much the same way as the cart leads the horse. Instead of taking charge of events, it is dragged along by them, reluctantly, plaintively and with little sighs of resignation.

Its response to problems is a sort of conditioned reflex. The growing crisis in education has produced, not a comprehensive and courageous programme to solve it, but timorous and half-hearted attempts to prevent the structure from collapsing completely under the burdens placed upon it. There continues to be an increase in the appropriation for highways and roads. There are the same old

pious references to what the government now regularly describes as "human betterment", and a few crumbs for health and welfare. And so it goes down the line, almost word for word the same as in previous budgets.

But, Mr. Speaker, is there any significance in the fact that this year there is not a single reference to housing in the Budget? Not one, except in the statistical table. In previous years the government did not do anything about housing but it at least admitted the problem existed. Has it now decided to wash its hands of the whole difficult affair?

Two years ago the hon. Provincial Treasurer overcame his Tory inhibitions to the extent of using the word "plan" in his Budget speech. Indeed, he even went so far as to say that the Budget of that year marked—and I am using his exact words—"the first step in a new five-year plan". We all know that neither that Budget nor any that came before or after it had anything to do with a five-year plan or any other kind of plan. But we had all hoped that the use of the word might have presaged a new direction in government policy. Our hopes were soon dashed: since then the hon. Provincial Treasurer has not been able to muster enough courage even to use the word.

The departure of the former Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Macaulay) apparently marked the end of any fleeting interest the government might have had in planning. It has now re-established itself firmly in its old "catch as catch can" approach, patching up a leak here, shoring up a collapse there, rushing here, there and everywhere in response to emergencies that perpetually catch it unawares, much like the proverbial chicken in a hail storm.

For the moment it might appear that such an approach will not have disastrous results even if it is less than adequate. The economy is now in one of its recurring upswings after having gone through one of its recurring downswings. For those who, like grasshoppers and Tory governments, take thought only for today, this may be good enough, but not for those who take trouble to look at the basic structural weaknesses in the economy.

It is a pity the flicker of insight exhibited by the hon. Provincial Treasurer two years ago flickered out so quickly. The Budget should be an expression of planning—of both a short-term plan covering a year or so and of a long-term plan covering a period of four or five years. The government has no plan at all. Its Budget, once again, is merely a short-term projection of revenues and expenditures.

Even in that narrow realm, a one-year projection, I would suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, is no longer sufficient. The government should adopt the practice of presenting long-term forecasts of at least its major requirements over the next four years or so, along with the traditional one-year forecast.

Admittedly, the long-term forecast will be less precise and it will be subject to revision from time to time in the light of experience. But, if any intelligent long-range planning is to be done by the private sector, it is important for it to know where the government is going. And I may say that it would also help if the government itself knew where it were going. Short-term and long-term economic forecasts, coupled with short-term and long-term Budget forecasts, are a prerequisite of intelligent economic planning.

The present economic revival is, to an important degree, a reflection of a similar revival in the United States. To the extent that it can be attributed to Canadian conditions, it has three main causes.

First, throughout Canada there has been a substantial increase in capital investments in the public sector; public utilities and apartment construction. It is to be noted that the government of Ontario has initiated remarkably little of that investment. Indeed, the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto has contributed far more proportionately.

Second, the devaluation of the dollar, which was undertaken with incredible clumsiness a couple of years ago, but was long overdue, has given a big boost to Canadian sales in the export market.

And third, the sale of agricultural products behind the Iron Curtain has provided a stimulus that has extended all through the economy.

The Ontario government had little, if anything, to do with these three developments. Nevertheless the Ontario economy has enjoyed more than proportionate benefits, as the government never ceases to advise us.

The government's own publication "Ontario Economic Review" put it this way in its issue of January 1964, and I am now quoting:

Essentially, economic prosperity in Ontario during 1963 can be attributed to the manufacturing sector. During periods of buoyant economic activity in North America, manufacturing has always been in the forefront. Conversely, during periods of slack, manufacturing experiences relatively greater hardships, with higher levels of unemployment. Since 1963 was a period of rising economic activity throughout North America, it is natural—

Not due to government policy, you will note but it is natural:

—that the Ontario economy, with its relatively high concentration of manufacturing, should experience a higher degree of prosperity and comparatively low level of unemployment.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): We will have to fire that writer.

Mr. Bryden: A very, very accurate statement; unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Mines did not comprehend it. But what it was saying was—for his benefit—I am just now giving it for his benefit so I hope he will stay silent for a moment. It was saying that the rather fortunate experiences the Ontario economy has had in the last year or two have had nothing whatsoever to do with the government.

That, I think, is a fair summary of it. But it did state that in a period such as the present, an economy like Ontario, because of its relatively high concentration of manufacturing, will enjoy higher than average benefits.

And one could also state the converse, Mr. Speaker, that if the present boom should peter out, Ontario will be comparatively harder hit. To ask the government to consider that truth, however, would be to ask it to look ahead, and it is clearly unwilling to do that. Yet the future will become the present, whether we are prepared for it or not. And therefore I think we should give some consideration to the kinds of problems we can anticipate in the future.

Unquestionably, the most important single fact of the present age is the scientific and technological revolution. My hon. colleague from Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) provided this House with a brilliant analysis of the nature of that revolution and its implications for the future. Unfortunately, his speech seems to have gone over the heads of those hon. members who commented on it, at least.

It was greeted with a chorus of siren voices assuring us that technological change has been taking place for a long time, that it can form the basis of untold improvements in standards of living throughout the world, and that even if we do nothing more than sit and contemplate our navels everything will come out all right in the long run.

Of course, technological change has been with us for a long time, not merely since the beginnings of the industrial revolution as some speakers have suggested, but from before the dawn of recorded history when men

fashioned tools out of stone, learned how to grow cereal crops and to domesticate animals. The point is that the rate of change has been increasing, very slowly at first, but with gathering speed until now we can hardly comprehend the degree of change that seems certain to take place in the future. It is not merely that the rate of change is accelerating. It is accelerating at an accelerating rate.

Even a hundred years ago and more, technological change created acute dislocations. The infinitely greater changes we can anticipate in the future will have chaotic results unless we compensate with adequate plans to deal with them. One can surely say this without denying that the technological revolution has inestimable potential for improving human welfare. One should also be able to say it without being accused of being fearful of change.

This group is not fearful of the technological revolution. We welcome it. We are, however, fearful of a government that is hardly prepared to even admit that these changes will create problems, much less that revolutionary new policies are needed to realize its potential.

The hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) has stated, rightly, that dislocations arising out of technological change will be much less acute if there is rapid economic growth. He has conceded, however, that:

even at peak periods, there are problems of skill obsolescence and the need for training workers whose jobs and occupations have been eliminated.

I think there will be a great many other problems the hon. Minister did not mention. For the present I am willing to consider the matter within the framework he has proposed, but with one modification. The problem of retraining displaced workers is only part, and the smaller part at that, of the total problem of upgrading the level of knowledge and skill of the entire community. This would be a difficult problem under the most favourable circumstances. It is being made infinitely more difficult by the unprecedented and growing number of young people hammering at the doors of our institutions of learning.

Yet what is the government doing about it?

Our programme for the retraining of displaced workers is a farce. Available facilities for this purpose meet only a fraction, a very small fraction, of the need. In any case, many workers cannot take advantage of them because of the starvation allowances paid. And even those who can make use of

the services often find themselves steered into blind allies. Moreover, many displaced workers are too old and have insufficient basic education for retraining. What happens to them? They go on welfare. It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the number of people on welfare in Toronto in December, 1963, was higher than in December, 1962.

Some progress has been made in providing facilities for advanced technical training for young people coming out of our secondary schools. But in relation to the growing needs, it is no progress at all. The presidents of Ontario universities have indicated in their reports to the advisory committee on university affairs that all the projected plans for developing technological institutes envisage a student capacity of only 6,000. We ought to be thinking in terms of 18,000 or three times that number by 1970. In addition we should be developing community-based colleges of applied arts and technology at the undergraduate level all across the province.

The situation is just as bad in regard to general university education. The university presidents estimated that 6,000 applicants will be unable to get into our universities by 1965 on the basis of present entrance requirements. By 1970, this figure will rise to 20,000 or 30,000. Since the reports of the presidents were published the government has stepped up plans for university expansion somewhat. Even so, Mr. Speaker, the revised plans at very best will meet only half the need envisaged by the presidents. And it now appears that the estimates of the presidents were too low.

The Budget envisages grants of \$47,696,000 to universities for operating expenses in the coming fiscal year; and loans, not grants, of \$53.6 million for capital construction, the expansion of facilities. Last year's budget provided for what were called maintenance grants of \$28.2 million and capital and special grants of \$41,757,000, making total grants of \$69,963,000. I believe somewhat more than that was spent. It was a little more than \$70 million. In other words, outright grants to universities have been reduced by more than \$22 million. Only this government could convince itself that a step backward is progress.

True, the total amount of money being made available to universities will be increased because of the new loan policy. The exact terms of these loans are not disclosed in the Budget speech, but even if one assumes the most generous terms the present policy will merely compound the financial difficulties of the universities in the future. In other words, the government is

shifting a substantial part of its own responsibility for capital expansion over to the universities, thus getting it off its own shoulders. Heaven knows the problems of the universities are acute enough right now without any thought being given to making them more acute in the future.

One can agree with the hon. Provincial Treasurer that there are limitations to what can be undertaken in any one year, but this only underlines the need for long-term planning and budgeting. The government should have a plan for the expansion of universities and other facilities for advanced education over the next several years. They should not just come in with a patched-up programme year after year. There should be a long-term plan and it should be related to clearly discernible needs. If it is, it will require a much greater first instalment than is proposed in the current Budget.

Yes, the cost will be high, Mr. Speaker, but the cost of failing to meet the needs of education fully will be much higher. After all, spending on education is an investment. It is an investment in the greatest resource we have, our people. In the last analysis, only trained and knowledgeable people can take advantage of the possibilities of this scientific revolution.

As that revolution proceeds, a nation or province that fails to undertake the requisite degree of investment in education will simply be unable to compete with nations that are already more advanced technologically and show greater foresight. Such a province or nation will not have enough people with the skill and knowledge needed to devise and run the machines of tomorrow, and to adapt our society to the profound social changes that will, of necessity, take place.

Our economy will languish and the standard of living of our people will decline. Even in the narrow realm of public finance our difficulties will make our present problems look like child's play, because the revenue-raising capacity of the government will decline. A timorous budget policy now, Mr. Speaker, can only lead to disaster.

On the other hand, if we meet the challenges of the educational crisis head on, with courage and determination, our budget problems in the future will largely solve themselves. Any Provincial Treasurer knows that tax yields are much greater when the economy is expanding than when it is stagnant or contracting. The key to long-term economic expansion is education. Let us have the courage to make the kind of key we need and open the door to a great and growing future.

Unfortunately, efforts to do this are being seriously hampered by a rising chorus of frightened voices, and we heard another of them earlier this afternoon, clamouring about the so-called evils of government deficits and rising public debt. I will admit that, as far as the Progressive-Conservative Party is concerned, such voices are much more strident outside this House than inside. Indeed, if one wants to find an expression of nineteenth-century financial orthodoxy in all its pristine stupidity within this House, one has to look to the Liberal benches.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) thundered as only he can thunder and we heard an echo of the thunder this afternoon, about what he called the tremendous debt on the people of this province. Apart from Hoover-type suggestions for more stringent control of government spending, which might save \$10 million or \$15 million in a Budget of nearly \$1.5 billion, his answer is that the government should strengthen its jaw muscles and put a much harder bite on the federal government. Otherwise, he says, the provincial government will have no alternative but to increase taxes and in that it will meet strong resistance from the people.

Well, let us assume what is not likely, in my opinion, that Ontario will be able to get a large increase in revenue from the federal government. On the balanced budget assumptions, from which the hon. leader of the Opposition starts, the federal government for its part will then have no alternative but to increase taxes. So the only difference will be that the federal Liberal government, rather than the provincial Conservative government, will enjoy the privilege of provoking public wrath. It is hard to believe, Mr. Speaker, that a Liberal regards this as a consummation devoutly to be wished. However, that was the position of the hon. leader of the Opposition in his contribution to the Throne Speech debate.

I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that government deficits and public debts are among the smallest of our problems at the present time. Our most important problems are quite different, and there are two. I think they can be summed up under two headings.

First, there is the short-term problem of continuing and expanding the current economic recovery and of preventing it from tapering off again into recession. Second, there is the long-term problem of developing our society so it will be able to take full advantage of the opportunities of the scientific revolution.

The two problems are, of course, interrelated. There will be no solution to the long-term problem if we do not first of all solve the immediate problem of stimulating greater growth than we have yet enjoyed.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development which, as we all know, is an organization representing 20 nations on both sides of the Atlantic, stated in its recent report on Canada that:

While the growth rate of the Canadian economy has recently shown improvement, the level of activity remains unsatisfactory.

The report suggested, and I would ask the hon. gentlemen on the Liberal benches now to hold on to their seats, that the stimulus of higher budget deficits may be required to bring about full employment. It acknowledged that the deficits of recent years have not contributed as much as one might have hoped to economic growth, but it pointed out that, and I am now quoting the exact words again:

An important reason for growing deficits has been the slack demand conditions and that faster growth should serve to reduce the deficit.

The report, I would suggest, might also have stated that because of the lack of any sort of coherent planning, government spending has tended not to take the forms that would do the most good; and I think that criticism applies most particularly to the federal government where the leadership in this field should be given.

To those financial mossbacks who will regard these observations of the OECD as the rankest heresy, let me say that they are in line with most modern economic thinking. Such thinking has been remarkably well summarized in a little book published in the United States a year or two ago called, *A Primer on Government Spending*. Since the financial spokesmen for both the Conservative and Liberal Parties in this House appear not to have read it, or any of the more technical treatises on which it was based, I would commend it to them.

I would also commend to them a recent address by one of Canada's most perceptive businessmen, Mr. R. M. Fowler, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Speaking to the annual luncheon of his association on January 31, 1964, that is just two or three weeks ago, Mr. Fowler said, and I am quoting:

The first thing that should be said about the government deficit is that it is largely a bookkeeping result which bears little relationship to corporation accounting.

This is a point, if I may interject a comment in Mr. Fowler's words, which I think keeps mesmerizing many people. Accounting practices that are appropriate for corporations are regularly applied to the government and they produce quite bizarre results and great confusion.

However, returning to Mr. Fowler:

When a government makes long-term capital investments in highways or schools or research institutes it pays for them out of the annual estimates, and unless tax collections are very buoyant a deficit results. When a corporation makes similar investments it capitalizes them and does not show them as current expenditures contributing to a loss figure in the operating account.

It is no answer to say that corporations earn profits and governments do not; taxes, increased by wise capital investments are profits to the government.

Mr. Fowler then goes on to consider the paradox that increased debt in a corporation is regarded as evidence of dynamic management, whereas increased public debt is regarded as sheer profligacy.

As an example, he takes the Bell Telephone Company, because of what he describes as its reputation for "sound growth, reasonable prudence and vigorous management." He finds that between December 31, 1952 and December 31, 1962, that is a ten-year period, Bell's long-term debt increased by 172 per cent, while in the same period the gross national debt of Canada increased by 37 per cent, or a fifth as much. And yet we have people crying havoc because of the increase in public debt in this country.

To those whom he describes as "purveyors of traditional wisdom who give us frequent and detailed judgment that Canada is living wildly beyond its means", he says that he can "find little evidence for this gloomy view".

Debt, both private and public, is the lifeblood of our economy. The proper test is not the size of the debt, but the capacity of the debtor to carry it. There is no question at all that Ontario can readily service its present net debt, and, indeed, a much larger debt, provided our economy continues to grow. I hope it will grow at a more rapid rate than in the past. The real problem is not the size of the debt, but the degree of growth we can expect in the future.

After all, what is our net debt? It is a bookkeeping entry representing highways, educational institutions, hospitals, and other social capital we have built in the past. Be-

cause of our antiquated accounting methods no financial valuation is given to this social capital, so that the entries representing it in our books are treated as dead-weight debt.

But to those who seem to think it actually is dead weight, I would pose this question: Do you think that highways, schools, universities and hospitals are millstones around the necks of the people of this province?

Just consider where we would be without them. Our economy would be operating at a lower level, our people would be much worse off, tax yields to the government would be lower. The result would be that our net debt, while lower, would be more burdensome.

Investment in social capital not only produces enormous benefits in terms of opportunities for better living, but it also provides a necessary basis for, and is an immediate stimulus to, economic growth. It thereby increases the government's ability to raise revenue, with the result that though it usually increases net debt, it also increases the government's ability to service debt. Notwithstanding popular mythology to the contrary, it does not create any real problems in public finance if it is related to the needs of the community. It does, however, produce a multitude of real benefits.

My criticism, and when I say this you will notice that it is somewhat different from the criticism of the hon. member for Bruce, is not that investment in social capital—and thus net debt in Ontario—is too high, but that it is not high enough.

I will concede that the hon. Provincial Treasurer, as distinct from many in his party outside this House as well as many Liberals in this House, has not been bullied by the purveyors of traditional wisdom to the point where he is not prepared to contemplate any increase in the net debt. He has, however, been made excessively cautious. Perhaps it is in his nature to be cautious. I do not know, but whatever the causes may be his caution is not appropriate to the needs of the times. Bold leadership, not conservative caution, is what we need.

Mr. MacDonald: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: Anyone who looks at the province's finances over the past few years is driven inevitably to the conclusion that the hon. Provincial Treasurer has a little formula in his mind about the net debt. I am speculating here, I admit, but it seems to me that he has. It seems that he feels reasonably comfortable if the increase in the net debt in any year is a bit less than 10 per cent of

the total budget. Anything more seems to trouble him unduly. I do not know where he got the formula, or even if he is consciously aware of it, but I—

An hon. member: He agrees.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, he agrees. I am sorry, I was not looking. But I will assure him that it is not divinely inspired. It has, however, induced him to do what I am sure is very hard for him. I can say this because I know the last thing he ever wants to do is hurt anybody, least of all taxpayers, who are voters, but it has induced him to increase taxes and other levies this year.

Immediately after the Budget speech was presented, I criticized these increases on the ground that they tend to discourage economic activity, which is surely the last thing we want to do. I think this point is valid, but I will add that I do not want to place too much stress on it because in total the increases were not all that large.

I would, however, like to object most strenuously to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's selection of the hospital insurance premium as an appropriate area for raising increased revenues. This will be very hard on families of limited means. In my opinion, it is quite unnecessary.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer has tried to justify it on the basis of the original conception, stated by the former Prime Minister when the hospital plan was first introduced, that the plan was to be financed in roughly equal proportions by premiums, contributions from the federal government and contributions out of the general revenues of the province. There was to be an equal three-part deal as various speakers have mentioned. In fact, the hon. Provincial Treasurer came right out in his Budget speech and said, and I am now quoting him:

The cost of the Ontario hospital insurance programme will again be shared approximately one-third by the province, one-third by the federal government and one-third by the insured persons themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I was shattered—no other word will describe it—to hear so fine a gentleman as the hon. Provincial Treasurer tell such a whopper.

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is not a whopper.

Mr. Bryden: It certainly is. Since the inception of the hospital plan, the government—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Exactly the same basis as in the beginning.

Mr. Bryden: Well, all right, we will go back to the beginning. Since the inception of the hospital plan the government has never defrayed one-third of the costs out of general revenues.

The last year for which complete figures are available in the calendar year 1962. The financial statement of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission for that year shows that, apart from some minor income from investments and other sources, the total amount of money collected by the commission was \$254 million. Of this \$114.2 million or 45 per cent, came from the government of Canada. Premiums accounted for \$91.9 million, or 36 per cent. It is true that the government, in accordance with past practice, raided the premium income to the tune of \$4 million for other purposes, but that does not alter the fact that the people paying premiums put up just under \$92 million.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Who pays for the mental hospitals?

Mr. Bryden: Bringing up the rear was the provincial government with a contribution out of general revenues of \$47.9 million, or 19 per cent of the total. Mr. Speaker, I would hate to buy milk from the hon. Provincial Treasurer if he thinks that 19 per cent is the same as one-third.

An hon. member: You are skimming the cream off.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Does it cover the general hospitals or does it cover all hospitals in the province?

Mr. Bryden: I will concede what the government has been trying to palm off on the people ever since the people found out what a swindle that original announcement was: That it tried to act as if expenditures for which it was always responsible are part of the hospital plan. It was always responsible for expenditures for mental hospitals, and for subsidies or grants to tuberculosis sanatoria. That was always recognized as part of its overall responsibilities.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: It has nothing to do with the hospital plan. As far as the hospital plan is concerned the government in 1962 contributed 20 per cent. That is about its normal contribution and I will say again, for the information of the hon. Provincial Treasurer that 20 per cent is not one-third.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would hate to have the hon. member for my banker.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if the hon. Minister has a banker who will treat 20 per cent as one-third, I wish he would tell me about him.

My banker always wants to treat it the other way. The increase in the hospital insurance premiums will bring in about \$50 million in a full year. But this year it will not go into effect until July 1, so that the yield will probably be closer to \$35 million. As the Budget now stands, the hon. Provincial Treasurer expects to be able to finance nearly \$120 million of capital investment out of current revenue. If he left the hospital premiums where they were, he would still be able to finance more than \$80 million in capital expansion out of current revenue.

If he had also foregone the tax increases envisaged in the Budget, principally the increase in the gasoline tax, he would still have been able to cover \$50 million worth of capital investment out of current revenue. Under these circumstances, there does not appear to be much justification for any of the increased levies the government has proposed in the Budget.

There is no justification at all for the increases in hospital insurance premiums, which are thoroughly regressive taxes. One wonders, Mr. Speaker, if the government is not trying to frighten the people of the province into accepting its phoney medical care insurance proposal in place of a proper Medicare programme. I just wonder about that.

They jack up the hospital premiums so as to lead people to believe that if they get a proper Medicare programme they will have excessively high premiums. This is the propaganda they have always been trying to give them. It is not borne out by experience in other provinces, but I am thinking that this may be a factor in the decision to increase the hospital premium in this Budget.

The urgent need at the present time is not to move toward a balanced Budget, but to stimulate still greater economic growth than we are enjoying even in the present upswing, and to try to make it permanent at the higher level. Therefore, tax increases, especially those of a regressive nature, are ill-advised and should be dropped. And whether they are dropped or not, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the government should be prepared to undertake a much greater programme of capital investment than it has undertaken in the past and is contemplating again for this year. I think this increased capital investment should be concentrated in two fields.

First, the government should make a dramatic upward revision in its plans for the

expansion of universities and other post-secondary institutions. I think I have already demonstrated the need for this from the point of view of the long-term requirements of our society, and it will also have the advantage of providing some of the economic stimulus we need in the short term.

Second, the government should quit playing around with the housing problem. It has been playing around with it now for more than 20 years, and I submit that it should get down to business on a large-scale programme of urban renewal and housing development.

One of the basic facts the financial mossbacks persistently refuse to recognize about public investment in housing is that it adds very little to the net debt. Houses are revenue-producing assets, and except to the extent that low-rent housing is subsidized—and I admit that is a straight charge on the Treasury—houses will pay for themselves over a period of time. Therefore, even under the old-fashioned accounting procedures we now use, the increased debt occasioned by public investment in housing is almost entirely offset by assets that are shown on the other side of the balance sheet, because they are revenue-producing.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, there is practically no increase in the net debt; and even the hon. member for Bruce, I should think, should not be alarmed by a large-scale housing programme.

A little earlier I quoted the hon. Minister of Economics and Development to the effect that the adjustments made necessary by the technological revolution will be much easier if we enjoy a high and increasing rate of growth. Large-scale construction of educational institutions and housing accommodation, in addition to providing badly needed community equipment, will produce the very growth we need and therefore help in the adjustments we will have to make to the technological revolution.

Moreover, such construction will be of major importance in solving the other problem the hon. Minister referred to, and that is the problem of the displaced worker. Construction activity provides direct employment for many unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and also for skilled men whose skills are threatened with obsolescence. Therefore it is of major importance in solving the problem of the displaced worker, for the simple reason that it prevents large numbers of workers from being displaced at all.

These objectives of maintaining full employment, of maintaining a high rate of growth, of easing the transition in the changes

we have to make because of technological progress, in my opinion are infinitely more important than old-fashioned notions about balancing the Budget or moving toward a balanced Budget. If we provide the community with the facilities it needs—and surely it needs educational institutions and low-cost housing—the Budget will look after itself. I am not saying we will be able to fire the hon. Provincial Treasurer, but he will find that his problems will be very much simpler.

To say that our province should not go into debt to provide itself with these urgently needed facilities makes no more sense than to tell a young family with good income prospects that it should not go into debt to provide itself with a house.

What I have outlined, Mr. Speaker, is the kind of programme with which the New Democratic Party would meet the challenges of the scientific revolution. It outlines, I think, the reasons why we will support the very general Budget amendment put before the House and it would appear that they are substantially different reasons than those given by the hon. member for Bruce.

These are some of the reasons why we are prepared to support that amendment criticizing the inadequacy of the present Budget. The programme the government has proposed in its Budget is a timid compromise between economic leadership and financial orthodoxy. We cannot afford timidity in this day and age. We need real leadership and regrettably, Mr. Speaker, the government has not been able to shake off its nineteenth-century notions sufficiently—it has shaken them off more than the Liberal Party here—but it has not been able to shake them off sufficiently to come out and give the real leadership that we need at this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is an ancient tradition in parliamentary assemblies that the Budget debate is the time when members can call attention to grievances of people they represent, and others. The thinking behind that ancient tradition, I believe, is that the Crown can wait for the money it wants voted to it until after the grievances of the people have been dealt with.

I want to deal now with a matter which, in a sense, falls within the general area of a grievance, but I do not want to deal with it purely as an individual grievance, although I think it has great merit even in that context. I want to deal with it even more because I think it points to some problems of more general import.

In recent months, there has been growing public concern over all too frequent instances

of apparent neglect, or inadequacy of treatment, of patients in public hospitals.

I want to repeat what I have said before, that I have no desire to be an alarmist. I feel certain that, in the overwhelming majority of cases, the public hospitals of the province give good care to the patients entrusted to them.

Unfortunately, however, there is too much evidence coming to light that this is not always so. What is even worse, patients who suffer inadequate treatment seem to have nowhere to turn. If they or their relatives venture to lodge a complaint, they meet bureaucratic indifference and even contempt from both the hospital authorities immediately concerned and the appropriate authorities in the provincial government.

I think that now is the time to correct this situation. Bureaucracy is a condition that feeds upon itself. If a public-be-damned attitude is tolerated in one case it can readily become the attitude in other cases, until neglect and incompetence become the rule rather than the exception.

To bring the matter into focus, I want to outline in some detail the circumstances of a case on which I happen to have quite complete information. This is the case of Mrs. Julie Rudy of Toronto, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident at Richmond and Bathurst Streets in Toronto at about midnight on Friday, August 23, 1963, and was admitted to Toronto Western Hospital in the small hours of the morning on Saturday, August 24.

Let me make it clear at the outset that I was never interested in this case from the point of view of the publicity to which it might give rise. As evidence of this statement, I would point out that the full facts relating to the case came into my possession at the end of August, 1963. Most of us will recall that this was during the provincial election campaign. Clearly, if my concern had been about publicity, an election provided me with the perfect opportunity to run to the press and play the case for all it was worth. I did not do that either then or later. Instead, I communicated the full facts privately to the deputy Minister of Health on August 29, 1963; and he, in turn, I take it, forwarded my statement to the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

At this point I was satisfied. I felt certain that there would be a full investigation and I was content for it to be conducted in private. I was also certain that appropriate action would be taken to reduce the possibility of another unfortunate patient suffer-

ing experiences similar to those of Mrs. Rudy.

Apparently this was too much to expect. It is now quite clear that neither the government nor any of its agencies ever conducted any investigation of any kind into this unfortunate episode, even though they had all the basic facts relating to it in their possession since August 29, 1963.

Perhaps I should explain that the information I placed before the department was given to me by the patient's mother, Mrs. Marjorie Pinney, in an extensive interview I had with her a few hours after she had moved her daughter out of Toronto Western Hospital to a private hospital, and while all the events described were still fresh in her mind. I took extensive notes during the interview, and the next day, Tuesday, August 27, I dictated them onto a tape. On Thursday, August 29, I corrected the transcript made from the tape and forwarded a copy of it to the deputy Minister of Health.

I think it is appropriate to quote at some length from this transcript. As I do so, I would ask hon. members to bear in mind that these quotations relate to a patient who was ultimately discovered to be suffering from three fractured ribs, a fractured pelvis and serious head injuries. In fact, the head injuries were so severe that it was not until February 1, 1964, that the neurologist attending her indicated his willingness to provide a final report for the purposes of an insurance or other settlement that may be arrived at. I do not know if that report will give her a clean bill of health, or will indicate the possibility of continuing disability.

Mrs. Pinney was advised that her daughter was in hospital, not by the hospital authorities but by the father of the driver of the car, some time after midnight on Saturday, August 24. She immediately went to the hospital, and I now quote from my memorandum to the deputy Minister of Health:

When Mrs. Pinney arrived in the emergency ward at the Western Hospital she found the staff in charge quite disinterested and offhand in their attitude. They did, however, assure her that her daughter was quite all right, that her head had been X-rayed and they had found no injuries; and they assured her there were no broken bones. They said that Mrs. Rudy would be kept for 24 hours for observation but after that would likely be able to go home.

The staff in the emergency ward suggested to Mrs. Pinney that she should call the hospital at 9 a.m. to inquire about her

daughter's condition and she did this. She was told that Mrs. Rudy was in satisfactory condition and would probably be discharged from the hospital in the afternoon. She was further told, however, that any further action would have to await the doctor's report.

Acting on this assurance, Mrs. Pinney took no further action but went to the hospital at the regular visiting hour at 2 p.m. on Saturday to visit her daughter. She was still expecting to take her home and was again assured by the nurse on duty that Mrs. Rudy had no broken bones.

When Mrs. Pinney saw her daughter, however, she was by no means reassured. Mrs. Rudy complained of severe pain in her shoulder and chest and also in her back. In addition, she complained of feeling dead weight in her back when she tried to move her legs. Her mother noticed that her breathing was light and rapid; that she was very flushed; that her attention span was short; that her eyes were usually closed but when she opened them they appeared glazed. It seemed to Mrs. Pinney that she was very dazed.

Mrs. Pinney reported this to the nurse on duty who brushed her aside with indifference and even rudeness.

Mrs. Pinney had several short conversations with her daughter while she was sitting at her bedside during this period and during the course of these conversations Mrs. Rudy informed her that that morning the nurse had wakened her, had given her a washcloth to wash her face, and had told her to get up to go to the bathroom to take a bath. When she protested that she couldn't get up the nurse tried to pull her up by the arm.

When Mrs. Rudy continued to protest that she couldn't get out of bed, the nurse finally gave up and called her a "cry-baby". On other occasions nurses told her she was unco-operative and they criticized her severely on two occasions for wetting the bed. In reference to this point Mrs. Pinney asked her why she had not rung the bell to get assistance when she had to urinate and when Mrs. Rudy seemed not to comprehend, Mrs. Pinney looked around and discovered the bell was nowhere near her bed but was off to the side on the floor.

Reverting now to Mrs. Pinney's expression of concern to the nurse regarding her daughter's condition, when she got no satisfaction from the nurse she stated to her that she wanted the doctor to see her daughter as soon as possible.

And I will interject here that she was referring to the doctor whom she assumed would be in charge of the case.

She waited patiently until about 4 p.m. and then discovered that the doctor had come in about 3.10 and had left without seeing her daughter. When she asked the nurse why this had happened, the nurse told her that the doctor was very busy and had an emergency case that he had to attend to.

A Dr. Rudd finally came in about 5 p.m. He spoke to Mrs. Pinney who was still sitting at her daughter's bedside and seemed surprised when she told him that Mrs. Rudy seemed to be in pain. He examined her and finally stated that the pain was too severe to pursue the examination any further and that he would order X-rays immediately. He further stated that Mrs. Rudy certainly could not go home.

Mrs. Pinney went home for supper and returned to the hospital at about 7.30 p.m. At about 7.45 p.m. she asked if any report had yet been received on the X-rays. The nurse told her that there was none as yet so she decided to wait. She told the nurse that she would like to talk to Dr. Rudd as soon as he was available.

She then went in to see her daughter and noticed that when she had been brought back from X-ray she had been simply dropped on the bed with a sheet pulled negligently over her with her feet exposed. At this time she noticed that her feet and legs had still not been washed and had on them road dirt from the accident the night before.

Mrs. Pinney waited until 10 p.m. to receive a report on the X-ray. No one came to see her at any time during that period so she went to the nurse to ask if Dr. Rudd was coming to see her. The nurse told her that Dr. Rudd had gone off duty. When Mrs. Pinney complained the nurse located the person who had taken the X-rays. He came down and told Mrs. Pinney that Mrs. Rudy had three fractured ribs, one of them serious.

Mrs. Pinney then asked about the condition of her daughter's back. He told her that he knew nothing at all about that. Mrs. Pinney, who had until then been accepting the indifference and apparent negligence of the hospital staff philosophically now lodged her first formal complaint. She stated that it was a fine time to find out that her daughter had broken ribs and she definitely wanted to know about the condition of her daughter's spine.

She then went home and being concerned about her daughter's health, decided to phone her own physician, even though it was quite late at night. He told her that he would go in to see Mrs. Rudy the next morning, Sunday, August 25. He phoned her at noon on that day and told her that Mrs. Rudy was still suffering concussion and shock and that he had left orders that she was not to be moved under any circumstances.

Mrs. Pinney went to the hospital at 2 p.m. on Sunday to see her daughter and she had this conversation with her: "My doctor was here?" "Yes, when he was here I was sitting in a chair."

For most of Mrs. Pinney's visit Mrs. Rudy did not seem to know her mother was there. Her breathing was rapid, she was flushed, and she had a glazed look in her eyes. Her speech was mumbling and slow.

Mrs. Pinney made another try at conversation. She said to her daughter that her physician had ordered an injection to help relieve her pain and asked if her daughter had received this injection. Mrs. Rudy replied that she had but that it was not worth it. When her mother asked for an explanation she said, "They rolled me over on my stomach."

Mrs. Pinney went to the nurse, stating that she did not like how her daughter looked and also that her daughter did not seem to comprehend very much of what was said to her. The nurse said, "Oh, she spoke to me today, she is all right." The nurse then went into the room with Mrs. Pinney, went to Mrs. Rudy's bedside and spoke her name clearly. Mrs. Rudy opened her eyes, and the nurse said, "She is all right," and went out again.

To summarize the next portion of the memorandum, I will simply state that Mrs. Pinney next saw her daughter at 2 p.m. on Monday, August 26. I now continue quoting from my memorandum:

When she entered she found her daughter propped up in bed almost in a sitting position with her glasses stuck on her face. A woman in a white coat but with no cap was interviewing her. When Mrs. Pinney entered, the woman asked her if she could get a brush for her, saying that she had had a terrible time trying to comb Mrs. Rudy's hair.

The woman had a form and was pestering Mrs. Rudy with questions about her personal belongings. It was quite obvious

that Mrs. Rudy did not comprehend the questions and was incapable of answering. Her head was moving from side to side and her eyes were blinking open and shut.

Mrs. Pinney intervened to say that she would answer the questions but the woman kept directing them towards Mrs. Rudy. With Mrs. Pinney's help she finally got the form filled in and then she stated that it was necessary for Mrs. Rudy to sign in two places. It was obvious to Mrs. Pinney that her daughter did not fully understand what she was being asked to do but the woman put a pen in her hand and placed it on the paper at the appropriate spot.

After the woman left Mrs. Pinney asked her daughter if her family physician had been in to see her again. Mrs. Rudy said that she did not remember and then said two doctors came in and stood me on my feet.

This is the last coherent conversation Mrs. Pinney had with her daughter up until the time I interviewed her late Monday evening.

Another woman then came in who apparently was a secretary because she had no uniform. She started to ask Mrs. Rudy a number of questions, but Mrs. Pinney intervened and said that she would answer the questions. The woman asked about Mrs. Rudy's name, address, hospitalization number and related matters.

She then stated that Mrs. Rudy was being moved. She looked at Mrs. Rudy's hospitalization card, which had been obtained from her purse nearby, and said, "Oh, she has semi-private coverage has she? She is being moved to the ward, you know."

After the woman left, Mrs. Pinney thought for a minute and then went to the nurses' station. She said to the nurses on duty that she did not want her daughter to go to the public ward and asked why she should have to go there since she had semi-private coverage. One of the nurses said that everything had been arranged but that Mrs. Rudy could probably be moved to semi-private in a couple of days. Mrs. Pinney asked why she could not stay where she was until then. She said she did not like her daughter being moved that much. The nurse said she could not stay in casualty and terminated the conversation abruptly.

Another nurse then said that Mrs. Rudy had to go to X-ray before going to the ward. She also stated that Mrs. Rudy's ward would be No. 2 South. Mrs. Pinney

asked if she could tell her where that ward was located. The nurse said she had no idea where it was but that Mrs. Pinney could go to the Bathurst Street information desk and they would tell her.

She went there, found out the location of the ward and asked if she could see it. She was told that she would have to get a pass, which was provided to her and then she went to the ward.

When she arrived there she asked the nurse on duty if her daughter had arrived yet and was told by the nurse that she was not yet down from X-ray but was expected momentarily. Mrs. Pinney looked around the ward and decided that this was not a place where her daughter would get adequate care. There appeared to be about 50 beds in the ward.

It was at this point that Mrs. Pinney made what she realized was the very serious decision to take her daughter out of Western Hospital. She immediately took steps to have her admitted to a private hospital and went to the business office at Western to arrange for her release. I now quote again from my memorandum:

The business office had no record of Mrs. Rudy but the girl at the office phoned X-ray to have Mrs. Rudy returned to casualty.

Mrs. Pinney waited at the business office for about 15 minutes. The office girl then told her that her daughter was coming out of X-ray and added: "I am sorry that she has a bad fracture."

Mrs. Pinney asked, "You mean her ribs?"

The office girl said, "No, it is a pelvic fracture."

Mrs. Pinney noted that the time was now 4.40 p.m. on Monday, more than 60 hours after Mrs. Rudy had first entered the hospital.

I will not take the time to quote the rest of the memorandum, but it tells a story of indifference, lack of co-operation and downright obstruction by the hospital staff in relation to Mrs. Pinney's natural concern about her daughter and her desire to provide the best possible treatment for her. This stands in stark contrast to the prompt and energetic measures taken by the private hospital as soon as Mrs. Rudy was transferred there.

The memorandum also reveals that the specialists brought in by the private hospital reported to Mrs. Pinney that though the fractured ribs and pelvic fracture were regarded as serious, by far the most serious

of Mrs. Rudy's injuries was her head injury. This came as a real shock to Mrs. Pinney because nothing she had been told at Western Hospital, and nothing that had been done there, led her to believe that her daughter's head had been seriously injured at all; and, indeed, she had been assured to the contrary.

I submit it is a fair conclusion that Western Hospital never did diagnose the true nature of Mrs. Rudy's head injury. After having determined, in the examination conducted when Mrs. Rudy was first admitted to the hospital, that there was no skull fracture, the hospital authorities merely jumped to the conclusion that there was nothing seriously wrong. What is worse, the nursing staff treated her as if this was a correct diagnosis and nothing Mrs. Pinney did in calling serious symptoms to their attention could shake them.

Not long after I submitted my memorandum to the deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Brown, I was contacted by the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission who offered to arrange for me to meet the Western Hospital authorities. I was not able to take advantage of this offer immediately, because of my preoccupation with the election campaign and various matters arising immediately after the election; but in October, I met with the superintendent and medical director of the hospital and discussed Mrs. Rudy's case with them in considerable detail.

The interview started with a statement from the superintendent along the lines of statements he subsequently made to the press, purporting to explain that Mrs. Rudy had been adequately cared for and that, if there had been any failure at all, it had been purely a failure in public relations; that is, in communicating to the patient's mother.

I then asked questions in relation to the information Mrs. Pinney had given to me and which I have just presented in part to this House. It soon became obvious that the superintendent's explanation, though perhaps admirable from a public relations point of view, simply did not stand up. Indeed, the medical director finally stated simply that a "bull" had been made—and that was his exact word—and went on to explain that no matter how adequate procedures appear to be, the human factor inevitably results in mistakes being made from time to time.

I took no further action beyond reporting to Mrs. Pinney that I had talked to the hospital officials and that, as far as I could see, nothing was likely to be done by either the

provincial or hospital authorities. I understand that subsequently—I do not know exactly when—Mrs. Pinney provided full information about the case to Mr. Ron Haggart of the Toronto *Daily Star*.

As we all know, Mr. Haggart threw the bright light of publicity on the case in an article published in his newspaper on January 9, 1964. This quite naturally brought forth a statement from the hospital. I was amazed to discover it merely repeated the excuses made to me in private about three months earlier, which simply did not stand up under analysis.

The hon. Minister of Health, I regret to say, made the matter even worse. After the Haggart column appeared, there were several statements emanating from government sources indicating that a full government investigation was being undertaken. About two weeks later, on January 21, the hon. Minister of Health issued a statement whitewashing the hospital completely—and I use the word whitewashing advisedly.

It appeared that this statement was a report on an independent investigation conducted by the government and it was so interpreted by the press. A careful reading, however, shows that it was no such thing. Indeed there was no government investigation.

The hon. Minister stated "that a very complete and thorough investigation" had been carried out, not by the government but "by the hospital and staff". In other words, the hon. Minister accepted the hospital's account completely, uncritically, and without interviewing the complainants or anyone else outside the hospital, and without any real effort to get at all the facts.

The speciousness of the hospital's explanation, as repeated by the hon. Minister, can be readily demonstrated. For example, the hon. Minister said at one point, and I am quoting:

As she became more conscious, Mrs. Rudy complained of chest pains, and X-rays were taken of this area on the day following the accident. . . . The following day, Sunday [the second day following the accident], Mrs. Rudy was able to tell the staff that weight-bearing was difficult and, on X-rays being taken, a fractured pelvis was diagnosed.

A little later the hon. Minister said:

X-rays of extensive areas of the body are not lightly or indiscriminately ordered, particularly when there is so much concern for unnecessary exposure to potentially dangerous radiation.

Those are extracts from the hon. Minister's

statement. These same excuses the hospital gave to me in the first instance and it later gave them in its public statement. The facts are quite different.

Mrs. Rudy's level of consciousness did not increase during her stay in Toronto Western Hospital. On the contrary it declined seriously. However, the fact that during her intervals of consciousness she was suffering severe pain in her chest and back, and had weight-bearing difficulties, was communicated to the nursing staff repeatedly by her mother, Mrs. Pinney, on the Saturday afternoon—only a little more than 12 hours after her admission to the hospital. It was 60 hours before the hospital got around to exploring for the pelvic fracture.

It was only under constant pressure from Mrs. Pinney that the hospital staff X-rayed her chest on Saturday evening, and at that time they did not bother to X-ray the pelvic area. This was done, not on Sunday as the hon. Minister's statement implied, but on Monday afternoon. This was two days after the hospital was informed of the symptoms of distress in that area.

The hon. Minister's reference to "X-rays of extensive areas of the body" is a preposterous irrelevancy. Nobody ever suggested that such a procedure should have been undertaken. What was suggested was that X-rays should have been taken promptly of the two areas where serious symptoms were manifest, not of the whole body, but of two areas where the patient was suffering severe pain and in relation to one of which she had difficulty moving her legs.

The hon. Minister stated unctuously that there was "no evidence to suggest any lack of, or less than, good care." I would like to ask him if he considers it good care for the nursing staff to try to make a patient in Mrs. Rudy's condition get up to go to the bathroom, to try to pull her out of the bed by the arm when she was unable to get up, to call her a cry-baby and unco-operative and to fail even to put the bell within her reach.

Does he consider it good care for non-professional administrative staff to prop her up in bed, comb her hair and pester her with questions about her personal belongings, and forms to be filled out, especially when her mother was right there at hand to give them any information they needed? Does he consider it good care to put a patient in such condition in a large public ward?

Alderman George Ben, one of the Toronto city council's two representatives on the hospital's board of governors, apparently did not think it was good care. He was quoted in the

Toronto *Telegram* of January 10, 1964, as saying that "Mrs. Rudy got slipshod treatment at Toronto Western Hospital" and that "the facts of the case cannot be denied."

Even so, I would not normally have been inclined to make a public issue of this case, and in fact did not do so for many months. Two things changed my mind.

First, the brusque dismissal of serious and legitimate complaints by the hospital authorities and the hon. Minister of Health is more than should be tolerated.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: The ultimate in smug arrogance was achieved by Mr. Trevor Moore, who was quoted in the Toronto *Telegram* of January 9, 1964, as saying the following on behalf of the hospital board:

There is no valid complaint. It is unfortunate that making a public issue of it may detract from the magnificent work the Western and other hospitals do in emergencies.

An hon. member: We need a few more Dr. Shulmans to get into this situation.

Mr. Bryden: Second, it now seems clear that the Rudy case is by no means an isolated one. After that case hit the press and my name became associated with it, I received a large number of letters and telephone calls from people outlining similar experiences, often in considerable detail, in this and other hospitals. I have not had time to verify the information given to me in these letters and calls, so I will not refer to them beyond saying that I have received them.

I would, however, like to refer to a few of the cases that have made headlines in the press over the past several months: Here are some of these headlines:

Jury Charges Hospital Negligent in Death Caused by 200 Tablets, the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, October 4, 1963.

Two die in hospital, dirty hands blamed, the Toronto *Star*, October 30, 1963.

Some hospitals breed infection with poor hygiene, study finds, the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, October 31, 1963.

Clamp in dead patient's abdomen, Cass may act, the Toronto *Telegram*, February 1, 1964.

Transfer of dying worker delayed by hospital—jury, the Toronto *Star*, February 6, 1964.

The Toronto *Telegram* account of this last case, published under the heading, "Inquest

Hits Hospital", contained this reference to the widow's evidence before the coroner's jury:

Beaudry's widow, Mary, who said she was "concerned" about the treatment given her husband, testified there was so much "water pouring out of his nose" that a puddle had formed by the bed. She drew it to the nurse's attention. The nurse said she would mention it the next day or write the doctor a note, Mrs. Beaudry said.

Dr. Cass said after the inquest the "water" was probably spinal fluid.

Mr. Speaker, this sort of thing is just not good enough. I will say again that in my opinion the vast majority of patients in public hospitals receive good care. But I am concerned, and I think the hon. members of this Legislature should be concerned, that too many patients appear to receive less than good care. It is time something was done to correct the situation.

Alderman Ben attributed what he described as "slipshod care" in the Rudy case to the fact that the hospital staff, especially the professional staff, is badly overworked and I am inclined to agree with him. Doctors and nurses are only human and they are bound to make mistakes or give inadequate attention from time to time when they have to carry impossible work loads.

Alderman Ben blamed the city and Metro councils for allowing this situation to develop. I would add that a large share of the blame should be shouldered by the provincial government. The shortage of nurses and the shortage, indeed, of hospitals has reached the proportions of a public scandal. We will never be able to ensure that uniformly good treatment will be given to all patients in hospitals until this situation is remedied. And it will not be remedied until the provincial government gives real leadership.

This, however, is too big a problem to go into now. No doubt there will be an opportunity to discuss it more fully under the estimates of The Department of Health and I have no doubt that there will be hon. members other than myself who will want to discuss that broad problem. In the meantime, however, there are two aspects of the problem I would like to deal with here.

First, it would appear that patients, or the relatives, or unfortunately in some cases, the survivors of patients have nowhere to go with legitimate complaints. If a patient dies, there may be an inquest, but that is not necessarily so, and I am not arguing that it should necessarily be so. And if the patient is more fortunate and lives, where can he go? We have

already seen the kind of runaround and brush-off Mrs. Rudy and Mrs. Pinney got. I have come to the conclusion that this is what almost any patient can expect.

It has been said that a patient can sue. Well, there is no point in his suing unless he can prove specific damages, and that may not be what he is interested in.

Several ex-patients I have talked to, including Mrs. Rudy and her mother, were not interested in collecting anything from the hospital. All they wanted to do was to ensure that other patients in the future will not be treated the way they were. And in that endeavour they can get exactly nowhere.

Even if a patient was to sue, what chance has he got? The hospital has all the relevant records in its possession and is not likely to hand them over to him. And we all know of the proclivity of the medical profession to close ranks for mutual protection. So even a patient who would like to sue, if he has any sense at all, knows that he would be wise to save his time and his money.

The second problem I would like to refer to relates to the administration of public hospitals. Hospitals are incorporated in many different ways, although the big ones appear to operate under private legislation, but most of them seem to be governed by boards that are usually described either as boards of governors or boards of trustees. Those that I have studied also have this in common: Their boards are closed corporations dominated by big business and high finance.

I have not studied the hospitals operated by religious orders or organizations, but of the others in the Toronto area, Toronto General seems to have the greatest possibility for broad community representation on its board. The Act under which it operates provides for a board of 25 trustees, eight appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—that is by the Cabinet—five by the governors of the University of Toronto, five by the Toronto city council and seven by the subscribers—that is, people who at any time have given \$1,000 or more to the hospital, or who have given \$100 or more in the immediately preceding year.

I said that Toronto General has the greatest possibility for broad representation on its board, but in practice unfortunately this possibility does not seem to have been realized. The main reason seems to be that in this, as in other hospitals I have studied, the Cabinet exercises its powers of appointment to confirm business dominance rather than to ensure broad representation.

The latest list of Toronto General trustees

I have been able to obtain is for 1962. It shows that, apart from five aldermen appointed by Toronto city council, the president of the university and two members of the university staff, the trustees are all big business representatives, and I mean big—big in the sort of E. P. Taylor category. In fact, at that time he was one of the trustees.

The Sick Children's Hospital does not even have the potential for broad representation. It operates under a statute of 1950, which provided for a board of trustees consisting of the trustees in office on April 1, 1950, plus additional trustees up to a total of 30.

And how are additional trustees appointed and how are vacancies filled? By the board itself. Here we have again what I have referred to in another connection as a self-perpetuating oligarchy, a board accountable to nobody but itself, maintaining itself in perpetuity.

A statute of 1942 sets forth the composition of the board of governors of Toronto Western Hospital. It consists of certain life members appointed by the board itself, two ordinary members appointed by the Cabinet, two by the Toronto city council and certain others elected by subscribers. A subscriber, in the case of Toronto Western, is anyone who has contributed \$100 to the hospital; and he gets one vote for every \$100 he has contributed.

The list of governors for March, 1963 in Toronto Western shows that, apart from two aldermen appointed by city council, the board is a solid phalanx of big business representatives. It is interesting to note that five of the governors, that is of the members of the board of governors, have a direct connection with one or more of the Argus Corporation and its numerous subsidiaries. The banks are also exceedingly well represented on the Toronto Western board.

I do not object to business representation on hospital boards, if for no other reason than that a significant part of the initial financing of hospitals has often come from business interests. But nowadays most of the money, for both capital and operating purposes, comes from public sources.

In any case, for the benefit of the moss-encrusted Tories who are making interjections to my left, perhaps not loud enough to be picked up in *Hansard*, I would like to state a principle that perhaps would not penetrate to them but I think is worth stating.

Hospitals are public institutions, not private preserves. Their function is to serve the community. They cannot perform that function properly if they are not responsive to the community—all of it, not just a select

group within it. The dominance, and this is what I object to, of business interests on hospital boards is a relic of the past and is not in the public interest.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): What should they have on them?

Mr. Bryden: Well, there are some moss-backs who will never understand the workings of the democratic system; but normally, Mr. Speaker, democracy works on the principle that where you have a public institution in the community, it should be responsive to the community. And the way one makes it responsive to the community, where it is not appropriate to provide for the election of the people who are the governing body, is to ensure that a great variety of community interests are represented, not just one narrow interest that happens to finance the Tory party, as well as having in the past made some contributions to hospitals.

But I think it is time we started to think in terms of democracy in its real meaning, not in terms of elections every four years with the real levers of power exercised by a narrow oligarchy at the top of the economic structure. I am now complaining about this problem only in terms of one institution, and that institution is the public hospital, an institution that surely should be responsive to the whole community, should reflect the thinking and the viewpoint of the whole community. And I have just set forth the facts to show that, with the exception of a very small number of boards, the boards of these hospitals are dominated by the business oligarchy of Bay Street and related areas.

I have no objection to the gentlemen of Bay Street being represented on the hospital boards—I think they should be represented there along with other segments of the community—but what I do object to is the dominance of hospital boards by these people. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that it is this sort of bureaucratic oligarchy which has produced the sort of treatment that a person such as Mrs. Rudy got, and numerous others whose cases I have referred to here, and I think it is time these closed corporations were broken up and made responsive to the public will.

Mr. MacDonald: The government hon. members obviously do not care; that is their problem over there.

Mr. Bryden: Well, this is the great difficulty, of course. However, I have found, Mr. Speaker, that although these gentlemen always resist new ideas, sometimes a few of

them filter through, so I will keep hammering at this point.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Everybody's out of step but our Ken.

Mr. Bryden: No. The trouble is that everybody is out of step but our Matt over there. He has no answer at all, except abuse. No answer at all to what I have just given him.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: Well, as I was saying, Mr. Speaker, he has no answer except abuse because he cannot answer the documentation I gave him. He tried to brush it aside in public, but he is not going to get away with it; and it is unfortunate that a man with a closed mind like him should have this important portfolio he now occupies.

I would like to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that I am not opposed to a wide degree of independence for hospital boards. What I am advocating is much broader representation of all the varying interests in the community. This is quite compatible with independence. Indeed, it will make for greater independence than at present, because the boards will not be unduly responsive to any particular interest group. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to place two recommendations before this House for its consideration, and the consideration of the government.

First, an independent tribunal should be set up to which people with grievances about their treatment in hospitals can take their complaints. The tribunal should investigate such complaints. In general, I do not think its investigations should be conducted in public, and I do not think that its findings should necessarily be made public. But it should have power to recommend remedial action to the appropriate authorities.

Second, the composition of the hospital boards of governors or trustees should be completely reviewed and reformed, and these private statutes which are buried all through the ancient statutes of the province should be reviewed and brought up to date so that there will be broad community representation on hospital boards.

In closing, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The hon. member has obviously had too much this afternoon to absorb it.

Mr. Bryden: In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to retract the rather heated remark I made about the hon. Minister of Health a moment ago. You see, the trouble with the

hon. Minister of Health and the trouble with me—at least by ancestry—is that he is a Scottish Presbyterian and I am a Scottish Presbyterian by tradition, although brought up in Canada, and sometimes we get a little heated. And if I have said anything unkind to him, I would like to withdraw it.

I would hope also, that when he gets over his natural Scottish Presbyterian heat, he will sit down and consider objectively the two recommendations I put before him. I think he may, since he is a very intelligent man who wants to do a good job, I am sure, come to the conclusion that there is some sense to them. I can assure him that I am going to continue to pursue him on these and other matters relating to hospitals, because I think there are many matters relating to the administration of hospitals that could be improved. In the meantime, I think that perhaps he might give those two recommendations consideration. I think he will find that they have considerable sense in them.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves second reading of Bill No. 6, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT, 1964

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves second reading of Bill No. 37, The Operating Engineers Act, 1964.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. Minister of Labour that this bill was just put into the books today. I do not know whether any hon. members have something to say about the principle of the bill. I have not very much, because it is one of those bills which is tied up with regulations, but certainly when it is only put into the book today there may be some hon. members who would like to have a chance to look at it before it is dealt with in second reading.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, with respect to this, this is one of the important pieces of legislation being advanced, in that it has to do with the revision of The Operating Engineers Act.

On introducing the bill I spoke at some length giving its background. I have also discussed with the hon. member for Wentworth East, who has just spoken, Mr. Speaker, and have communicated with the hon. leader of his party (Mr. MacDonald), and I will repeat that it is my desire that this bill go to committee and I wanted to get second reading over to get it into a position to get to the committee stage.

I do not see that it could go to committee—I would like to see it—at the end of this week, but Friday is not a very good day, and therefore I cannot see it going to committee before next Monday or Tuesday. But at that time, in committee—I would think that on Monday or Tuesday of next week—ample time then will have been given to interested parties to see the bill as printed; it is now available for distribution today, and I have already delivered some five copies of the bill to the hon. member who has just spoken—a week would give ample opportunity for those interested to appear.

It is an important matter and, having that in mind, I am endeavouring to make arrangements for the three men who served on the committee, who brought in the report on which the legislation is based — Professor Alcott, Mr. Rose and Mr. Poulson—to be present at the committee. In view of the technical nature of the subject matter, they will be present and able to answer such questions as might be advanced by those interested in the legislation itself.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, Mr. Speaker, I agree with what the hon. Minister has said, and our group will support the second reading, mainly for the reason that it is a well established bill and the principle has been well defined in the past. But I think we should just make sure that it does not become a precedent, for bills of a more important nature, that we get them one day, and the same day have the second reading. I agree that we can go ahead with this on the second reading.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we have discussed this before and I have made arrangements to be notified when these bills are put in the order book, and this bill went into the order book last week. It did not go in today. Therefore it was available to the hon. member to examine last week, and now he states he is quite prepared to go on with the second reading! I have no desire to hurry any legislation through the House; on the other hand I feel I must say that I made arrangements to be informed when these bills went into the

books, and this bill has been there for some days and was in the book on Friday. It should have been examined by the hon. member over the weekend.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the government will permit, as has been done in the past, a discussion of principle when it comes back into committee of the whole House. I think perhaps this would overcome what—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The fact is, Mr. Speaker, in the matter of how this House is operated, we go through this clause by clause and if any hon. member has anything to say, a very free ranging discussion is permitted at that time. I have no objection to the bill being held out even at second reading, apart from the fact that the hon. Minister has said he is trying to set up a proper examination of the legislation at the committee stage. I am not concerned how long the bill is held up.

Mr. Singer: I am prepared to take the hon. Prime Minister's assurance.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to indicate that we have no objection to second reading if we have the normal leeway later. There may conceivably be a new principle but, quite frankly, what the new principle is will be clearer after we have an opportunity to have the benefit of the advice of the experts. I do hope that the hon. Minister will stick to his proposal of not having the committee meet until next week, even if it did become possible at the end of this week. I think that in as important a bill as this, that the interested parties should have at least a week to prepare their case, and then come and make their representations for such improvements as they can persuade.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport) moves second reading of Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE BAILIFFS ACT, 1960-61

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 39, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act, 1960-61.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWN OF COCHRANE

Mr. R. Brunelle (Cochrane North) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr1, An Act respecting the town of Cochrane.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, Bill No. Pr1 is the fourth bill dealing with fixed assessments that has come before this House since March, 1961, when the government came to the conclusion that the provisions of The Municipal Act allowing fixed assessments should be removed.

I do not know the reasons for the government's conclusion, Mr. Speaker, but I could make some suggestions. I think one reason why they might have come to this conclusion was revealed by the investigation into the affairs of the town of Eastview. One of the things referred to at some length in the report was the abuse of the fixed assessment provisions by the Eastview council. I think another thing that might have entered into the government's mind in connection with fixed assessments and the repeal of that section of The Municipal Act was the fact that there was a very strong recommendation from the Ontario association of mayors and reeves recommending that fixed assessments no longer be granted. And the Ontario mayors and reeves, I think, with very good sense behind their suggestion, recommended to the government in a resolution that these sections be removed from The Municipal Act.

They bemoaned unfair competition between various municipalities, that industries were being lured from one municipality to the other because of the degree of a fixed assessment, and the resulting of a better tax deal. This association, which represents the leaders of municipal government in this province, suggested there are better ways of making sure that areas which do not have sufficient industry can be dealt with.

Perhaps a third reason that the government came to the conclusion that those provisions of The Municipal Act should be removed, was a very strong recommendation from its own civil servants in the trade and industry branch of The Department of Economics and Development. There were lots of good reasons, Mr. Speaker, and there are probably many that I have not mentioned, that moved the government to take this action in 1961. The ink was hardly dry on the amending legislation when the government began to slip and slide away from what was its clearly announced intention. There was the Hearst bill introduced by the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle) and I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the

hon. member for Cochrane North makes a most appealing presentation. And I congratulate him. When he comes before the private bills committee, it takes a pretty tough member of that committee to resist his fascinating presentation.

I do not blame the hon. member for Cochrane North for bringing these things forward, because these presentations are urged upon him by his constituents and they feel, probably rightly, Mr. Speaker, that if they are given special preference then things will be better in Hearst or in Cochrane.

Well, the hon. member for Cochrane North was able to establish somewhat of a new principle, when the first bill came forward, to deviate from the government's intention. He suggested, and the majority of the committee agreed, and the government subsequently agreed, and the bill became law, that because negotiations had gone on prior to the government's legislation, because the council of Hearst and the industry concerned had met together frequently, because a signed contract was produced, because people had relied on the law continuing as it was, that perhaps an exception should be made in that case. It was a very complete presentation, Mr. Speaker.

It was backed up, as I say, with written documents, by affidavits, by the appearance of the councillors and so on, and the majority of the committee said, "All right. This once we will depart." But what the government has just said we were going to do was to allow a fixed assessment for the town of Hearst. Well, the door was open, Mr. Speaker, and as a result we are having these additional representations.

Then there was a case in Wallaceburg based on the precedent, for what it was worth, of what took place in Hearst. Again the majority of the private bills committee decided that in Wallaceburg, where the situation was somewhat similar, a fixed assessment should be allowed for the specified industry.

One very interesting facet of these discussions in the private bills committee was the reaction of the hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Gomme). The hon. member stood up in the private bills committee and opposed the granting of a fixed assessment to the town of Hearst. He opposed it for what I thought were most logical reasons. He said: "We have already told an industry in Smith's

Falls—Hershey Chocolates—that, even though prior negotiations went on, unfortunately the law has been changed and we cannot grant Hershey Chocolates a fixed assessment. And having told them that, and having convinced the Smith's Falls council that this was the case, and having convinced Hershey Chocolates that this was the case, surely if it applied in Smith's Falls, it must apply in Hearst?"

As I say, Mr. Speaker, the majority of the committee did not agree with this, and they granted a fixed assessment to this industry in the town of Hearst. And they granted a further fixed assessment to the industry in Wallaceburg. Naturally enough, Mr. Speaker, and to the surprise of no one, amongst the private bills on our agenda this year was a private bill brought forward by the town of Smith's Falls. And who were they asking a fixed assessment for? Naturally enough, Mr. Speaker, they were asking a fixed assessment for Hershey Chocolates.

Well, if it was good enough for Wallaceburg, why should it not be good enough for Smith's Falls? And again the majority of the committee agreed that this was reasonable and logical; and again, Mr. Speaker, the same sort of chain of events seemed to carry through. There had been previous negotiations, there were signed documents produced, there were officials who came forward and said these negotiations had been carried on before the law was changed, and the majority of the committee in their wisdom, and the majority of the House later in their wisdom, pushed the Smith's Falls bill on through our legislative process.

It being six of the clock, Mr. Speaker, and since my remarks are going to take some little time yet, I would move the adjournment of this debate.

Mr. Singer moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will complete the Throne debate and proceed with the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, February 18, 1964

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, in the west gallery, students from Port Perry Public School.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark) from the standing committee on private bills presented the committee's fifth report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

Bill No. Pr31, An Act respecting the city of Niagara Falls.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. Pr10, An Act to incorporate Brock University.

Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Your committee would recommend that the following bill, having been withdrawn, be not reported:

Bill No. Pr15, An Act respecting the township of Saltfleet.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on the following bills:

Bill No. Pr10, An Act to incorporate Brock University.

Bill No. Pr15, An Act respecting the township of Saltfleet.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE REFORMATORIES ACT

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Reformatories Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree); he has had notice of the question. Have any charges been laid in the case of the death of Laurie Karkas who was killed on January 30, 1964 in a construction job in connection with the subway? If not, what is the present status of the case?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, with respect to this matter, the duty of enforcing The Construction Safety Act in these present circumstances lies primarily with the municipality under the Act; and the decision to lay charges in this matter similarly rests with the city of Toronto.

However the question asked by the hon. member is in two parts. In answer to the first part, I have been informed and am instructed that charges are expected to be laid by the city of Toronto, but as yet that has not been done.

With respect to the second part, city of Toronto officials and officials of the department investigated the circumstances surrounding the accident, and I am informed that an inquest will be held and we are awaiting the date for the inquest to be announced.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond); it has been submitted to him.

What are the plans of The Department of Health to institute a simple smear test for cancer of the cervix?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, the control of cancer in the province of Ontario has been in the hands of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation since this body was established in 1943.

The simple smear test referred to by the hon. member, better known as the "pap's smear" is widely advocated and encouraged not only by the foundation, but also by the medical profession. There are 20 pathological

laboratories in Ontario now equipped to examine and interpret these smears, and the foundation annually trains an ever-growing number of cyto technicians in the special skills required to interpret these tests. That much is already being done is evidenced by the fact, I think, that over 200,000 such tests were done in the province of Ontario last year alone and this number is steadily growing. It is a test which is frequently done in the routine examination of females, even in doctors' offices, when they are admitted to hospitals, and on other occasions.

I think the information that has of late been published relative to this test has been somewhat misleading, in that Ontario and other provinces, with the exception of one, in Canada have been shown up in rather a poor light. Statistics, on further examination, prove that Ontario has a far better record than even British Columbia, which province drew attention to this test most recently.

Taking figures from the "vital statistics" we find that in 1962 the mortality rate for cancer of the cervix in Ontario was 7.5, while in British Columbia it was 9.9. These represent the rate per 100,000 population.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make some comments concerning the duties and functions of the standing committee on public accounts.

There has been a good deal of debate about this committee during the years and what its function should be. I am sure that it can serve a very proper role in the work of this Legislature if its function is clearly understood, and if it operates with a view to obtaining the results for which it is designed.

In the operation of the public accounts committee in the United Kingdom, one notices that the chairman is a member of the Opposition and its proceedings are held *in camera*. I believe also that only once in this century has a report of the committee been debated in the House of Commons at Westminster. From this one can see that a determined and a successful effort has been made to remove the operation of this committee from the area of party politics.

I mention these points in order that we may better understand what the function of this committee is.

It seems to me the function of the public accounts committee is, first, to see that the expenditure of government departments keeps within the appropriations which are made by this Legislature. The committee can satisfy itself, and thus the Legislature, that

the departments of government are in fact spending in the manner in which the Legislature intended.

I think also that the committee is interested in satisfying itself that the sums of money voted by this Legislature, and which the departments of government spend, are spent efficiently and economically.

Fundamentally, it might be said the responsibility of the committee is to ensure the economic and efficient functioning of the civil service. The committee is not concerned with policy, because questions of policy are made by the government and are debated here on the floor of the Legislature. It seems to me the function of the committee is to assure itself that the expenditures that have been made are in the areas that have been voted by the House, and that the expenditures have been made with commonsense and businesslike efficiency and economy.

I do not feel that in our Legislature it is necessary that the hearings be held *in camera*, or that the chairman be chosen other than in the normal fashion. Both these propositions can be considered in the future, after the committee has had some experience.

I hope that this committee will serve to scrutinize for the Legislature, and for the people of Ontario, the expenditure of public funds. A great deal will depend upon the approach that the members of the committee take to these questions. I hope that the members of the committee from all parties will approach their service on the committee bearing in mind the objectives which I have stated.

The committee might very well commence with an examination of the administrative functions of the Treasury, the Treasury board, and the provincial auditor, and proceed from there to examine the accounts of the last fiscal year of various departments. In view of the fact that The Department of Education is the largest spending department of the government, it might be wise, and appropriate, that the committee commence with that department.

I am asking the committee to be called at the earliest possible moment in order that it may be organized and studies on this basis commenced.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the observations of the hon. Prime Minister in respect to the committee meet, I think, with general approval. I think it can be said with a degree of certainty that the committee in the past has not served the full function that it was capable of serving,

or that it should have served, in the interests of the people of the province. Too much in the past the committee has been used as an instrument for hunting scandals and trying to reach a decision as to whether there was evidence of wrongdoing.

The point I want to leave with the hon. Prime Minister is this: I agree entirely with him in his portrayal of what this committee could do in the interest of the province and its people. But I would not want to leave the impression that—I think one function of that committee should still be, if the committee members so desired, that they should take the public accounts of the preceding year—as the custom has been—and if they are disturbed or have reason to feel that something is not well in those accounts, that they will have the right, as they have had in the past, to call witnesses and to examine minutely that particular account.

I do not want that right smothered by the broader interpretation my hon. friend has put on the workings of the accounts committee. If he can give that assurance to this side of the House at least that this particular probing aspect, if the Opposition feels there is a need to probe a particular segment of government contained in the public accounts, shall belong to committee members in the same way as it has in the past. It should not be a sole right, as it has been in the past, but rather included in a wider definition such as the hon. Prime Minister has suggested this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that I am not attempting to put any muzzles on the committee. On the other hand I am attempting, in diplomatic language, to say that I do not propose to set up any witch-hunts either. I think this is where the common sense of the chairman and members of the committee will show itself, and I hope it will in the functioning of this committee.

I think we are all aiming at the same thing. I think this Legislature is entitled to have a body to examine public accounts in order to satisfy themselves, and through them that we may be satisfied here that these things are being done properly. This will be the function of the committee.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Twenty-fourth order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I left off my remarks a week ago today, then on Thursday the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) referred to me in what I thought was very kindly fashion when he called attention to the physical condition—laryngitis—from which I suffered, which had arisen from a chest cold. I felt, I must say, something like Lawrence Tibbett must have felt at the Met when the programme had to stop for that evening because of the onset of laryngitis.

And I tell you, as you may well know, that although my voice may have failed in the interval, my convictions never did. Always an optimist, I did think during the ensuing days that if the chest cold developed into pneumonia it would be good business judgment to have it do so before the hospital insurance premiums go up.

Before pursuing the subject with which I was dealing a week ago today, I want to take up a matter with you, Your Honour, that affects me very deeply. I may be one of a minority but if I am I hold to my views with no less sense of tenacity, having in mind the responsibilities of the civil service in this province, I tell you frankly that I was somewhat startled, amazed and somewhat hurt from a constitutional point of view by the conduct of a civil servant on Friday last.

At the close of the session the hon. Prime Minister got up and he said: "I am tabling a letter which I have sent to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada."

Certainly thereafter I rose in my place, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) being then absent, and I invited the hon. Prime Minister, I thought quite respectfully and courteously, Mr. Speaker, to tell us what the contents of the letter were, since he did inform us that they pertained to the Canada pension plan. He declined to do so for reasons which are locked within his own breast and I can quite appreciate his reasons—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I said I would furnish him with a copy. The alternative I had was to read the letter here in the House. It is tabled so there was no attempt on my part to keep the letter from the hon. member or to hide its contents.

Mr. Sopha: I am not suggesting there was. The hon. Prime Minister, I hasten to add, kindly and promptly furnished us with a copy of the letter. That is not the point I am making. He declined the opportunity to say anything about it on the floor of the House and that is the point I put to the hon. members

and to you, sir. He tabled the letter and he left it at that.

Subsequently I saw him in the hallway outside. He was being followed by certain members of the press gallery, who no doubt were addressing some questions to him about the contents of the letter. In the meantime, while the hon. Prime Minister was taking the attitude with the press that this is the position he has taken and the Ontario government has taken in relation to the federal government, a senior public servant of this province somewhere else in the building—I hope surrounded by television cameras, all of the experts of the press and all of the fanfare of the modern press conference — is indulging himself in a most crass way, in the most base fashion, in the maelstrom of politics. Hearken to what he said. It is reported in one of the leading Metropolitan Toronto newspapers:

Mr. Coward, chairman of the pension committee of Ontario, told a press briefing that he thought the Canada pension plan was something the federal Liberals got stuck with on their election platform. Mr. Coward said it was in the Liberal platform in the last two elections when they were in the wilderness.

When they were in the wilderness, that is Mr. Coward's summation of where the Liberal Party was during the Diefenbaker years.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Let me say this to those hon. gentlemen over there. They got out of the wilderness a lot faster than Moses did, and also a lot faster than the gentleman the hon. Prime Minister recently locked in fraternal embrace.

Mr. Coward said he did not think the pension plan promise either helped or hindered the Liberals' return to power but because it appeared an easy promise to implement—it required no new taxes—the Liberals decided to go ahead with it.

But [he said] the work of implementation was handed by Mr. Pearson to persons less diplomatic than he is.

Now I ask you rhetorically, does this open up a new method of doing business between the two levels of government? Does the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, in a dignified and courteous way, write a letter to the Prime Minister of Canada and say, "I do not agree with your pension plan for reasons that I set out in this letter" while in the meantime one of his senior advisors is holding a press conference in which he indulges himself in the

basest of arguments with the political party which has the responsibility right now of ruling this country?

Is that the new method of co-operation between governments? The hon. Prime Minister has a happy advantage over me in that he has published his speech for this afternoon and has already released it to the press. Since it is in the early editions of the Metropolitan newspapers, may I—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: You are quite wrong, quite wrong.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I read it in editions of the Metropolitan newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: This means that you know what I am going to say, does it?

Mr. Sopha: In the first edition of the Toronto *Daily Star* appears what purports to be what the hon. Prime Minister is going to say. But if he is going to speak on the subject of pensions, this afternoon, then I invite him to tell us the answers to such questions as this: Did he know that the public servant was going to hold that press conference? Did he approve of what the public servant said? Did he agree with it? Or, subsequently, did he go to the civil servant and say: "Look, Mr. Coward, from now on when there are matters of policy between the government of Ontario and the federal government, you leave it to the politicians"?

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): "I will do the talking."

Mr. Sopha: "I will do the talking," says the hon. leader of the Opposition. And if in fact he did the latter, then he would put back on the rails, put back in the proper framework, the way that two senior governments do their business. I think the responsibility of the hon. Prime Minister of the province is to do nothing less than that.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Sopha: On the subject of pensions—and I would like leave, sir, to make a few comments—we, in the last election, for what it was worth to our cause of victory, took the side of the federal Liberal Party and we are not ashamed of that. We said to the people of this province that we felt that the plan advocated by the federal government alleviated social dislocation, or a social matter that of necessity marked the next major social advance in this country. I do not think we have departed from this position. Nothing

the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario has ever said that I have ever read, or heard him say, has convinced me that the funded basis of the pension upon which he seems to rely is in any way superior to the methods that the federal government proposes to finance the Canada pension plan.

Secondly, I have not read anywhere, sir—and I read the correspondence that passed between the two governments—I have not seen anywhere where the federal government has said to the government of Ontario that we intend to interfere in any way, or destroy or harm the existing plans that are now operating within the province. Yet the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, in his reply, seems to be obsessed with this idea that the federal government, which is made up of a political party that itself must continually invite the support of the people, is going to be so unpolitical and so unholy as to destroy the savings, the funds and the pension plans of the people who are already participating in existing pension plans. To do so would be the height of folly, but I say this to you, Mr. Speaker, and I take the responsibility for saying it, and I want the hon. Prime Minister to hear carefully what I say, that I think there is abundant evidence in the matter of pensions and in the background of the letters the hon. Prime Minister writes to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada, that the hon. Prime Minister of this province is, in more ways than one, a prisoner of the insurance company.

Some hon. members: Shame.

Mr. Sopha: I happen to know, and my lips would never be forced to say who told me, but I happen to know that the federal officials were very upset and very—miffed is the word—they were very miffed that the hon. Prime Minister of this province came to a conference on pensions and he brought with him as one of his chief advisers, part of the official delegation of the province of Ontario, an actuary from one of the leading life insurance companies.

So it becomes apparent in whatever he says or does about pensions, whatever he wants to omit as being the product of his reflection on it, that he has at hand at all times the expert advice and guidance of those who have vested interests in the pension field in this province. I am one of those who believes that in the recent election campaign, the hon. Prime Minister of the province and the party that he represents—the party that was swept to power and apparently spent so much money, so obviously spent so much money

that not a little of it, sir, not a little of it came from the coffers of the insurance companies—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Things have changed, but not much.

Mr. Sopha: —not a little of it—

An hon. member: Speak the facts for a change.

Mr. Sopha: We did not get the money from the insurance companies and I might as well turn to the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) so that I will not have to dispose of him later. I have here a clipping from a newspaper of very recent origin in which Murray Cotterell, public relations director for the United Steelworkers of America, said: "Donald C. MacDonald has not come up with a single new idea in the last five years."

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, 150 people were my witnesses at the meeting. I do not know how it was reported by the paper in question, but the reference was not to me. I leave it right there.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): It should have been.

Mr. Sopha: Sir, maybe there is an opportunity for a little business here, because I am a lawyer and those remarks might be defamatory. Finally, so that I leave this subject in the right light, the matter of pensions, sir, if they are to succeed in this country and because of our constitutional system, because of the problems that are involved in the interpretation of the judicial decisions of The British North America Act, can only be effective if there is co-operation between the two levels of government. We will not have them if there is not.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): What about Quebec?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): What about Quebec Liberals?

Mr. Sopha: They will take the responsibility for what they do, I must be responsible for you people.

An hon. member: A heavy burden.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, it is a heavy burden too, Mr. Speaker, it is a heavy burden. But if we

are to have pensions for all people in Canada, or at least all people who want to go into the plan, it is incumbent upon the hon. Prime Minister of this province to exercise the greatest restraint and to evince in his own person and by word and deed, the attitude of co-operation with the federal government in order to bring them about and that, sir, is where I leave it.

Sir, I was pursuing this matter of the redistribution of legislative powers between the two levels of government and I was saying that the time has come in 1964 when we have to rewrite Confederation. Against this background, sir, as some hon. members may remember, I said that the constitution today, The British North America Act, is out of joint with the times. Whereas it might have been a suitable document in 1867, it is no longer suitable nor does it meet our needs as we approach 1967, our centennial year.

I advocated, sir, and I did not do it facetiously or wishfully or imaginatively, that the time has come when the premiers of all ten provinces and the federal government should sit down around the common table, and I believe they are going to do that later this year, to discuss a method whereby we can redistribute the legislative powers within The British North America Act so that the citizens of this country can, in short, be better governed.

In that regard, I was going to suggest there are three areas that the provinces might well give up to the federal government. The first of these is regulation of insurance companies. The federal government, sir, already has in section 91, the right to regulate money and banking, so that it seems to me without want of further argument that the insurance industry, which has grown to such gigantic proportions in this the seventh decade of the twentieth century that it is so akin to banking, the creation of credit, that it seems both reasonable and in line with commonsense that the federal government ought to have the power to regulate the insurance industry.

I do not want anyone to get panicky, because I am not suggesting that the federal government be permitted, or advocate that the federal government do anything drastic about the large amount of savings that Canadians presently have invested in their insurance policies. However, very moderately I think, and very carefully, I do suggest this: The amount of savings, that vast amount of savings which the insurance companies accumulate, have a very wide and powerful effect upon the economy; and the economy is influenced by their investment policies.

I am not suggesting that insurance companies should put all of their money into risky ventures. Far from it. But I do well recall the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) standing in this House some years ago and saying that Canadians preferred to invest in debt securities rather than equity securities. Canadians, as a nation of investors, were not interested in ownership. They were interested in the bonds and the debentures which various companies issue. He was absolutely correct when he said this.

The same is true of the insurance industry, sir. The amount of funds I could demonstrate by graphs and statistics, if I took the time to do it, that they invest in equity securities, securities that have some element of risk, but securities which stimulate the development of the country, is very small indeed. We cannot correct that situation. I say we cannot correct it as long as insurance and trust companies, and indeed the mutual funds—the open-end companies as they call them—are under 11 different jurisdictions. Just as the federal government has control over money and banking, I believe it should have control over insurance companies and trust companies and the mutual funds; in other words, all those large institutions which have the ability and the facility to create large amounts of credit.

The second field I think the provinces could well get out of, sir, is the field of labour relations; that is to say, the organization and regulation of relations between labour and management. I am not advocating that the provincial Department of Labour, sir, be abolished, although I must say that if the hon. Minister (Mr. Rowntree) continues to eat dill pickles and pastrami sandwiches at committee meetings of this House, he may have to go.

To illustrate what I say, sir, a good many industries are carried on on a nation-wide basis nowadays. They have various branch plants and organizations in various provinces. It seems, therefore, to me, reasonable that if the federal government had the obligation to regulate the relations between labour and management, it would effect a greater facility of understanding between the two.

Is it not a strange thing to you, sir—it is indeed to me—that if a man works for International Nickel Company in Sudbury, then the relations between his union and the company are regulated by the Minister of Labour here and his assistants and associates. But if he journeys a hundred miles away and works in one of the mines at Elliott Lake, then his relations between his union, the same union, and the company, are

regulated by the federal government in that case—the reason being, of course, that the uranium industry is under the jurisdiction of the federal government, and it is the jurisdiction over the industry that tells the tale and determines which level of government regulates the relations.

The purpose of state intervention, sir, in labour relations, is to relieve tension, to iron out dislocations between the working man and his employer. There is a need for uniformity here, and uniformity can only be provided if one jurisdiction has the responsibility of regulating the relations for the whole of the country, and not 11 of them as we have now.

With the multiplicity of jurisdictions, my next argument goes, there is a danger of harsh and restrictive laws in regard to labour. As a Liberal I must, and I blush when I do it, take some responsibility, I suppose, in an ancillary and party sense, for what went on in Newfoundland a number of years ago. I will not detail that, but all hon. members know about certain harsh restrictive laws. I cannot accept with equanimity what the British Columbia government does in respect to contributions to a political party, but that is because I do not want to be a hypocrite. The British Columbia government passed a statute and said it is illegal for trade unions to make contributions to political parties.

I say, sir, with 11 jurisdictions in the labour field, the danger of that harsh, oppressive and restrictive type of legislation increases.

Finally, Canada as you know, sir, is a member of the International Labour Organization. So far as I can see, any decisions made by that organization to which Canada wants to subscribe can only be implemented by the federal government in respect of the industries over which the federal government has legislative jurisdiction. Presumably the ten provinces could also do it, but it would have to be by adoption—which to me is another argument for labour relations being in the hands of the federal government.

Another field I think the federal government might well have responsibility for, sir, is the field of marketing. I know the officials of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture are in the wings here and round and about and I want to be very careful what I say. I am not advocating the abolition of all marketing boards, but I think that there is a multiplicity of marketing boards in this country and there is something of a chaos. To me it seems to be a matter of foolishness—that is not too strong a word—a matter of foolish-

ness that if an inspector comes along and picks up an apple, and the apple has a worm in it, he can say, "Now, is that apple going to be consumed within the province?" If so, the provincial inspector has jurisdiction over the apple and the worm. But if the apple is going to be consumed outside the province then he tosses it to his federal counterpart and says, "It's your apple and your worm".

There is a marked duplication of inspection and grading in the agricultural industry; that is one thing. Another thing is, sir, that we are in a country which lives on the sale of its surpluses. Notwithstanding what Robert Thompson might say or think, we Canadians cannot possibly eat all the things we produce in this country; we have to sell our produce abroad.

It does seem to me that instead of my friend, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), rushing around Europe—although he does not rush around as much as his predecessor (Mr. Macaulay) did, he is fairly static—but instead of him or his predecessor rushing around Europe trying to sell tomato juice, or something, that it is a matter that more properly ought to be left to the federal government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Not at all. Not at all. And I am assured in that conviction all the more when I see how recently in the events of human history that federal government has been able to empty the bins in the west—which way is best?—been able to empty the bins in the west and fill the pockets of the western wheat farmers.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: "Dief" showed them how to do it.

Mr. Sopha: I tell the hon. Minister of Health I am not suggesting otherwise. I do not think that everything Diefenbaker did was bad, just most of it.

I mentioned three areas that I think the provinces might well get out of. I want to say this, I want to make it very clear, that I believe if we rewrite Confederation in these next ten years that we ought to do it from the point of view that the federal government will be responsible for those matters of broad policy that affect us as a nation, matters that affect us as Canadians. The provincial governments ought to be responsible for those matters that affect us intimately as citizens, that is to say, our training, our education, the way we work, how we work, how we live, how we are housed, our health, and so on.

That is the sphere of the provincial government in my view. And the provincial government ought to get out of those matters that interfere with the development of Canada as a nation.

I want to say as I stand here on this 18th day of February in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1964, I want to say to you that I feel, and I speak from the conviction, that I have not been, I am not and I never will be a citizen of Ontario, I am a citizen of Canada. I am resident and domiciled in Ontario. I do not believe that one province of this country can be great at the expense of the poverty or the misfortunes of other provinces. We must go forward together and weld this nation. Nor do I believe for one minute the remarks of the hon. member for Scarborough East (Mr. L. M. Hodgson), or the theme of his speech, that the nation's spirit in this country is in any way on the wane. I do not believe that. It is on the increase. We have arrived at a crisis and a new beginning point of our country as we approach a significant date, our 100th birthday. The time has come for us to take stock and see what we have done and what we have in this country and how we can prepare this country to meet the coming century. That is the way I look at it, sir, and that is the background from which I speak.

Sir, a week or so ago, a very significant meeting of the legal profession took place—not all meetings of the legal profession are significant, I assure you, I have been to some of them—but it had a significant one. At that meeting a professor of law at the University of Toronto raised some questions about bureaucracy—a favourite word with the hon. Prime Minister—in the control of civil servants, the powers limiting them, and seeing that they did not get out of line and do anything foolish or oppressive against the citizenry. Professor McWhinney said this:

Ontario lags behind even Russia in protecting private citizens in their dealings with the government. A panelist at the midwinter meeting of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Bar Association laid the blame on successive Attorneys General. These men, he said, have retained law machinery and institutions developed for the horse-and-buggy age. But Ontario is a complex, industrial civilization with a rapidly proliferating baffling bureaucratic apparatus and the citizen gets lost. He called for an Ontario statute that would clearly set out that public officials from Cabinet Ministers to civil servants to police could be held personally liable in money

damages for an abuse of power. Such a move, he said, could do much to control the mounting wave of administrative arrogance and arbitrariness.

Pretty serious charges, made by that noted professor of law. It strikes home with a rather personal note to me, and the hon. leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker. On April 4, 1960, a select committee was appointed by the then Prime Minister of the province to inquire into the organization of government in Ontario. That committee had hearings during the year 1960. Before the next session of the Legislature, I believe, it put in an interim report. That was the last heard from the committee, that interim report. It was never heard from again, though the committee was reappointed on March 23, 1961.

Of course, I would remind you, Mr. Speaker, who was chairman of that committee during the year 1961—the present hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was chairman. And during the year 1961, he was on the hustings, of course, trying to secure a certain political office. He was never available during those trying times in his life to convene meetings of that committee. The committee was reappointed on April 18, 1962, and it never met again. It disappeared. Some day, Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition and I shall go looking for the secretariat to see where it has disappeared. But, sir, I say this to you, that that committee, if it had pursued its investigation to the ultimate conclusion, could have done much to alleviate the sort of problem that Professor McWhinney refers to.

One of the major problems from a point of view of justice—and that is the only one I am going to deal with, the problem we took up at the meetings of that committee—is the problem of appeal from the decisions of administrative tribunals. A couple of years ago, the present hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) recognized the problem with the securities commission and he introduced legislation in the House to separate the functions of executive and administrative action from those of judicial action. Supposedly that is the way the securities commission is organized. But if that is good for the securities commission, I ask you, sir, if it is not equally good for the workmen's compensation board?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): No.

Mr. Sopha: Is it not equally good for the liquor licensing board?

An hon. member: It is, at that.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, indeed it is and yet these boards—the workmen's compensation board, the liquor licensing board—they exercise their administrative functions, their executive functions, and they sit in appeal, they review if the person comes before them, the very act which they themselves initiated. In short, the hon. leader of the Opposition and I heard a very able man from England on this score—a man from Cambridge, I believe he was. What is needed in this province is some sort of an administrative appeal tribunal such as they have in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom they have a tribunal that sits over all tribunals, because we know, Mr. Speaker, that we do not want many of these things that are handled by administrative boards to get into the courts. We do not feel that the courts are any more qualified to sit and judge than the civil servants or the members of the commission themselves—and in many ways they are less qualified.

However, the principle is there, that a person should not be a judge in his own cause. He should not do the act and then judge the righteousness of what he has done. What we need is the early development of some sort of supreme administrative tribunal so that the citizen may go to that tribunal and say: Here is what the workmen's compensation board has done to me; here my licence has been suspended by the liquor licensing board and I appeal to you for redress against the wrong that has been done me.

Sir, when I make my first million, I am going to buy a newspaper, and I am going to buy the newspaper for the purpose of quoting myself accurately.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: That will be quite an achievement.

Mr. Sopha: Yes. The publisher of the newspaper will sit there at his peril, and the moment he misquotes me he will be gone and will be reading The Unemployment Insurance Act. In anything I said a week ago this day, I never mentioned the subject of "Buy Quebec".

Incidentally, I return to this, not for the purpose of correcting this—I bear what the press says about me; that is what a politician must do—but I wanted to make it clear that when I talked about our relations with Quebec, I was not talking about "Buy Quebec" at all. I never mentioned it. I was talking about Quebec doing the very thing that we were invited, the following day in this Legislature, to do; because they used an economic device to attract an industry, the Speech from the Throne, on page 4,

condemns the province of Quebec. Yet, the following day, we were asked to do something for Hershey Chocolates to give them a fixed assessment to locate in this province, an economic device of an order with which we did not agree, which the hon. Prime Minister, in the most formal document it is possible to have in this Legislature which he puts into the lips of the Lieutenant-Governor, condemns the government of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: If the hon. member is so anxious to be properly quoted, just show me in that document he is reading where the word "Quebec" is.

Mr. Sopha: Oh no, no! But it means Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: These matters go on right across Canada. Perhaps the hon. member does not know this, but I can inform him they go on right across Canada.

Mr. Sopha: It means Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, he is very anxious to be accurately quoted. I would ask him to quote as accurately as he would like to be quoted.

Mr. Sopha: Among other provinces it means Quebec, but it means Quebec more than it means other provinces.

In the other thing about the article to which I referred, with which I disagree and I hasten to correct the impression given, are the words that it used when it says: "... needles Robarts."

I did no such thing. I did no such thing, and my intentions were anything but that of needling the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Letherby: Did the hon. member needle the hon. Prime Minister?

Mr. Sopha: Not at all. Not at all. I do not want to needle. I want to encourage him and I want to hold out to him the hand of friendship.

A constituent comes to me—a municipal councillor—and he says, "Sopha, I have always voted for you. I have always voted for you." But he, being a French-Canadian, said, "I have read this speech, and here it is." A speech made by "l'Honorable Jean Robarts, Premier Ministre d'Ontario," and I quote: "Château Frontenac, Quebec, 4 juin, 1963."

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Well, at least I tried. And on the front is quoted a portion of that speech, under the heading: "Le Main dans le Main." (Hand in hand).

In that portion, they quote that the hon. Prime Minister of this province went down into the province of Quebec and said to his listeners there, in all of—how many?—seven pages—his message was this. He said:

Let French-Canadian and English-Canadian, let us go forward together and let us settle our differences and our grievances and the things that bother us by sitting around a common council table.

So why would I come here, when we have the prospect of a great successive leader to the present one of the Tory Party, and seek to needle him? Not at all.

French Canada has not seen the leader of the Tory Party since Borden, happily, in whom it trusted. It has not trusted one since Sir Robert Borden, before World War II. And now, if the hon. leader of this government wants to replace the present leader of the Tory Party by addressing words like that to Quebec, then I repeat what I said before: I do not needle him; I hold out to him my hand of friendship and encouragement.

Our amendment; what does our amendment seek to say—before anybody else answers that I will answer it myself.

Mr. Letherby: The hon. member is talking to himself?

Mr. Sopha: Yes. Our amendment seeks to say the same thing that Don O'Hearn—Don O'Hearn has been around here in the press gallery a long time—he has seen a lot of people come and go here—perhaps he has adopted a prescient outlook over the proceedings—but in an article of January 30, 1964, Mr. O'Hearn says—his column is entitled:

A QUICK LOOK AT QUEEN'S PARK

What's wrong here?

These days you find yourself asking this, and then wondering why.

There is a government which seems quite able. It is a new government, and a young one. It is doing a lot of things. It had a recital of projects in the Throne Speech which was impressive.

And yet you aren't easy about it. You can't be impressed. And subconsciously you feel there is something missing.

What is it?

It could be that perhaps the government is too placid.

That while it is giving "good" government, it is not the good government that the times require.

That perhaps its pace is too easy, that it is stressing stability when the great demand of the times is for vigour.

What is missing could be a sense of urgency.

says Mr. O'Hearn.

Mr. Letherby: Well, is he any authority?

Mr. Sopha: Yes, he is. He is. Because he predated even an antediluvian person like the hon. member.

Our amendment, sir, seeks to sum up that sense of urgency—urgency, sir, not panic. But we believe, we in the Liberal Party, as well as our hon. friends to the left here—with whom we associate ourselves in their amendment as they do in ours—that these are times of urgency that require imaginative action, require boldness, require boldness in times, sir. When it comes to my mind, when I say that these are times that require boldness, I conjure up problems that confront us and I see that not only are our natural resources being swept away from us and shipped out of the country to create jobs elsewhere but I know, sir, too, that the best brains we produce are migrating to other lands.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Health puts his head in the sand, which is the most common posture for him, and will not admit that we have a nursing shortage in this province because nurses go to nurse the sick in the United States, and Bermuda, and the Bahamas, and everywhere else, and penalize our sick people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Not at all, not at all. We call attention in our amendment to the problems of automation, to the need for the educational development of the youth of our province, to the need for a code of laws designed to recognize and advance the rights and interests of the working man, a programme of protection for the consumer, and so on. Automation is the note I am going to end on, automation.

I listened to the young hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) make his maiden speech on the Throne Speech on automation, a significant contribution to the debates of this House.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Sopha: I wish that I could be as well researched when I speak as the hon. member is, and the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) is when he speaks.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Well, the hon. member is a full-time politician, and I am a practising lawyer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I listened to the young hon. member.

It would be risky for the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) to get in my hands if he faced an indictable offence.

Sometimes, Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Minister of Mines is so funny that he ought to join the Beatles, if we can take up a subscription to get him the piece of equipment he needs.

An hon. member: He needs a wig, anyway.

Mr. Sopha: Seriously, sir, I listened to the hon. member for Scarborough West make that speech on automation and I watched the Treasury bench over there, and for all the interest they paid to that significant speech from one end to the other, with possibly one exception, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), he might as well have been talking about the sex life of the tsetse fly. He might as well, he might as well. And yet one of the most pressing problems of this decade is what we are going to do about automation.

So, sir, with our friends to the left and ourselves we, merely in our amendment, say this: These are trying times; these are times that are full of problems, and the problems are not going to get less; they are going to increase. It requires from this government bold and imaginative action to meet the problems which face our people, and for that reason—

Mr. Letherby: Try it with a vote.

Mr. Sopha: Our amendment, and the sub-amendment of our hon. friends ought to demand support from every corner of the House.

Mr. Letherby: It will not.

Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, at long last I have my opportunity to join in this debate, delayed by many events, may I say, over which I have no control.

I would like very much to offer my congratulations to you not so much upon your appointment, because I moved your appointment and of course I have complete confidence in you, but upon the method in which you have been conducting the affairs of the House in these few weeks of what will be, I hope, a long and pleasant four years.

I would say this: Since we last met here we have refurbished the Chamber and I think we should all pay tribute to The Department of Public Works for what they did. Personally I think the change is for the good. I think it is a really beautiful Chamber, and I like to see it in its present condition. It is a place befitting the dignity of the arguments and debates which take place here.

I would say, sir, with particular regard to the new hon. members, they may wonder about the repartee—if it may be dignified with that description—which takes place here. I notice their reluctance to interfere. You know I too, once practised law—I do not speak about it as frequently as others in this House—but I recall—and perhaps the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) has had the same experience—when one is on a long trial that lasts for two or three days, it is sometimes interesting to watch the head of steam build up in the men who are engaged in the contest; because every law suit is a contest, some place or other it always has to blow. And anyone who tries to keep the lid on for ever is encouraging an explosion; but perhaps, that energy could be dissipated somewhat more simply.

I notice you, sir, keep a good hand on the control button; you let the steam go and then you know when to turn it off and bring the repartee to a halt. But it is very necessary and, in its way, it adds at least to the colour and enjoyment of the debates here. I am impressed with the way in which you do and have achieved a high degree of impartiality, particularly after recently winning a very spirited campaign in your own riding. In those days, of course, you were anything but impartial.

So if you can continue to refurbish the procedure in this Chamber in the same fashion as we have refurbished the physical aspects of it, I will be more than satisfied, and I am very pleased with what has been happening here to date.

I would like to also congratulate the new hon. members in the House and join with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in this, and others who have congratulated the new hon. members on all sides, on the speeches that they have made here. I hope

that they are beginning to get the feel of this forum.

Personally, I consider one to be very fortunate to have an opportunity to occupy a seat in this Chamber and to take part in these debates, and to take part in the public life of our province. It is highly rewarding; never rewarding financially—if you are looking for financial reward this is the wrong place to come—but in many other aspects it is a very rewarding life indeed. A bit trying occasionally, perhaps, but I wish for all the new hon. members the full fruits and enjoyment that come from service to the people of their constituencies, and particularly in the broader sense to all the people of the province. Believe me this is really the only place in which you can render that service, and in which you can build up the enjoyment which I mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I was quite interested in the comments from the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) considering the new hon. members on the government side. I can only say this: "What did he say?" May I give to these hon. members some words of advice, advice from another one of the new boys in the House, "Keep your idealism. Don't let the establishment crush you. Do not lose the enthusiasm which you have displayed."

So I can only say to the hon. members through you, sir: We are a growing and expanding party, the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario, and I would say that no one, in our view, has a corner on brains, ideas or indeed, on virtue.

Sometimes it is made to appear by certain people in this House that they and they alone, and the people associated with them, are the only people who have any ideas or who have any virtue. No man has a corner on these things and we will use these few brains that we have here; our party will use them. We will use the ideals, we will use them as we have in the past, because therein lies the vitality of the Progressive-Conservative Party and therein lies the secret of 20 years in power. So if I do not—

Some hon. members: Twenty years! Twenty years!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, of course, over a period of time we have had to bring in new men. I am the fourth Prime Minister in this period, and my period at the helm is something over two years old. But the real secret and the real vitality of the Progressive-Conservative Party rests with these young men who are in this House and who are

sitting here with new ideas. Each idea that has been expressed in this House has already been examined by this government and will be translated into action; will be translated into legislation. Despite the seeming lack of a sense of urgency, we are working.

Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps in view of some of the remarks which were thrown across this floor last spring and the events since, that I, as the final speaker in this debate, might make the last comments which I hope will be made about the events of September 25. I think everyone has had just about everything to say about them if they so desired. However, as I say, I am the last speaker and perhaps you will bear with me if I speak about those events, because as I look around here today, I must say to myself, we did not do too badly. We have all this side of the House and half the other side so perhaps it will be considered pardonable pride if I say that I do not think we did too badly.

I am delighted to see my hon. friend from Grey South (Mr. Oliver) back across the way. If I am not mistaken this is the third time he has been called upon to bring the Liberal ship into drydock for some much needed repairs. Quite frankly, as far as I am concerned, I have never been able to understand why they did not leave him there in the first place. Perhaps this would not have been such a successful move so far as we are concerned. However, I suppose in fact I can say it is none of my business.

I do not know really what goes on in the inner councils of the Liberal Party, Mr. Speaker. They do not consult me, even though they ask me questions such as I was asked yesterday, but I must say that I had a very distinct impression, during that campaign in August and September, that the hon. leader of the Opposition, and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and very possibly my friend the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) had very, very little to do with that campaign.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): How did the hon. Prime Minister ever get that idea?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I doubt very much if they had anything to do with it, with the rather disastrous plans which brought such inevitably disastrous consequences on September 25. I remember being in the riding of the hon. member for Bruce and the only name I ever saw in that riding was Whicher. I did not see another name on any piece of

campaign literature, on any sign. It was just Whicher all the way.

Well, it was successful, very successful, and I congratulate my hon. friend. The House would not be the same without him. One always tries for all the seats. One knows, of course, one cannot achieve them and it is a pleasure to welcome some hon. members back.

Then I heard my hon. friend from Downsview (Mr. Singer). He was on television a week or so ago and his comment and his contribution to the results of September 25 what that the Liberal Party failed because it did not succeed in getting its programme across to the people.

Frankly, it was my opinion that they got their programme across much too well. That was the problem. I think the people understood their programme very well indeed.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Does the hon. Prime Minister feel qualified to advise other political parties?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do indeed. The plain fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, to analyze the situation: I would say that in that campaign the good hard commonsense and the intelligence of the people of Ontario was very highly underestimated by my hon. friends opposite.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. Prime Minister means the 51 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I will get to that. I will get to the statistics, these wonderful statistics that we can use.

Mr. Sopha: How well did the Conservatives do in northern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: As a matter of fact, as I said during the campaign, and I think the election results proved it, the Liberal Party proved itself to be out of touch with life, out of tune with reality, and completely out of step with progress, and there was the result.

An hon. member: How about—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, of course, as I say, one cannot win them all, and it would be very improper for any party to do so.

Mr. Sopha: The *Toronto Star* wanted the Conservatives to win them all.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think, in looking back over the campaign, it was a very dolorous tale the Liberals told: Nothing had happened in 20 years. It was obvious that they were unable to convince the people of Ontario that literally nothing had happened in this prov-

ince for 20 years, since the Liberals had last held the reins of office.

I would say this: the people of Ontario were well aware of what had been done in this province, Mr. Speaker, over these past years. They were aware that what had been done reached into every community and touched the life of every family, had touched the life of every person and every child in this province, and they were also well aware that Ontario was one of the best places in the world in which to live, and they were also very well aware who had provided the government during the years these things were created.

Mr. Sopha: When is the hon. Prime Minister going to Ottawa?

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): The hon. member had his chance. He was speaking for over three hours. Let him give us a little rest.

Mr. Sopha: I just asked when he was going to Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, it was brought up again today, some muttering about statistics, and I have been rather amused by the efforts of these people to take the statistics of this election and try somewhere to get a little joy out of them. It is wonderful what one can do with statistics if one just sets one's mind to it. The hon. member for Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, said I am still here and conscious of the fact that 31 of us represent 52 per cent of the people of Ontario. The hon. member for Brant had some comments and, of course, the hon. member for Woodbine.

Well, I took the trouble to examine some of these figures myself and I find out that, in this last election, the popular vote increased something over three per cent. That is, in 1959 some 58.89 of those eligible to cast a vote, voted; and in 1963 that percentage was 62.11. This indicates at least some additional interest on the part of the electors of the province.

Let us take a look at who voted against the Liberal Party. This is to simply carry out the analysis the hon. member for Sudbury used. I find that in this past election 84.2 per cent of the people in this province repudiated his party completely. I should say that the New Democratic Party was repudiated by 84.2 per cent of the people of the province. That is the sum of those who voted for someone other than they.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is quite a bit different.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: My hon. friends opposite were repudiated by 63.9 per cent of the people of the province, and when we come to the percentage of the popular vote—

An hon. member: How many were the Conservatives repudiated by?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, the Liberals have already said this, why should I repeat it?

But, Mr. Speaker, when I analyze the percentage of the popular vote and make a comparison with the last election in 1959, I find that in 1959 the party which I have the honour to head received 46.2 per cent of the popular vote; this time we received 48.6 per cent. So we increased our percentage of the popular vote with a larger percentage of those eligible to vote going to the polls.

Mr. Oliver: What is the hon. Prime Minister trying to prove?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: What happened to my hon. friends opposite? Well, their popular vote went down. They lost ground between 1959 and 1963. And I might also say about our hon. friends in the New Democratic Party, that their share of the popular vote decreased.

Frankly I would say, that I do not pay much attention to this speculation in the field of statistics. One can, by interpretation, draw pretty much what conclusions one likes, but if one conclusion is drawn, I think it is only fair to show what the statistics really show, and can be proven to show, from another point of view.

But I would say, on this side of the House, we asked for a clear mandate to continue the good government we have been giving the province of Ontario. We asked for the right to continue our efforts to keep Ontario prosperous, progressive and to fulfil our part in confederation. That is precisely what we got from the people of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are various matters to which I want to make some reference. Perhaps I should make some comment or observation on the—is it a flirtation that is going on between the two groups sitting opposite? I do not know whether it could be called that.

I watched in this House in the last session, and I never saw a group try so hard to edge away, as the New Democratic Party did. Up that aisle right there, they all practically had a list to port as they sat trying to lean away from our hon. friends. But then these people were hot in pursuit. I think one of the real exercises that the hon. member for

York South (Mr. MacDonald) had during the election was to draw this line. He kept drawing it nice and black, but my hon. friends kept smudging it as they leaned over, like this.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Did you see how the mayor of Timmins smudged it? He went to work with the Tories.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I do not recall the instance. In any event, the interesting thing is that after it is all over we return and I find my hon. friends adopting your platform holus-bolus. They adopted the biggest piece you put forward, anyway. They just accepted it, everything but the financing.

I have never yet been able to get the hon. member for Bruce, the financial critic of the Liberal Party, to really agree how he would finance the programme that he accepts. He seems to think that is going to be way off there someplace. I did not hear any mention of the extra two per cent on the corporation tax when our friends to the south, as we were told, were reducing corporation tax. There was no mention made of how he would propose to do this.

And then, of course, the hon. member for Sudbury said something about the hon. member for York South having to go to Baffin Land and referred to him as a bridegroom. That sounded to me like a rather frigid romance. But for those of us who watch this with just an air of interest, nothing more, we are just interested in our neighbours but we are not consulted. We do not know where they are meeting. We do not know what groups are meeting with whom. We are not told. Frankly, we are not particularly concerned. But I must say that just to sit here and watch it go on is quite interesting.

Perhaps I should speak about that very topical subject, pensions. I am going to do a certain amount of reading here, for which I apologize, Mr. Speaker, but I want some of these remarks to be accurate.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I would think the hon. Prime Minister would want them all to be accurate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, some of this I will read, Mr. Speaker, some of it I will not, because undoubtedly something will occur to me as I go along that I have not got in the "four-square" of these pages.

As I said in my letter of last week to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada, the whole question of pensions has been the subject of

discussion at three federal-provincial conferences held in July, September and November of last year. And, of course, it received a good airing when it was interjected into the provincial election campaign last fall.

I might say that I have taken the position from the beginning that this plan was too important to the people of Ontario, and too important to the people of Canada, to be dealt with in any partisan political fashion. My efforts last fall during the election campaign when this issue was interjected, all my efforts were designed to remove it from the field of party politics. I should like to make it very clear that this is still my intention. I have one interest and one interest only and that is to devise the best possible scheme for the people of Ontario, and thereby for the people of Canada.

At the present moment I do not feel that the scheme, as presented, is the best that can be devised for our people in this province.

Mr. Bryden: It is a lot better than the proposal of the hon. Prime Minister, though.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I am offering no alternative. I am commenting upon a plan submitted by a senior level of government. It has a plan that would be in effect in this province for the rest of all our natural lives, the lives of our children and the lives of our grandchildren. I am offering no alternative to it. I am commenting upon a plan presented by the federal government. I think it is fair comment.

At the present moment I do not feel that the scheme, as presented, is the best that can be devised for our people in this province. It should be a plan to build on, rather than destroy what we now have. It should be a plan that will fill out our welfare programme, and not make it more difficult to deal fairly with other needy groups. It should be a plan that will stand the test of time, and not lead to trouble in the future and require the eternal tinkering which in many instances in the past has led to the destruction of what had been, in concept, a very good plan. I am referring to the unemployment insurance plan.

There have been many changes in this situation since last summer. I would say that the most important change has been the decision by the province of Quebec not to participate in the scheme. While I regret this action, as I would prefer to see a national plan with all the people in our country involved, nonetheless I recognize the right

of the province of Quebec to take this action. This does, of course, place an increased responsibility upon this province because the federal government has made it clear that it feels that the participation of Ontario is necessary if there is to be a national plan.

This position in which the government of Ontario finds itself has been fully exploited politically by those who choose to lead our people to believe that we, as a government, are planning to block the federal scheme. I can only reiterate again and again, as I have in the past, that this is simply not so. I have no intention of blocking the national scheme and I said so on many occasions. It does occur to me, Mr. Speaker, that there are certain groups of people who, for political purposes, do not wish to hear, understand or to believe these statements.

I must say that I do not consider I would have discharged my duty to the people of Ontario if I were to accept without comment a scheme which I regard to be faulty in some respects. I do consider it my duty to make such comments as I consider necessary and to create, if I can through such criticism, an appreciation by the federal government which will produce a better and more workable scheme.

We have asked that the plan be thoroughly investigated before it is introduced. We have pointed out areas in which it seems to conflict with sound economic, actuarial and social principles. Those who propose a massive new plan should demonstrate that it will not cause major damage. Surely the burden of proof lies with them. It is not up to me to say what they should do. Certainly I think the burden of proof lies with them to set out before the people of our country a plan that is proper in concept, one that will function and, of course, one that cannot be improved upon.

What we ask first is that some consideration be given to how this scheme is to be integrated with the existing pension schemes in Ontario. This is where I get into a position such as the hon. member for Sudbury commented upon this afternoon—which I might say I did not appreciate, Mr. Speaker. I am used to the knocks and tumbles of politics, but there was an inference there that I hope he did not mean—but perhaps he did. However, I can only say this. Through some misguided logic—because I have insisted on knowing how the present pension benefits which are owned by people in Ontario are to be protected—I am accused of working for the insurance companies, and, of course, this is absolute nonsense. I am working for the people of Ontario.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: In connection with the actuary who went to Ottawa, I know how this arose. I was aware of it at the time. I watched with what avidity it was leapt upon, because it came about during the election campaign. We have established in this province a committee, an advisory committee on pensions, and I will just tell you who these men are. This is not the committee that was set up originally and did the studies for three years prior to the introduction of the portable pensions bill which was introduced here last year. It is not this group, although there is some carryover. This is an advisory group designed to advise. It is called a pension commission and its task is to implement the very complicated regulations that are necessary to be drawn up to make our portable pensions bill work. Despite the fact that I am said to be going to scupper the Canada pension plan, I have said that we will hold up the implementation of any part of our plan that would conflict with the Canada pension plan for a year. Is this the action of a man who is out to scupper the Canada pension plan?

Mr. Bryden: You wrote your letter after.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: These men are to advise the government on the very intricate business of how to get all the pension plans existing in Ontario integrated and to make sure that they follow the sections of the Act that require vesting, proper investment and so on. Mr. Lawrence E. Coward is chairman; Mr. Jules E. Fortin of Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association is a member; Professor Donald C. MacGregor of the department of political economy at the University of Toronto is vice-chairman; Mr. Gordon Milling of the United Steelworkers of America is a member of the commission. Here is the man, Dalton S. Rudd—

Mr. Sopha: That is the one.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: —who is an actuary with the London Life Insurance Company, is also a member of the pension commission, and Mr. Leonard F. Wills, an insurance engineer.

Mr. Sopha: That is the one the hon. Prime Minister took to Ottawa, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Certainly I took Mr. Rudd to Ottawa. I wanted advice from a man who knew. He is an actuary. He is a scientist. He is a scientist with figures. When the lists were drawn up, Mr. Speaker, as to who was to be in the official party, Mr.

Rudd's name was put on the list with Mr. Coward's, with my own and with everyone else who was there, but instead of naming him a member of the pension commission, he was named as what he is in professional life—an actuary, an associate actuary, in the London Life Insurance Company.

At the time he accompanied me to Ottawa, he was a member of the pension commission of this province and he was there in that capacity, just the same as Mr. Coward—

Mr. Sopha: The hon. Prime Minister knows what it looks like to the federal government, eh?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: They never asked me about it.

Mr. Sopha: No, but they commented after he left.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, Mr. Speaker, who are "they"? The Minister did not speak to me. The Rt. hon. Prime Minister did not speak to me.

Mr. Sopha: The Minister hardly speaks to you—she stopped.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: In any event, there is the explanation of this matter, and it was a very simple one. Had the man been put on the list of members of the delegation as a member of the pensions commission, probably none of this would ever have arisen. But he still is an actuary with London Life. That is his job. He is a professional. He serves on this committee on a part-time basis, as an advisor.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister a question, Mr. Speaker? The hon. Prime Minister is not going to leave this subject without giving us the advantage, I hope, of his comments on the action of Mr. Coward last Friday.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, frankly, that had slipped my mind—but I would be happy to comment on it.

Last Friday I wanted to get permission of the Prime Minister of Canada to table that letter before I did so. That is why the letter was tabled just before the House rose because I did not have an opportunity to speak to him until sometime during the forenoon and, as you know, on Fridays we sit in the mornings. So I spoke to him and told him that I would like to table it because I was being pressed, Mr. Speaker, as to what our stand in Ontario was in regard to the pension

plan. He said yes, to go ahead and table it. So I tabled it in the latter part of the morning. I had an appointment immediately the House rose, and some members of the press came to me and said, "We do not understand the technical aspect of what is in your letter". I replied, "I am terribly sorry, I have not the time to stand and explain it to you because I have an appointment, and someone is waiting in my office". I did say, however, I would be pleased to ask the chairman of our pensions commission to answer their technical questions concerning what is in the letter. That is how Mr. Coward came to be in the discussion with the members of the press. How they chose to interpret it and write it, I did not know myself until I read—

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about this Mr. Coward. I mean, I think he had a right to explain, as the hon. Prime Minister says, the technical problems respecting pensions, but surely as a civil servant he had no right whatever to make the political observations that he was credited with.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I can only say this. I very much doubt if anything like this will occur again. But this is how Mr. Coward got together with the press. It was not a press conference—it was not called as a press conference. It was arranged in front of this desk merely because I did not have the time to answer the questions of the press and they wanted some comment upon the technical aspects of what was contained in the letter. So I hope that we have disposed of the subject.

I want to continue with this statement, and I conclude by simply saying, that because I want to know what is going to happen to the pension rights that are owned by people here in Ontario, I am accused of being a tool of the insurance companies, and, of course, this I protest strongly. I am nobody's tool.

The federal government has, on many occasions, indicated that it is aware that great difficulties existed and do exist in integration, and at one time or another we have discussed these at various conferences. But it has failed, Mr. Speaker, to make any concrete proposal as to how these difficulties are to be met. And this I would like to see, I would like to have an idea. We have, in this government and this province, very capable men who are able to advise us as to whether these are good propositions or bad propositions, as to how these things are to be integrated.

I would point out to you that far from dealing with insurance companies, we do not know at this time how this new plan will be integrated with The Public Service Superannuation Act of Canada. I know this is a matter of concern with the federal government as they have to integrate their own plan with the existing one which is a federal statute and certainly not the project of any insurance company. We want to know how we are going to integrate it with our own teachers' superannuation fund, and with our own public service superannuation fund of Ontario, if it is possible to integrate it at all. I do not know.

Mr. Sopha: Not at all.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I do not know. I do not know how it can be done, nobody has told me, and nobody shows much interest in telling me. And these are questions that I ask.

Interjections by several hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, Mr. Speaker, I saw no mention of it in the last memorandum upon which I was asked to comment. The matter was discussed, the memorandum was drawn, and was sent to me for comment. I wrote my comments and returned it and no mention was made of this in that memorandum.

An hon. member: Why does the hon. Prime Minister not get an answer from Judy for it?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I am simply pointing out, Mr. Speaker, that these things do not disturb me. I know that we will have other conferences. I know that we will have other opportunities where we can sit down and discuss these matters, but let us not hit the panic button. And let us not have great statements that "Robarts is going to block the Canada pension plan". Let us calm down and use a little reason. This is what I have sought in this whole matter since last August.

An hon. member: In other words, let us not play politics all the time.

Mr. Bryden: Ever since last fall, you have been blocking the federal plan all the way down the line.

Mr. Sopha: Methinks he does protest too much.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question?

The question is: Does not the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario understand the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada when he has stated quite clearly that there will be no interference with private pension plans by the Canada pension plan?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I do not recall ever hearing the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada make that statement because it is completely impossible to introduce this scheme without disturbing existing plans. We all recognize there is going to be a degree of disturbance; it is a question of how great it is going to be and how it is going to be dealt with. I do not think anybody denies—

Mr. Gisborn: The papers in the last two days explain the whole programme.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I might say there are some great misunderstandings in this whole field, Mr. Speaker, and I am simply trying to straighten some of them out. I have made it very clear that I am not going to block the plan. On the other hand I must make it very clear that I am not going to just accept it without even looking at it.

I am also concerned about those people who are presently on pension. I do not know whether it is widely realized that this plan does absolutely nothing for anyone who is presently receiving "old age security"—absolutely nothing. In other words, its benefits will flow only to those who will in the future earn income from which they contribute in order to qualify in the Canada pension plan. The plan will do nothing to assist those who are presently on pension and who may need additional pension in the future.

One wonders, too, whether our people realize whether, because of the rapid build-up of pensions in the early days of the scheme, our younger workers will contribute very heavily to pensions which will not be paid for by those who receive them. I am not saying that this is necessarily a good thing or a bad thing but I think it is something that people should know, because this is a characteristic of the scheme. And this is why I want a public inquiry.

I want an inquiry so that people will know what they are doing. And then if they want to do it, they can make up their minds. They are independent; I have great respect for their intelligence and their ability to make decisions for themselves, but for heaven's sake, let us tell them! Let us let them know what the facts are.

I am not aware whether people know this or not, but if you put it in front of a com-

mittee, as we have done with many pieces of legislation in this House, not a parliamentary committee—which is eventually and always subject to the House and to the party in power—but to a committee of citizens as when we put our proposals—

Mr. Sopha: Is it a Royal commission that the hon. Prime Minister wants?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I could not care less, as long as it is a free and independent body to which the people in this country can go and make representations and say, "We like this, and do not like this, and why are you doing this and what does this mean?" This is the type of thing we want.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if it produces nothing better than the Conservatives' pension plan—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I know this will hurt him, but intellectually my hon. friend from Woodbine has missed the whole point. I have not in any way offered, nor have I ever said that this government offered through its legislation, an alternative to the Canada pension plan.

Mr. Bryden: I have not said that you did.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We have never said it.

Mr. Bryden: All I said was that yours was a hopelessly poor plan, and if we do not get anything better from Ottawa, we will be stuck with your plan.

An hon. member: We do not care what he said.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): What kind of a statement is that?

Mr. Bryden: A very intelligent statement.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, he will persist, Mr. Speaker, in attempting to compare the benefits under the two plans and he just simply cannot compare them; they are not comparable.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister is trying to reduce benefits for early retirees under the federal plan.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I can only say this: Under this plan, as it presently stands, one can receive a full pension after ten years if one is the proper age, while the younger

worker may contribute for 40 years to receive the same pension.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): He does not need it before—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Now this is the build-up period.

Mr. Bryden: That is a good feature. Why does the hon. Prime Minister not leave it alone?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I see some things in it that I might wonder about and I think there are lots of young people in this province who will also wonder about it.

It means simply this: Those who draw the pension first will draw as much out of it as \$10 for every dollar they put in and, eventually, there are others who will put in \$10 for every dollar they draw out.

An hon. member: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Now this is what it means.

Mr. Bryden: Is not that good?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Is it good or is it bad?

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister was complaining—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: From the looks of wonderment I would say there were a lot of hon. members here who did not realize it until this minute.

Mr. Bryden: We certainly do.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, this inequity that I point out—and we have made this proposal to the federal government—could be lessened if the build-up period were lengthened. Instead of doing it in ten years, do it in 15 years. This was discussed at the conference. I had a feeling, the last time we met, that perhaps there was some merit in this idea, and the merit in the idea was being accepted. But once again, when the memorandum came forth, we were right back at the beginning.

There is another matter which I believe requires study and investigation and that is the position of those people in the community who will not be covered under this plan. There are close to one million over 70 years of age, who are automatically barred because they will have no earnings, and therefore they will never be able to contribute and therefore they will never be able to qualify; so there are one million people right at the

commencement who will not fit into the scheme.

The memorandum from the federal government states that 80 per cent of men between 18 and 64, and 30 per cent of women between the same ages, will at one time or another be contributing to the plan. But we do not know what percentage of these will contribute for how long, how many will be steady contributors, so that they will draw the full pension, and so on. Indeed there are a great many people who will not be covered at all.

Now this is quite an important factor as far as the provinces are concerned, Mr. Speaker, because it leads us into the field of welfare. I mean if payments like this are to be normal under the Canada pension plan, the next thing is that they will be normal under our various welfare programmes; and of course we, as the province, are going to have to finance some of these welfare programmes. But I am not objecting to the scheme on the basis of what I say. You will note that I said these are matters I think should be investigated, to see if we know where we are going, and to see if we can devise means of dealing with them.

Our point, in regard to the use of the large accumulation of funds, appears to me to be quite reasonable. There will be funds accumulated simply because the federal government, in its original plan, had old age security involved in the Canada pension plan. It removed that to satisfy the province of Quebec, because they could not remain in and Quebec still establish a scheme of its own. So that was done and, flowing from this as a result, there will be a large accumulation of funds.

What I have asked the federal government is that 50 per cent of these funds be sent back to the province for investment in securities at the provincial level. I suggested 90 per cent. I do not know really why I did not suggest 100 per cent. The funds will be taken from employers and employees in this province. We, and through us the municipalities, are the ones who are responsible for providing highways, sewers, schools, hospitals, roads, street lights, all—

Mr. Bryden: Does not the federal government have the right to taxes too?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: They do indeed; they have lots of rights. They control, Mr. Speaker, all the fiscal policy of Canada. They control the Bank of Canada. They are in a much better position to deal with our fiscal problems than we are provincially, because

they have greater scope, they have greater depth.

All I am saying is that funds that are collected here, to eventually be paid out here, might very well be invested here in the meantime. I do not think that there is a single man in this Legislature who is prepared to argue that the federal government should have these funds over the needs of the provinces.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, but you were arguing—

Mr. Sopha: If it is against the balkanization of this country, I am prepared to argue it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I do not hear anybody arguing that the federal government has any exclusive right to all these funds. I might say that I am not the only provincial premier to take this position, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Roblin of Manitoba has advocated precisely the same thing.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister would mind giving a clarification. He mentioned that he had asked for 50 per cent, and then he said: "I have suggested 90 per cent and I might have suggested 100 per cent." Could I ask whether these are just questions he is raising? He is not firm on any amount at this point?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, the federal government proposed in a memorandum dated January 11, that as the funds accumulated they would turn 50 per cent of them back to the provinces. That means 50 per cent of the amount collected in an individual province would be returned to that province. The central government would retain the other 50 per cent.

I simply suggested 90 per cent, and I felt that the 10 per cent they would retain was because they were responsible for the conduct of the scheme. They had the administration of the scheme and I felt it a fair amount from that point of view. But from the point of view of assets and the use that could be made of them to finance schools and the things that we all know we are so short of here, and are so closely attached to the development of our province, I felt that the money might better be used here, and in the other provinces as well than to be used by the federal government.

Now, sir, I should like to make it very clear once again that these comments and suggestions are put forward in a constructive spirit. It may be that proper examination and revision of this plan would delay its implementation for years. It may very well be so.

I would point out to you that Mr. Roblin from Manitoba has also asked for the same public investigation. These same questions are worrying him and he has others. He will speak for himself. He has other questions that I have not mentioned today. This plan is not accepted holus-bolus across Canada. We do want an opportunity to discuss it. We want an opportunity to see if, with our ingenuity and our knowledge in our own fields, we cannot make a better scheme.

It may be, as I say, that proper examination and revision would delay its implementation for years and I point out that this examination is asked for by people other than myself. I feel that since it will affect our people for ever we might be wise to spend an additional year in order to get it right, rather than to rush headlong into a plan which, to say the least, is not fully supported by all sectors of the community.

My purpose in raising these points is not to obstruct. I have made it clear that I will not oppose a federal plan even though I may not agree with it. However, I would be doing less than my duty to the people of this province if I were not to draw these matters, not only to the attention of the federal government, but to those of our citizens who will be called upon to pay into this scheme over the many years that it will function.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that this entire scheme will be paid for by the citizens of Canada. It is a contributory scheme. There are no tax monies going into this. Our people in Ontario will bear their share of the load and, once started, the plan will continue for ever. I will be satisfied only with the best for Ontario and this is what I seek.

Full discussion is part of our democratic system, as we are continually reminded in this House. This applies to governments as well as to individuals. In putting these views forward I do not seek to, nor will I, scuttle the Canada pension plan. But I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I will be very disappointed if I do not improve it.

Now, sir, we have all kinds of things here that we might speak about. I was interested in the comments of the hon. member for Sudbury when he said in reference to the speech made by the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) that looking down these benches he saw nobody paying any attention. Well I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I was paying attention. I do not find it necessary to hang over the edge of the desk and halfway across the floor to hear what is said in this House. Over the years one learns to always have one ear open.

I enjoyed the remarks very much. I must say that on Friday I became a little impatient, if I may put it that way, with the hon. member for Woodbine. He has left and for that I might apologize. But I was a little put out at the eternal criticism of us for doing nothing. The criticism was based on two items, both of which have been instituted during the last two years in this House.

It was at the end of the 1962 session that I stood in this place and asked the House to approve the appointment of the select committee to deal with manpower and retraining. As a matter of fact, the germ of the idea for a conference on automation was also nurtured and born in this House during conversations I had with my former colleague who sat here just about a year ago. So we are responsible for the report. We are responsible for the conference. You can, perhaps, excuse me if I become a little impatient when we are eternally criticized for not doing anything about it when we are the people that started it.

If I were just a little better organized with all these pieces of paper, Mr. Speaker, I have a pretty complete story on what has been done with automation. Perhaps I left it in my office. However, I was going to say that the conference on automation brought together about 500 of the best brains we could gather together to deal with this problem; and during that conference we distributed to everybody there copies of what might be referred to as the Simonett report, the report on manpower training.

We distributed also copies of the document to which the hon. member referred—if I had my notes I would be able to name it—we made a film at that time which has been very widely distributed throughout the province. We have distributed some 4,000 copies of the findings of the conference, and that publication I was referring to was *Automation and Technological Change*, put out by the American Assembly.

We said at the conference that the ideas and the suggestions generated would not be allowed to die, and they have not been. A steering committee was appointed at the conclusion of the conference to recommend the form, organization and purposes of the proposed foundation on automation and employment, and this report has been forwarded to the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) under date of February 12.

But I would not have you believe that the steering committee has not been working in the intervening time, because it has.

Frankly I would say that while it is very interesting and easy to say, "Press on, press on", in matters of this kind, if we are to have a foundation that will function properly, and produce the results we want it to, I think the formation of it, its original assembling, the groups who are there, should be brought in in a way in which they can work together. Then, if we fumble the ball at this stage of the game, I would say that we could produce a foundation that would not work at all.

I only make these comments to say that this is not the kind of thing you can do in two or three weeks. Frankly, I would like to take this occasion, first of all, to say that as a government we are prepared to support, of course, financially and otherwise, the early establishment of the organization. I have not read this report, it only came to my desk today, but we are prepared to support the establishment of what will be a semi-autonomous body which we hope will be supported by industry, by labour, by government and by other outside organizations. This is why I feel that its organization is so important: if we do not receive in this foundation, the co-operation of all the elements involved, then we will not of course achieve the results we are after.

I would like also to express thanks to the members of this committee in order that we may realize that it is a committee which has been working and has, on it, able people. I will express our thanks to Professor Arthur Porter, who chaired it—he is chairman of the industrial engineering department of the University of Toronto; Mr. H. L. Shepherd, who is manager of training and salary administration at Canadian Westinghouse; Dr. W. D. Wood, professor of economics and director of the institute of industrial relations at Queen's University; Dr. O. M. Solandt, who is vice-president of Hawker - Siddeley of Canada; Mr. Russell Harvey, who represents the International Union of Office Employees; Mr. James Black, eastern Canadian director, building and construction trades department of the AFL, CIO; Mr. J. B. Metzler, the deputy Minister of Labour; Mr. S. W. Clarkson, the deputy Minister of Economics and Development; and Dr. F. S. Rivers, who is the chief director of education. So I can assure the hon. members opposite that we intend to press on with this; the report is here and we will proceed to implement it forthwith.

Just to fill out the story, the films made during that conference have been shown on television stations throughout Ontario during the last three months. In the meantime, the

conference provided the theme for a labour-management workshop which was held in Brockville. We plan similar workshops in other parts of the province. We are going ahead with this matter and, frankly, we are quite proud of what we are able to accomplish here.

Mr. Speaker, I was interested in the remarks, during this debate, of the hon. member for York South and I think he gave a very—I found it at any rate—stimulating and interesting historical analysis of the creation and development of political parties in Canada. I do not know that I necessarily agreed with the results he drew, but nonetheless I thought it was quite a large contribution to the present debate which is going on in Canada.

As we look at the situation now and think back 100 years—it was just 100 years ago—it can be said that the political leaders of this country were confronted with, I think, many more difficulties than we face today. Because, in those days, it was impossible to have an administration that lasted for more than six or seven months; and naturally, of course, history does not repeat itself and events never occur twice in exactly the same way. But I do feel in those years the fears that were rampant—and all one needs to do is read the prejudices existing in those days, even the course of violence was considered perhaps to be a necessary course.

In those days, February, 1865, George Brown said in Quebec: "Here we sit patiently and temperately discussing how these great evils of prejudice and hostility may justly and amicably be swept away." Well, we do not use quite the flowery language today as was used in those days long ago, but I would point out to you that in a few months we will be in Charlotte-town and in the city of Quebec commemorating these events of one hundred years ago.

In my opinion we have a whole new set of problems now, but, as I say, I do not think they are any greater, I do not think they will be any more difficult to overcome or surmount, than those problems which faced our forefathers many years ago.

In my opinion—and I am in perfect agreement with the hon. member for Sudbury—and I was very anxious that he complete his remarks particularly in this area—and I agree with him that a Canadian confederation without Quebec is something that is unthinkable, something I find difficult to even imagine. And I am completely certain in my own mind that, to the overwhelming

majority of people in the province of Quebec, the same feeling exists.

After all, Mr. Speaker, you do not throw away 100 years of history in three or four months, or three or four years. A man is not built that way. I am of the opinion that we can solve these difficulties, and I welcome the dialogue that is taking place between Quebec and Ontario in regard to these matters. I enjoy being in it. I think there is much discussion that will have to take place and, as I said in reference to pensions, the essence of democracy is debate and the exchange of ideas.

A week or so ago I had a talk with Dr. Dunton and André Laurendeau of the Royal commission on biculturalism and bilingualism. I think the way they are setting up their plan will help.

I attended, a week or so ago, a symposium on the viewpoint of the French-speaking Canadians. This was arranged by the York Central District High School Board. I think it a very great thing that they did and I went there on the opening night. They had a professor there from the University of Montreal. They had Father O'Neill from Laval University and Madame Chaput Rolland was there. You may have read some of her works in her dialogue with her English-speaking friend. But the point really was that these people are in Ontario to explain to Ontarians the French-Canadian point of view and this is the dialogue that, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, must take place.

I must say that in addressing this group, as I looked at Confederation, as I looked at our constitution, I did not approach the thought of having to alter it with any fear or any trepidation. If it does not work, let us change it. We have been changing things around here for a good many years. Perhaps we do not have the legal flexibility that our neighbours to the south have, where they have altered their constitution considerably through the medium of legal interpretation and precedent and so on, but if this is what is required to keep Canada together, I do not see any reason why we cannot sit down and find out what the answer is—to ensure that our country will continue, that there will be room here for everybody, because believe me, there is.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: But I might say also, in response to some of the comments that have been made here, I feel that we have a loyalty to the province of Ontario and I see nothing incompatible with representing

the people of Ontario within the broader framework that is Canada. I will expect other areas to do the same—after all, it is a vast country; there are variations in thought; there are variations in language; there are variations in economic conditions; there is no common denomination in our country; therefore, we have to have regional government—but these governments can sit down together and solve the problems of the whole by consultation and by discussion, and this is what I think we can do. In fact, I might say, I am completely optimistic and think this can be done, and I think that this will be one of the large tasks that lie ahead of all of us in the next few years.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Sooner or later, Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House are going to have to go through that shattering experience of a full conference.

Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of years ago when the hon. Tom Kennedy was Minister of Agriculture and I was a junior member. One day I was sitting back here and he came along. There was a seat vacant and he sat down beside me and I was very flattered—I was very flattered indeed. He leaned over to me and he said, "You know, John, they are going to ask me an embarrassing question and I cannot answer when I am not in my own seat."

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I was just going to comment for a moment upon the amendment and the sub-amendment. I heard some sort of subterranean comments that some people around here thought that the Speech from the Throne was a little long. I can only assure you that the amendment and the sub-amendment together are one of the most dismal litanies I have ever heard.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: You would think that the whole province was just gone; that there was nothing and—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Cliché? I have an idea that the hon. member stopped where he did when he wrote his amendment because he had run out of clichés. There are no more, because they are all down there on the paper.

Let us take a look at the opening statement:

This House regrets that Her Majesty's government has failed to proclaim a programme designed to meet the challenges of the 60s.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: On this side we always had the idea that the hon. leader of the Opposition was behind the times but it never occurred to me that he had not yet realized that we are in the fifth year of the 60s. So the 60s are about half over.

An hon. member: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: And we had a programme for the 60s. Certainly we did and we put it to the people last September.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: That programme was functioning last September. We went to the people and they compared it with the programme of the Opposition and that is why we are over here and they are over there.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I know it is a very despondent business from their point of view. There is very little joy, but I will try to bring some to their hearts, by pointing out to them what has been done by this government in the 60s. Let us take a look at what we have accomplished—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I will just say this. Let us have a look and see what we have been able to accomplish. In 1959 the gross product of this province was \$14 billion and in 1963 it was \$18 billion. We accomplished that in four years. In 1964 it will be higher, of course. In 1959, 95.5 per cent of our people were employed; in 1963, 96.2 per cent, and in 1964 it will be better. Per capita income in 1959 was \$1,766; in 1964, \$2,000. In 1959, the labour force was 2,290,000; in 1964 will be 2,500,000.

Hydro—in the 60s to date, we have increased capacity by 1,600,000 kilowatts. Highways—in the 1960s to date, we have built 647 miles of two-lane and four-lane highways. This is the programme for the 60s. In education, approximately 860 new schools or replacements for schools, 1,300 additions, 208,000 more pupils—this is in the 60s. We have created seven or eight new universities. We built ten new hospitals in the 60s, six replacements, 95 additions, 7,000

additional beds. Lands and Forests—50 new parks in the 60s and an additional 2.8 million people using our parks each year—this is the increase in the 60s. In addition we have 37 new wilderness areas, ranging from 6.5 acres to over 500,000 acres. This is the programme for the 60s, and this is the result of the programme. These are done. Douglas Point nuclear plant is just about to come into production. We are negotiating for some of the largest nuclear power development in the world. These are the programmes for the 60s, these are the things that are being done, and these are the things that are to be done.

I would just say that we are not satisfied with this. As a matter of fact, we have forgotten the 60s. We have enough going now to take us through the 60s. We are concentrating on the 70s, that is what we are doing. We will keep going.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Just concentrate on those 70-year-olds.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would just say after having pointed these things out, I do not know how you could possibly vote for that amendment. So, Mr. Speaker, may I now, with perhaps some slight measure of confidence, ask you to remove the uncertainty that hangs over the head of the government and take the vote on the motion before us.

Mr. Speaker: The Throne Speech debate being now completed, I shall call for the vote as follows: Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North) moved, seconded by Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre), that an humble address be presented to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

To the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, P.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition) moved, seconded by Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North), that the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

This House regrets that Her Majesty's government has failed to proclaim a programme designed to meet the challenges of the 60s.

And this House regrets that the government has chosen to use empty and hollow phrases as a substitute for action, rather than, as it should, seize the opportunity to chart an imaginative and comprehensive programme designed to encourage the social, economic and educational development of the province of Ontario.

And this House further regrets that the Speech from the Throne indicates that the government dissipates the confidence of the people who returned it to office in that it now shows a lack of awareness and a refusal to act upon important problems of immediate concern to the people of Ontario, such as automation and job security, a comprehensive programme of medical care using the experience gained in other jurisdictions, a fair and equitable pension plan, a code of laws designed to recognize and advance the rights and interests of the working man, a programme of protection for the consumer, a method whereby farmers can be afforded a fair and adequate return for their efforts, a recognition of the potential of and a plan for the development of northern Ontario, and an acceptance by the government of responsibility for equipping every boy and girl in Ontario with sufficient education and training to enable him or her to bear a responsible, useful and satisfying role in meeting the challenge of the 60s.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South) moved, seconded by Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William), that the amendment to the motion for an address—

I would ask the members if they will refrain from interjecting until I complete the motion.

Mr. MacDonald moved, seconded by Mr. Freeman, that the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session be further amended by adding thereto the following:

This House regrets that the government has manifested no serious awareness of the challenges, opportunities and problems which will face this province in increasing measure in the years ahead, as a result of the profound scientific and technological revolution now taking place throughout the world, as is indicated, among other things, by the government's continued failure:

1. To undertake or even contemplate comprehensive social and economic planning, to take full advantage of the scientific

revolution in terms of increased wealth and fair distribution of that wealth among all the people and to minimize the effects of the dislocations which will inevitably arise;

2. To expand educational facilities, particularly at the advanced level, and to provide retraining facilities on anything like the scale needed to provide our people with the knowledge and skills needed to take full advantage of the opportunities provided by the scientific revolution;

3. To accord to the trade union movement of the province that genuine and wholehearted recognition which can be the only sound basis for labour-management co-operation in meeting the challenges of the scientific revolution;

4. To give any consideration to the reform of our institutions of government, particularly at the municipal level, in the light of the requirements of the scientific revolution;

5. To plan for the enormous expansion of cultural and recreational facilities which will be needed if our people are to have full opportunities for the constructive use of the leisure time that will become increasingly available to them as the scientific revolution proceeds.

And this House further regrets that the government has shown no awareness of the continued existence of widespread poverty in the midst of what has been described as our "affluent society," and in particular, has disclosed no serious intention:

1. To undertake the large-scale housing programme needed to provide adequate housing for all our people;

2. To provide adequate minimum wages and other basic labour standards to ensure reasonable living conditions for working people throughout the province;

3. To enable the farmers of the province to obtain a fair return on their contribution to the wealth of the province;

4. To depart from the position the government has taken in its negotiations with the government of Canada relating to pensions, even though that government has indicated that it plans to reduce the already inadequate pension benefits contained in its original proposals;

5. To fill in the multitude of gaps in our present social security legislation.

The vote is on the amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. MacDonald. As

many as are in favour of the amendment to the amendment will please say "aye". As many as are opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

YEAS

NAYS

Bryden	Allan
Bukator	Apps
Davison	Auld
Farquhar	Bales
Freeman	Beckett
Gibson	Boyer
Gisborn	Brown
Lewis	Brunelle
(Scarborough West)	Butler
MacDonald	Carruthers
Newman	Carton
Nixon	Cass
Oliver	Cecile
Paterson	Connell
Racine	Cowling
Sargent	Davis
Singer	Demers
Sopha	Downer
Spence	Dunlop
Taylor	Dymond
Thompson	Eagleson
Trotter	Edwards
Troy	Evans
Whicher	Ewen
Worton	Gomme
Young-25.	Grossman
	Guindon
	Hamilton
	Harris
	Haskett
	Henderson
	Hodgson
	(Scarborough East)
	Hodgson
	(Victoria)
	Johnston
	(Parry Sound)
	Johnston
	(Carleton)
	Kerr
	Knox
	Lawrence
	(Russell)
	Lawrence
	(St. George)
	Letherby
	Lewis
	(Humber)
	Mackenzie
	MacNaughton
	Morningstar
	McKeough
	McNeil
	Noden

NAYS

Peck
 Pittock
 Price
 Pritchard
 Randall
 Reilly
 Reuter
 Roberts
 Roberts
 Rollins
 Root
 Rowe
 Rowntree
 Sandercock
 Simonett
 Spooner
 Stewart
 Villeneuve
 Walker
 Wardrope
 Welch
 Wells
 White
 Wishart
 Yakabuski
 Yaremko—73.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the ayes are 25, the nays, 73.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the amendment to the amendment lost.

We will now vote on the amendment moved by Mr. Oliver. As many as are in favour of the amendment will please say "aye". As many as are opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the amendment lost.

We will now vote on the motion moved by Mr. Butler. As many as are in favour of the motion will please say "aye". As many as are opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

I declare the motion carried.

Clerk of the House: Resolved that an humble address be presented to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

TO THE HONOURABLE W. EARL ROWE, PC, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

Fortieth order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. Pr1, an Act respecting the town of Cochrane.

TOWN OF COCHRANE

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, when I was speaking in connection with the second reading of Bill No. Pr1, yesterday, I think I got to the point where I had traced the history of the repeal of the section of The Municipal Act during session of 1960-61.

Predictions were made at that time that there were bound to be representations made if any deviation was made from that policy, deviations which would allow chaos to descend in this particular field.

Last evening, Mr. Speaker, I examined the *Hansard* records of that date. I wanted to see what had happened, or how *Hansard* had reported what had happened in 1960 and 1961 concerning the debates relating to what was then Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Municipal Act. And fascinatingly enough, it was section 15 of Bill No. 88 that repealed what was then sub-paragraph 48 of section 1 of section 379 of The Municipal Act.

There was no comment at all, either from the Minister of Municipal Affairs of the day, the predecessor of the present hon. Minister (Mr. Spooner), from anyone on the government benches, or even from anyone on the Opposition benches relating to the repeal of that section. In fact, the only comment that I have been able to find in *Hansard* at all was a remark by the then Prime Minister, hon. Mr. Frost. He said in the debates of that year that it was generally accepted by one and all that the use of fixed assessments was unfair, inequitable and improper. Having put his blessing on that type of expression, it was reasonably obvious that that section was not long for the statutes of Ontario, and the section was repealed.

The former Prime Minister left no doubt in anybody's mind that the section was improperly placed and had long outlived its usefulness. That was the year, Mr. Speaker, if you will remember, when we talked about the Eastview report. That was the year we talked about the town of Elliot Lake. And those of us who were in the House at that time will remember the fascinating parade of Ministers who rose from their seats, one after the other, saying we are going to do this for Elliot Lake, we are going to do that for Elliot Lake, and we are going to do the other thing for Elliot Lake. That was

the year, Mr. Speaker, in which that section was removed from the statutes.

I think it would be well worth our while to have a look at what that section did say. Section 379-148 dealt at some substantial length with what had to happen before a fixed assessment was to be allowed.

There were certain safeguards in the statute of that day. They run to some seven sub-paragraphs. There is a limit of ten years to the term of the fixed assessment. There was a prohibition that the fixed assessment be granted a property that previously had a fixed assessment. There was a provision that the by-law could not be passed unless there was an affirmative vote of not less than three-quarters of the members of council; and secondly of not less than two-thirds of the electors. The provisions dealing with who could vote on such a by-law. There was a provision saying no such by-law should be passed granting a fixed assessment in respect of a branch of industry of a similar nature to one established in the municipality unless the person by whom it is carried on consents in writing to the granting of the fixed assessment.

In the four bills—in the Hearst bill, in the Wallaceburg bill, in the Smith's Falls bill and in this bill, the Cochrane bill—there has been no evidence at all adduced to indicate whether or not the particular industries for whom exemption has been asked are in competition with other industries in the municipalities. But if there had to be fixed assessment, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that sub-paragraph E of the old sub-section 248 makes some sense.

Sub-paragraph F: There shall be no by-law granting a fixed assessment in respect of a business established elsewhere in Ontario or that has been removed from the municipality to another municipality in Ontario, whether the business is to be carried on by the same person or by the person deriving title or claiming through or under or otherwise or by such person in partnership—and so on.

In other words, this section was designed to prevent an industry being stolen by one municipality from another. And then sub-section G. It says this is the only type of bonus that can be given.

Mr. Speaker, while there were fixed assessments, those conditions seemed somewhat reasonable, but in the words of Mr. Frost, and surely I can have no better witness to this argument, it was agreed by all concerned that the day of fixed assessments had gone.

When I related to the House last evening

what had happened in Hearst, what had happened in Wallaceburg and what had happened in Smith's Falls, I suggested there was abundant evidence before the committee that at least there had been negotiations which had been concluded prior to the amendment of the Act when this section was removed. It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, in the Cochrane instance, that the persons who appeared on behalf of Cochrane were unable to produce a single written document, not one written document, that indicated that there had been anything committed to writing establishing an agreement. All they said was negotiations had carried on for about five years.

They were unable to answer, Mr. Speaker, when the negotiations had been concluded. They were unable to fix a date, either before or after the amendment to the statute. In other words, there was certainly substantial doubt in my mind and, I would suggest, in the minds of many hon. members of the committee, as to whether or not the negotiations had been concluded until after, and probably considerably after, the time that that section was removed from The Municipal Act.

Mr. Speaker, the issue here is not whether or not an industry in Cochrane should have a fixed assessment. Certainly, I do not think there is any hon. member of this House who would deny the town of Cochrane a better assessment. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, there is no hon. member of this House who would feel that the town of Cochrane should not have every advantage that the government of Ontario is able to give to it.

But, Mr. Speaker, the problem is not the problem of the town of Cochrane. The problem is the problem of all of the municipalities of Ontario. It is the problem of Eastview, if you will, it is the problem of Wallaceburg, it is the problem of Hearst, it is the problem of North Bay and the city of Toronto and all of the municipalities, all 950 of them. This is the problem of fixed assessment, and the problem is, Mr. Speaker, that favouritism should not be exerted merely because of the appeal, and it was a good appeal, of the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle), or any other hon. member. The problem is that surely a principle must be established as to how we are going to deal with industry.

It is recognized, Mr. Speaker, that many of our northern municipalities have serious difficulties, most serious difficulties, in paying their way and it is recognized that all of them would appreciate and could use good industrial assessment.

I mentioned Elliot Lake earlier in the debate, Mr. Speaker. What good would it be to have Elliot Lake grant to any industry a fixed assessment? Because it merely means that the burden of that assessment that is given up would be transferred from one group of ratepayers to another. The big problem in Elliot Lake is not that there is not one group of ratepayers, it is that there is not another to transfer the additional burden. Elliot Lake desperately needs help, but it cannot afford this sort of thing, this fixed assessment type of arrangement.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, what we need in this province is a real indication from government that they are serious about helping those areas of the province which are not able to get along under present conditions. Surely what we need is a method of working out assistance to those vast areas of northern Ontario, so that those municipalities will be able to stand on their own feet.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) is not in his seat during the course of this debate, because this is a field that he should have been turning his attention to. Surely it is his job, and the job of his department, to bring forward to this House a method whereby municipalities such as those in northern Ontario, the municipality of Windsor, Cornwall, Smiths Falls, Wallaceburg, all of these other municipalities, will have the ability to get industry into those municipalities; and if there are inducements, those inducements should not be done on a local basis.

Surely there is a responsibility within the Treasury benches to assess the progress, the health, the condition, of the various municipalities of Ontario and determine whether or not there is a need for an industry to locate in a particular municipality.

I am not suggesting for a moment, Mr. Speaker, that industry be directed firmly and forcefully to go to municipality "A" or municipality "B". What I am suggesting is that the province of Ontario, with all of the weapons at its command, can urge, can persuade, can indicate to industry, that if they go to municipality "A" or municipality "B", certain concessions will be given to them. And if this is going to cost money, and it is important that this should be done, then it should cost money to all of the people of Ontario.

This is a very important point of principle, Mr. Speaker. It may be that in past times, with the three bills that have already gone through, there could be some sort of an

argument made to justify what has been done on the basis of negotiations and documentation. Well surely, Mr. Speaker, in this case, there is no such argument that can possibly be brought to bear. There is no documentation. There is not one piece of paper, that the proponents of this bill were able to bring forward, that was any agreement committed to writing. There was no evidence that was able to be presented to the private bills committee that indicated that the negotiations were ever concluded.

Mr. Speaker, look at this bill. This bill is complete and absolute authority, almost, to the council of the town of Cochrane to determine the sort of fixed assessment that is going to be given, even though seven safeguards that I read, that were in the old section 48, are not even referred to here. Look what this bill says.

The town of Cochrane is authorized and empowered to pass a by-law—no "three-quarters of the council," as the old statute used to say; it does not even say that two-thirds of the voters must assent, as the statute used to say—for the fixed assessment of Cochrane Industries Limited, carrying on a plywood manufacturing business. All of those other conditions are ignored, too.

Mr. Speaker, we have a very serious problem in Ontario in connection with this sort of matter. I think that the government owes the municipalities of Ontario a real duty and responsibility to set this thing, once and for all, on a proper logical and sensible basis. It is not going to do it by closing its blind eye to the fact that these bills are here. It is not going to do it by favouring the town of Cochrane, or by favouring the representations put forward by the hon. members for Cochrane North or Lanark (Mr. Gomme) or any other riding.

We are only going to get down to business in this, Mr. Speaker, if the government of this province is able to say: "Here is a problem. Many municipalities need new industries and there has to be a basis on which those industries are going to be urged and persuaded and helped to go into those areas where there is a lack of industry and a lack of proper assessment."

Mr. Speaker, it is again with great regret that I note that the hon. Minister of Economics and Development is not here and listening to this debate, because there is no single problem that warrants his attention to a greater degree than this very problem and I think we are entitled to hear—not from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. I feel sorry for him. He is caught in this position.

I think we are entitled to hear from the Treasury benches—yes, Mr. Speaker, I was going to say this later when his estimates come up. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs deserves some commendation. He has come to meeting after meeting of the private bills committee and quite fearlessly given opinions, sincere opinions, honest opinions, not caring who agreed or disagreed with him. This has been a refreshing breath of air to receive in the light of some government activities.

I say I feel sorry for the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs in connection with this particular private bill, because it is not his problem. This is the problem of the economic planning of the government of Ontario and it rests on the shoulders of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, perhaps with the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), certainly on the shoulders of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts). This is the sort of thinking, Mr. Speaker, that has to be done.

I notice again—it is not my fault, Mr. Speaker, this debate was called late in the afternoon—and it being six of the clock, I again move adjournment of the debate.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put. My difficulty, of course, is, I can never estimate the time the hon. members are going to speak.

I suggest that we continue this debate at 8 o'clock in order to complete it. I do not want it severed into three or four different parts, so we will continue with it and if there are any other speakers, they may speak.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, may I say this? There is one hon. member of the government party, and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), and myself, who have a joint engagement that may keep us after 8 o'clock. I think it is the intention of the three of us to be back in the House, but whether or not we will be back at 8 o'clock, I doubt.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We had better adjourn the debate. If the hon. members are here at 8 o'clock we will continue with it; if they are not, we will go on with something else.

Mr. Singer moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister indicate what the "something else" might be?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Estimates of The Department of Labour which are not yet completed.

It being 6.03 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.





Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, February 18, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

The House resumed at 8.00 o'clock, p.m.

Clerk of the House: House in committee of supply, Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 1005:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I understood that we had not passed vote 1004 the other day. We were discussing it and there were other speakers who wanted to speak on this vote.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): No, it was passed.

Mr. Newman: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Chairman. Then may I ask the hon. Minister a question concerning vote 1004?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, the vote was passed. I will answer the question, but I think the record should be straightened. The vote was passed and the last words spoken were that we would commence at the next session with vote 1005. However, I would be happy to answer the question.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I was confronted with the same situation two years ago with The Department of Highways.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there are any studies by his department concerning the effects of overtime because in my own community it is generally a feast and famine both. There are people who are not necessarily required to work, but do work much more than 48 hours a week. Also there are others who are not able to obtain employment, as proven by the fact that 7,012 are unemployed or seeking placement.

If distribution of overtime by agreement could be arrived at with industry, possibly there may be some chance of employing more of those who are unemployed. Have studies been undertaken by the department as to the feasibility of such a suggestion?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Studies are underway with respect to the question of overtime. It

is not an easy matter to deal with because in certain areas where employment opportunities exist, the trained personnel or those suitable for that type of employment are not necessarily available. Or if I might put it another way, the skills with which those people in the unemployed group are equipped may not be the skills for which job openings call for at the moment. It is a question in the broad area of the subject and one that would probably involve retraining.

On the other hand, there is no question in my mind that there is still room to advance this interchange by a little more careful analysis of the situation. On this score we are in touch with national employment service officials. Those efforts will continue during the coming year. It is something in which I personally am very much interested.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, thanks to the hon. Minister for allowing me this question.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour a question under vote 1005. It concerns section 89, sir, of The Labour Relations Act, which deals with municipalities and their rights to take employees out from under jurisdiction of the Act.

I think in the last few years we have discovered that this section has caused more strikes than it has avoided. I am wondering if the hon. Minister has made any decision yet on whether this section should come out.

I am thinking back to 1958 when at that time the Minister had decided that he thought it would be a good idea to take it out. I am just wondering now if any decision has been made as to whether or not it should come out of the Act?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Section 89 of the Act is one which has attracted a great deal of attention. It is one to which we in the department have given considerable study. I cannot answer in the form the hon. member would like me to at this time because a reference to section 89 means legislation. The amendment to The Labour Relations

Act has not been introduced as yet. It is practically ready and the amending Act will be advanced in short order.

I think I can assure the hon. member that we are quite aware of the problems in the field of labour relations that are affected by section 89. It is certainly uppermost in our minds, and will no doubt be discussed when the amending legislation is brought forward.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Minister in a position at the moment to indicate when that amending bill is likely to come forward?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I am not, but it will not be any longer than it will take me to complete the necessary preparation.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, we are, to a certain degree I suppose, casting around in the dark. There is legislation coming forward—the hon. Minister will reveal the content of it in due course, no doubt. Being a great reader of farm publications, I have noticed in a newspaper called *The Grower*—which is the official publication of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association I believe—that there has been quite a campaign to have The Labour Relations Act amended to include within the definition of agriculture and thus exclude from the provisions of the Act—I do not know quite what they have in mind, but it seems that they want to cut a pretty wide swath—they want to exclude processing plants; for example, that happen to be connected with farms.

This all arose in connection with a judgment of the labour relations board in which it decided, I think quite rightly, that certain of these processing plants in the Bradford area were properly covered by The Labour Relations Act. I think it certified an applicant union in the case of two of them. There was a third application, but it was thrown out on a technicality. I believe that the union concerned either has made a new application, or is contemplating making it. *The Grower* got into quite a lather over this and has been demanding that the Act be changed. I have no doubt that representations have been made to the government on this point. I wonder if we can hope for an assurance from the hon. Minister that he does not have in mind an amendment of the type that *The Grower* has been advocating.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am quite aware of the matters to which the hon. member refers. It has to do with the definition of agriculture. Agriculture is an occupation which is an area that is not subject to the provisions

of the Act. If the definition of agriculture is narrowed, then more people would be certified, or there would be more opportunities for certification as the collective bargaining agency. On the other hand, if the definition of agriculture is widened then the number of persons excluded from the Act is broadened. This matter is before me and receiving our consideration. I think we have to remember that these cases are all decided on the basis of their own particular facts. I think we also have to bear in mind that we are in an expanding industrial economy. Or let me put it the other way. Our economy tends to be expanding, certainly in urban and metropolitan areas, toward an industrial type of operation. Beyond that, I do not think I could comment. This, again, is a matter of legislation.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that in this, at least, we would have a clear-cut assurance that the Act would not be amended to exclude the type of operation that was recently certified in the Bradford area.

For the information of the House—in case this matter does come before it—I would point out that the three operations in question were as follows: One is called United Farms. It has sixty employees in a shed where products are packed for the market. It has a small farm as well, with a handful of employees, but it has about sixty employees in this packing and processing operation. It has been seriously suggested that the packing and processing operation should be regarded as a farm and excluded from the Act.

Another one is called Federal Farms. It has 160 employees in its packing and processing plant. And the other one has 200. I do not have the name of it right in front of me. Holland River Gardens Limited, I think it is.

At any rate, these are quite substantial operations. I do not know that there is any processing in the sense of machinery being used to alter the product, but it is packed for the market and, I suppose, cleaned and wrapped. It has been seriously suggested that this is a farming operation; obviously such a suggestion is preposterous.

The people concerned have decided that they want a trade union to represent them for collective bargaining purposes. From what I have heard about the wages and other conditions under which they operate, they seriously need a trade union to represent them, and I would certainly hate to see anything done to disturb the certifications that the labour relations board has just issued.

These operations obviously have absolutely nothing to do with farming, any more than Canada Packers.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, this is a matter of legislation, not estimates. Still, if the material is being placed on the record, I think it is only fair that I should point out that there are jurisdictions, neighbouring jurisdictions of Canada, where the definition of agriculture is much broader than we have in Ontario. I will simply repeat that I have not come to a conclusion about this matter but it will be dealt with in the matter of a day or so.

Mr. Bryden: I understand in the province of Quebec the labour relations board refused a certification for a similar type of operation, or perhaps has done it more than once, on the ground that such an operation was agriculture. I have not studied the Quebec law, but it is hard to conceive that there would be a law under which this could be regarded as agriculture.

Since the hon. Minister still has the proposed amendments to The Labour Relations Act under consideration, I am going to propose to him something a little different. I am going to suggest that he look into the definition of the word "agriculture" in the Act, but with the exact opposite purpose in mind.

I would say, taking these particular operations as an example, that the farms associated with those processing plants, if I may call them that, should also be covered by The Labour Relations Act. I think, when in The Labour Relations Act it was decided that agriculture should be excluded—this was a good many years ago—what the Legislature probably had in mind was the family farm, which was then the standard form of agriculture, in fact almost the exclusive form of agriculture, in this province. And I do not think anyone would seriously suggest that there is any—

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Please! The hon. member for Woodbine is discussing matters that properly should be discussed when legislation is presented and not estimates. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we should be discussing estimates.

Mr. Bryden: These are things that quite properly come within estimates. I am now discussing the estimate of the labour relations board. I do not know what legislation the hon. Minister is going to bring in. I am not discussing anything on which he has

brought legislation in. How can I be said to be discussing legislation? He will not say himself what is in the proposed legislation. I am discussing matters relating to the administration of The Labour Relations Act, and the activities of the labour relations board, and this comes four-square within this vote.

The Act, I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister, should be amended so that the labour relations board will have jurisdiction with respect to what is a relatively new development in the field of agriculture and that is the large industrial farm. I think these farms in the Holland Marsh, the three that I was talking about, come within that category.

As the law now stands, all that the labour relations board was able to do was to certify the union concerned for the processing plants associated with the farms. The effect of that is, I understand, that there are some employees who work in the processing plants in the winter time and on the farms in the summer time. They are employed by exactly the same employer, but for part of the year they will be subject to the certification and subject to any collective agreement that may be entered into; and for other parts of the year they will be excluded from the operation of the collective agreement. Yet they will be employed by exactly the same employer on what is essentially the same property, on a farm or a plant which are within a very short distance of each other.

I think that we should take another look at the definition of agriculture in the Act so as to make sure that the quite legitimate exclusion of family farms should not also be interpreted, as it now must be, to include much larger operations and operations that in effect are industrial operations. And I think that, in these three cases I am talking about, the law should be amended so that the certification can apply to the entire operation of all three. If there are other enterprises farming—really on an industrial basis—I think they too should be subject to the provisions of The Labour Relations Act.

I would also like to suggest, while I am at it, that the term "horticulture" should be looked at. There should be some reasonable maximum number of employees involved. As I understand it, a large operation—the Dale Nurseries in Brampton—is excluded from the provisions of The Labour Relations Act. I do not know how many employees it has, but it must be a very large number; it is essentially an industrial type of enterprise, and I think that that sort of operation, as well as these so-called farms that I have just mentioned in

the Bradford area, should be covered by The Labour Relations Act.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, on this vote, I was almost induced not to raise two questions because the hon. Minister felt that these questions would not come under the estimates, but rather under legislation. I would submit, if we have questions in regard to policy applying to the department we are dealing with, the only way we can make recommendations or suggestions to the hon. Minister is deal with them. I think perhaps we can agree that the hon. Minister has had a fairly easy time with his estimates so far and that there could be a little flexibility.

I would raise two questions for consideration by the hon. Minister in regard to The Labour Relations Act. And he can comment, if he wishes, on the policy or not. One is the question of *ex parte* injunctions. He is quite aware of the problem the trade union movement faces in this regard. I might agree that the Act itself, or the changing of this procedure in applying to union disputes, is not in the hon. Minister's discretion. Nevertheless he sat on a committee and dealt with all of the problems and I believe that I am correct in saying that the committee studying the labour relations problem across the province recommended that *ex parte* injunctions should not be used in industrial disputes. So, I would ask the hon. Minister to comment on it as to his opinion in this regard, so that we may have some indication of what his policy is. He did not cover any of the real problems that have been raised in regard to The Labour Relations Act in his presentation of his estimates, so he should give some answer in regard to policy.

The second point I would raise concerns the representative vote in regard to certification. Certainly this was another area that seemed to have a lot of support from the select committee on labour relations and it is about time this section was changed. I will not go into detail on the reasons why. It is just a simple application of a democratic vote, and almost any democratic organization, when it takes a vote, takes a percentage of those voting and not a percentage of those eligible to vote. As has been said many times in this House, if the hon. members of the Legislature for the province were elected on the basis of getting a majority of those eligible to vote, most of us would not be here. However, I would ask the hon. Minister if he would comment—just give the House some indication of his opinion—in regard to these two subjects that apply to what jurisdiction the

board would have when the particular question arises.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, the estimates that are before us have to do with supplying funds for the operation of the labour relations board in its application of the law of Ontario that it must apply. That is why I have said on several occasions this evening that matters of legislation are quite separate from the estimates, and I repeat that statement, because they are quite separate from the estimates.

On the subject of an *ex parte* injunction, the hon. member for Wentworth East must be aware that that item is covered by The Judicature Act, not The Ontario Labour Relations Act, and when we talk or the hon. member talks about an *ex parte* injunction, I am not clear as to what he means. Do you mean that an application for an injunction should be with notice, or on an *ex parte* basis?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, in a labour dispute it should be with notice to both parties when both parties got the same notice—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Of course The Judicature Act—this is not the time to be talking about that at length—but this is the Act that applies. The Judicature Act is the result of many years of experience having to do with processes in the courts. Of course, the basis of an *ex parte* injunction is that a wrong has been done, something that is contrary to the law and for which immediate remedy is required. In the operation of an *ex parte* injunction, this is sufficient reason for the judge to grant the application. It is for a very limited period of time, and that hearing, or that injunction, or temporary interim injunction order, which is granted, is returnable within two or three days when both parties can be heard and the merits of the situation can be presented in each case, when each side advances its own arguments.

Of course, in theory an *ex parte* injunction by its very nature is a remedy that exists against wrongdoing which has happened and I would, as a lawyer, have to take some exception to the argument advanced. I am sympathetic to the proposition of notice, but I do not think that an *ex parte* injunction will be granted if an opportunity to give notice is available to the applying party. Of course, this *ex parte* injunction is available to organized labour or to employees in the same fashion as it is to an employer. However, we are talking about something that is under The Judicature Act; it is a part of

legislation and I have no other comment on that item beyond this.

With respect to certification votes, this matter is before us at the moment and is receiving serious consideration.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there is another matter I would like to raise under this vote and I am afraid the hon. Minister is going to have to put up again with a reference to The Labour Relations Act. I do not agree with his interpretation of what we are discussing under the estimates. We are discussing the voting of funds for government agencies and departments for the administration of government policy, and government policy is embodied in the statutes. I think it is quite proper before we vote money, that we be able to comment on government policy and make suggestions as to its improvement where we see fit, including improvements in the statutes, if that is the point that is at issue.

There is another matter that has been coming very forcefully to the fore in the last year or more and that is the whole matter of the movement of plants from one location to another. I realize, Mr. Chairman, that this is a very broad issue, only one phase of which is relevant to this vote, but it is that one phase I want to comment on at this time. The problem that arises is that a company decides to move its plant to another location. As far as I can see under the Act as it now stands, it may only move it a couple of hundred yards down the street. Yet a certification issued under The Labour Relations Act and any collective agreement that may have been entered into pursuant to that certification no longer is valid.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, that is entirely wrong.

Mr. Bryden: Let us get down to cases then.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well then, let us define what the Act presently provides for. When a group applies to the labour relations board for certification as the bargaining unit of a certain group of employees, there is a zone clause. My instructions are, and information is, that whatever zone it applies for, as long as it is reasonable, will be granted. I know the cases you are thinking about—it is Amalgamated Electric and I think the most recent situation involves General Steel Wares. But the real basis of this situation has to do with probably a change in fashions or a change in the *modus operandi* of the nature of the request for

certification with respect to the zone. I would think it fair to say that in years gone by, and even today, there are certain applications for certification that have had a fairly narrow zone asked for, which was granted.

The real issue that is before us has to do with the industrialization, the relocation, the expansion of metropolitan or urban areas, such as Metropolitan Toronto, where areas have gone downhill, buildings are old and there has been a regeneration of the community. Quite legitimately, in many instances, an employer will move to some other location for economic reasons or for whatever reasons there may be. If he moves within the zone named in the certification, then the bargaining unit remains. On the other hand, if he were to move to an area that was beyond the zone of certification and a recertification or reapplication would be involved—which was the case in the Amalgamated Electric case. I think it was just last week that the United Electrical Workers were certified at the new location of the Amalgamated Electric in Markham — this involves something else. If I may finish this point, probably in the applications for certification that are being advanced this year and were advanced last year, certainly I would expect in the days and months ahead, that applications would include a larger or greater zone for the certification factor.

This matter is one that I was very much interested in—what has gone on in the two particular cases I mentioned. I would think that management owes a pretty high duty to its employees to take their situation into account—quite apart from the certification of the trade union side, from the human side—when a change of location is involved that might involve the loss of employment to people of an older age. In their early years, it may not matter too much, other opportunities may be available, but it certainly will probably have a more drastic impact on older people and people who have applied themselves, and devoted the major years of their life, to this particular employment. I would think that good business judgment alone would tell management, and require management, to exercise some greater consideration than has been evident in some of the situations I have seen.

However, I would go further than that. This involves another matter. It involves the question of the prime factors in certification and what remedies are available to speed up that process, because I think the two points are collateral and this is a matter that has occupied my attention for some weeks past.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would agree with the hon. Minister that management has some degree of responsibility and there have been some cases where it does not seem to have recognized its responsibility.

Since the hon. Minister mentioned the General Steel Wares case, I would like to say that in my opinion, this was an outstanding example of a recognition by management, as well as of the union concerned, of its full responsibility. I do not think anyone could have any complaint at all as to the way in which this move was handled. The employees were all given an opportunity to move to the new location. Most of them did not avail themselves of the opportunity, but they were given the opportunity. I think, also, a great effort was made by management, union, "selective service," and everyone to find them alternative employment; and most of them found it, I believe.

The Amalgamated Electric case, however, would appear to me to be on the exact opposite end of the scale—an example of almost total irresponsibility. I was not aware of this zone proposition the hon. Minister was talking about. I think one will find that it probably is not a factor in some of the older certifications. My impression is that the Amalgamated Electric certification was specifically for its location at Pape and Carlaw. Now if there was a wider zone than that, it was not wide enough to extend 15 miles to Markham.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is right. It did not extend to Markham.

Mr. Bryden: Well this, I think, points up the difficulty. The hon. Minister has mentioned—which is true—that the union, shall I say, pursued Amalgamated Electric to Markham. It signed up the employees out in Markham and now has a new certificate so it will start collective bargaining.

However, I would not like to get the impression that that essentially solved the problem, because what happened between the lapse of the union's old certification and its obtaining of a new one? At least 100 employees went down the drain, particularly older people. They were right out in the cold. The old collective agreement lapsed. These people therefore had no protection of seniority, no protection even of their pension plan, which was covered under the collective agreement. They had absolutely nothing. They were just out on the street. The company has now started up again, and will have to negotiate a new collective agreement with the union; and it may end up with very much the same collective agreement. But, in

the meantime, some basic rights of a large number of employees were sacrificed and can never be recovered by any action of the union.

This is the problem: To get a recertification is all right, but that does not retain the old agreement. It was under the old agreement that the employees had their rights, and these people tended to be in the upper age brackets where the opportunities of new employment are at the lowest level. Even their pension rights; as I understand it, most of them hardly even got any severance pay. They got some but it was so trivial it was hardly worth mentioning; employees of a great many years' service.

I think this has to be looked at very seriously. I do not think a company should be able to get out from under all the obligations that have accrued under a collective agreement simply by moving its plant far enough to get out of the zone. I am not saying that its motive was to get out of the zone. I know it wanted a new plant. Its old one was getting obsolete, but the unfortunate part was that it treated the workers as obsolete too; and it did not even do for them what is done for machinery, make some sort of provision for write-off. It just heaved them out on the street—on the community. Therefore, to handle a case like this there should be some sort of provision whereby an interested party could apply to the labour relations board for a declaration that the old certification continues uninterrupted, so that the old collective agreement will also continue uninterrupted.

I do not see that you can handle it on a zoning principle solely because it is always possible to move across the boundaries of the zone. I think there has to be a certain amount of—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Or even out of the province.

Mr. Bryden: Well, when plants move out of the province, obviously there is nothing we can do about it, but as long as it is in the province, then I think we should exercise the powers which we, as a Legislature, have to make sure it does not escape its legitimate obligations. I suggest a possible way of handling a case like Amalgamated Electric would be simply to provide that the labour relations board can make a declaration, or can amend its certification—whatever you like to do—to apply it to the new location or the new zone, if the circumstances make such a course of action justified; as in my opinion they clearly did in the Amalgamated Electric case.

In that particular case the labour relations board was powerless under the law. There was absolutely nothing it could do. Its old certification theoretically is still in effect but it is completely meaningless, and the old collective agreement turned out to be of no benefit to the employees at all, no protection to them when they most sorely needed protection.

Vote 1005 agreed to.

On vote 1006:

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I have before me a clipping from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, date-lined Sudbury. The heading is "Worker electrocuted", and the other heading, "Safety programme lack criticized by coroner". The coroner is J. A. Pidutti of Sudbury, and he criticized the lack of an effective safety programme for construction workers.

Ahti Liitela, father of two children, was electrocuted on January 18, while moving a cable attached to a bucket of a 35-foot-high-crane, which touched a 7200-volt hydro line. The crane operator said he knew the power should have been disconnected before he started to work under the wires, but this was not done. He also had warned fellow workers but apparently they did not pay much attention to the warning.

Then the workers said themselves that they had no knowledge of high-tension overhead wires and were vague about the provisions of The Construction Safety Act.

A juror asked the crane operator if he had a licence to operate the crane and he said he did, but that there was a large number of men in the industry operating the same type of machine without licences and that The Department of Labour would not do anything about it.

One of the construction safety workers from the department of the hon. Minister told the inquest that the onus for good safety conditions were first on the employer and then on the employee.

This construction safety officer was questioned by the coroner on the education of labourers in regulations of The Construction Safety Act passed in 1961. He asked the question, "Was there no assurance that a man knows anything about the Act?" The answer was "no" by the department's construction safety officer.

It seems to me that is quite an indictment against the safety programme carried out by the department. I have heard strange things

in the past. Sometimes things are just brushed under the rug, do not stir up any trouble, but possibly the hon. Minister has some knowledge of this particular death. Possibly he could tell us whether these facts are true or not, that The Department of Labour as alleged will not do anything about seeing that people have licences and about providing a proper education programme to emphasize safety among employees.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, firstly I do not know anything about that particular case involving a death through, I take it, electrocution, at Sudbury on January 18. I would be happy to look into the circumstances of it and to inform myself, to ascertain whether the remedial steps which have been taken are sufficient or not.

As to the licensing to which the hon. member makes reference, what does he refer to? Licensing of what?

Mr. Troy: He was asked by a juror if he had a licence to operate the crane. Mr. Chisnell said he did but there was a large number of men operating the same type of machine without licences and The Department of Labour would not do anything about it. That is the man's reply. The safety officer who was at the inquest is listed here as Gerald Canton.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I just to do not understand that statement, Mr. Chairman, because if the legislation requires the licensing of these operators, then it should be followed out. It is a matter of law, as you know. The actual omission of a licence, if it is through an error, does not necessarily involve culpable fault if the man is in fact qualified. But I am unable to comment in detail about this until I inform myself and I would be happy to pursue it. I would think that the hon. member for Nipissing would be interested in the remarks I made on the presentation of our estimates last Thursday when I made reference to safety and similar matters.

These estimates provide for a substantial increase in inspectors. The only way we can meet the inspection needs, and in that sense, I include the liaison and the instruction of local inspectors, is by having funds for which we are asking. I say this in as kindly a way as I can, but I would have to remind the hon. member that it was one of his own colleagues who criticized the travelling expenses which were referred to in another situation.

Mr. Troy: He just asked the question, he did not criticize, he wanted to find out. How

can he criticize when he does not know what it is all about? If you gave him the information, then there might be same necessity for criticism, otherwise it might be approbation.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister a couple of questions to clarify to my own satisfaction the matter of safety inspectors and their responsibilities.

I understand that the legislation as was originally passed meant that municipalities with 50,000 people or more appointed safety inspectors. And then later, last year, the legislation was changed and it brought in separated townships in addition to separated towns. Does this mean that any township, if it is a separate township, must appoint safety inspectors to inspect vis-à-vis the provincial Act?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The existing legislation provides for the appointment of local inspectors by either counties or municipalities. There is no rigid requirement laid down that every municipality must have its own inspector. It would follow that a municipality such as the county of Peel, Mr. Chairman, would have an entirely different situation than, shall we say, parts of Frontenac county. In one instance I met this week, yesterday morning, in fact, with the association of county councils and we discussed at length the implementation of the appointment of these inspectors. There is some objection and resistance to this on the part of certain municipalities, but in the broad sense the trend is continuing toward a recognition of the desirable features of local appointment of inspectors. To advance that, the department's programme involves the holding of instruction courses and seminars, and generally advising and co-ordinating the activities of such inspectors. I give you two examples covering probably the two extremes where inspectors operate. One, of course, would be, shall we say, in the Metropolitan Toronto area where they have a number of inspectors on their staff. The other extreme would be a municipality that I learned about yesterday which does not have that much expansion or construction going on in its area but it made very satisfactory arrangements with a retired engineer on a time basis for such time as was required to carry out the duties required of him.

Mr. Young: Then, Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question? As Highway 401 progresses across the province, does this mean that each county or township or separated town

or city must take the responsibility for the safety inspection on that highway right through the place?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, that would be so, or to put it another way, those municipalities or counties which require inspectors will be those counties where construction is going on and where there is assessment being added in the process. The two go together.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I would also ask this—I think perhaps part of the answer may have come a moment ago: Occasionally in my own municipality, where we have an inspection service, the provincial staff comes in to sort of work with our people from time to time. I am not sure whether our boys are training the provincial people or the provincial people are training the others, or whether it is a sheer duplication of effort.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I would doubt if that inference is correct. As a matter of fact, as far as I am concerned, it would not matter as long as both were learning something.

Mr. Young: I see.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But the intention of the arrangement is, for instance, that in a municipality such as the hon. member represents, I would expect they would have men of the highest qualification carrying out these duties. In other municipalities where construction and expansion is not going on at such a rapid rate, the men available for these duties might, and probably would, require instruction and help from the provincial department, and hence this programme of seminars.

Mr. Young: Yes, well, I appreciate the answers the hon. Minister has given, Mr. Chairman. But it seems to me it is here we put our finger on one of the real weaknesses in these estimates. We are just not providing enough money for a proper inspection staff. My feeling is that the inspection ought to be done, in large measure, at the provincial level and there we ought to be training a highly skilled mobile force of inspectors who can do the job and do it properly.

I remember vividly that night when a group of us watched with horror in Hogg's Hollow as five men were dying underground and there was just nothing that any of our people could do to prevent that disaster. Then out of that there seemed to come the decision that really it was difficult to pin the responsibility anywhere for this kind of

disaster, for the kind of conditions that built up there and that resulted in the fire and the subsequent death of these people. And so it seemed to us at that time that something should be done, and we felt something was being done in the passing of legislation to prevent this kind of catastrophe in the future. And so with the 1961 legislation there was real hope that the province was going to take responsibility for this kind of inspection and train the kind of force that could do it, that could get at the trouble spots and could watch these situations carefully.

But then in the legislation last year, as the hon. Minister has indicated, we saw that responsibility placed squarely back on the municipalities as the legislation was amended so that Highway 401, railway lines, tunnelling and this sort of thing became the responsibility of the municipalities—unless I am very mistaken and the hon. Minister can correct me if I am. This is all right for some municipalities where, as the hon. Minister says, a lot of construction work is going on where there are skilled men who know their job in this field. But in the instance of my own municipality, this kind of legislation added a very onerous burden, particularly as Highway 401 began to be rebuilt, with all that that meant. The present staff was almost swamped with work. To add this kind of responsibility to its job, Mr. Chairman, was just too much.

When we realize that in the one interchange at Highway 401 and Spadina there are no less than 26 bridges being built, and for the municipality to have to inspect for safety on all those bridges, plus all the other interchanges that are being built through that municipality, is just too much of a burden. We just cannot expect an efficient job to be accomplished.

As a matter of fact, last Wednesday the Jane Street bridge, the old Jane-and-401 bridge, was being demolished. Somebody made a mistake and a great slab of concrete, which was not supposed to fall at that moment, crashed to the Jane Street surface. Three men on the top were able to scramble to safety and so nobody was injured, by some miracle. By another miracle, the men who ordinarily were working underneath, were not there at the time and so there was no tragedy at that point. I suppose what logically should have been happening here is that a North York inspector should have been there to see that that kind of accident could not occur. But the staff just is not available to watch this kind of occurrence. So it seems that this is just too much for a

municipality like mine, and certainly it is too much for many other municipalities.

I draw to the attention of the House the question I asked this afternoon of an hon. Minister regarding an accident which happened on January 30, and which I have looked into rather carefully. One Laurie Karkas was killed on the subway job. The circumstances surrounding that job certainly point up the need for far more specific safety inspection. The watchman, Artus Bika—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Was this the matter released to the press before the orders of the day?

Mr. Young: After the orders of the day. The watchman, Artus Bika, who was injured a couple of years ago and had his back broken in a similar accident, said he heard a scream and saw a body fall into the excavation below. This was at 10.00 o'clock at night. He said he ran to the office, the people inside would not let him in, although he told them that there had been a serious accident and someone had fallen and he wanted to phone. What was happening there and what the reasons are have not been established. I am not going to speculate on that tonight.

Finally, he ran to a telephone booth up on the Danforth. He had no change to make the call, but then made his way finally to a fire station nearby and the firemen came and got the body out. The man who died was involved in lowering heavy timber into the hole, contrary to regulations. The hoist was not manned, there was no hoistman on duty, I am told. There was no guard rail around the excavation and no lights at the top of the excavation. Timbers were piled at the edge of the excavation contrary to rule.

The next morning a guard rail of sorts was put up and lights were installed where they should have been installed before. But here we have a situation where a very serious accident did occur and where a man's life was lost.

In the report of the workmen's compensation board for 1962, on page 27, we have this paragraph:

With a compensable labour force of about 1.8 million and 250,000 settled claims, approximately one person in every seven had some type of accident requiring medical treatment; one out of every 28 was compensated for more than four days' disability; one in every 700 had a claim settled for permanent disability, and about one in every 7,500 died as a result of an industrial accident.

And on the same page we are told:

In 1962 the number of fatal claims settled was 242, and fortunately this was 11 per cent lower than in 1961, when 273 fatal claims were settled.

And so in this kind of a situation, Mr. Chairman, there is no place for complacency. Men are being killed and injured at too great a rate, an inexcusable rate, here in our province of Ontario. It seems to me that we must take steps immediately to see that this kind of slaughter is stopped at the earliest possible moment.

I am going to suggest, first of all, that the responsibility for this kind of accident ought to be fixed more firmly upon the construction firm involved. We have the situation I mentioned in North York at Highway 401, where a municipal inspector is policing a project being carried out by a private contractor who has a contract let by the provincial Department of Highways. And, moreover, this inspector is inspecting vis-à-vis provincial legislation. So I think the legislation should be tightened up so that there is more responsibility placed directly upon the contractor involved.

The second thing I would suggest is that the inspection ought to be taken over 100 per cent, or as near that as possible, by the province. A start should be made at the level where provincial works are being undertaken, particularly at Highway 401 and works of that kind. Gradually, a mobile, effective, well-trained force of inspectors can be built up because—let us remember this one fact—the public is going to pay the shot no matter whether it is municipal or federal or provincial.

In this case, we had better do the thing as effectively as we can; it is going to cost no more and likely, in the long run, will cost less. We will have one interpretation of the legislation right across the province, instead of the 100 or 900 different interpretations possible of the legislation under the present kind of set-up.

The third thing that needs to be done here is safety instruction on the job. This, I grant you, is not the easiest thing in the world and there is a great deal of resistance against it. We are told to let the unions look after the instruction for safety, but this has not proved to be too successful; and 15 minutes a week on the job where safety instruction is given, and given in detail, is one of the things I think should be considered very carefully. The Ontario Hydro, I understand, does this now. So we give them a pat on the back for that. I think this idea should be extended

so that safety instruction is given everywhere where construction is going on.

Then there is this matter of the construction safety association. I noticed in Saturday's Toronto *Star*, that at Niagara Falls, during a labour seminar, unions were blamed by one speaker yesterday for increasing industrial accidents, while another said some employers indulged in sharp practices to keep their accident rates down.

They were discussing safety in the new technical age at an Ontario Federation of Labour education conference. R. G. D. Anderson, general manager of the industrial accident prevention association, said that instead of encouraging union members to listen to the advice of the employer-sponsored safety association, unions had been screaming from the sidelines about not being represented on the association boards.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that this is one of the gripes of the trade union movement: That the construction safety association is an employers' group and is not open to representation on the part of the union.

I know the argument about the contractors and the people having to put up the money to put in the safety devices and so on, so it is their business; but I say, sir, that the workers are the men who are investing their lives in these jobs, they are the people who do the dying and who are injured. I am not aware of any employers who have been killed or seriously injured on these jobs. The workers have. So they have just as big a stake in this business as the men who invest their dollars, and provide management. The ranks of the construction safety association should be open to union representation so that there is a feeling of participation, and so that these groups can plan together to work out safety techniques and lower this appalling death-and-accident rate that we find on our construction jobs across the province.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Before the hon. member goes on with that, there are a couple of observations I would like to make. First, I am looking at the press release which the hon. member for Yorkview released earlier in the day. He repeated, tonight, the same figures he used in the press release which he distributed. He said we are killing about 250 men a year on construction work in Ontario. That figure is wrong; 150 is the total in all compensable compensation board cases in all industry in Ontario, and the number attributable to the construction industry, I am instructed, is 78.

Mr. Young: I stand corrected, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I could not agree more with what has been said about the need for greater effort and we, in Ontario, have adopted a programme of training our staff. We are asking for money to make our inspection staff mobile, to be able to carry out their functions and make a contribution toward the objectives of safety throughout the province. And it is against this programme that we hope some major results will be indicated in the immediate days ahead. We have, in Ontario, a labour safety council, which is a very active body. And that labour safety council is made up of representatives of employers as well as of organized labour.

We know—and I think the hon. members of this House who are familiar with the subject would know—that the human factor is a major item insofar as accidents are concerned, whether they are in industry, construction or on the highway. The human factor is there. It may be trite to say, "Well, the human factor is at the root of all of this," but we have to go beyond that, and we have to find out what affects or motivates a human being to do whatever he does which leads on to an accident.

Education, of course, is one of the important factors which will alleviate the situation. But what kind of education, sir? On-the-spot education on the job—that is one approach. General instruction is another, and there are probably other avenues of approach. The question of what kind of education, and the means of getting at this problem, is one which is under study at the moment by the labour safety council and I am looking forward with some interest to the report on this matter which they will bring in in the immediate days ahead.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for the correction. The word that should have been used is "industrial", rather than "construction" here, in connection with the accidents, and I stand corrected on that.

But it does not invalidate the premise which was made—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The principle is there.

Mr. Young:—that men are dying in too large numbers, that this whole matter must have the serious attention and consideration of the department, and that we do need larger inspection staffs, and more efficient inspection in this whole field—whether it is construction or industrial accidents.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Let us get on with the estimates.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): If the hon. member is not interested he should go and play bridge.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in regard to technical education: With more technical schools and junior vocational schools, composite schools and the technical phases of education that are found in these schools, does this department inspect the mechanical equipment in the various classrooms? I would say machine shops, auto mechanics' labs, electrical labs—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is a matter for The Department of Education—technical schools.

Mr. Newman: It still is a fact, I think, that the department is probably better outfitted and equipped to examine the schools than is The Department of Education, for safety.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, I would think that the inspectors of The Department of Education who are charged with supervising the manual training and other technical classes, and the equipment with which the schools are supplied, could make the appropriate inspections.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, are they trained inspectors for this type of operation or are they simply educational inspectors? Mr. Chairman, I would still like to know from the hon. Minister if these fellows have any training for the inspection of this equipment.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I would be glad to make inquiries of The Department of Education. I have no knowledge of this.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question with regard to construction safety inspection. My question is prompted by a news dispatch of last June, datelined Chatham, the first paragraph of which reads:

Ontario's recently enacted Construction Safety Act is being hobbled by the failure of many counties to appoint the inspectors required under the Act.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member missed the debate.

Mr. MacDonald: Did I?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes. We were discussing the matter before the hon. member came in.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just let me come to a question:

T. M. Eberlee, assistant deputy Minister of Labour, revealed that 20 of the province's 38 counties had made no move to look after the safety of their construction workers.

My question to the hon. Minister is, six months later: How many of the 38 counties now have inspectors?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think that 22 of the counties have appointed their inspectors. All told, under the scheme, there are some 300 inspectors appointed and qualified under the municipal arrangements under the existing legislation. As recently as yesterday I met with the county council association who, in their official capacity, are enthusiastic about this method of dealing with inspections. Granted there is a popular segment or some areas in the municipal field who are not enthusiastic but the vast majority of them are. And of the numbers of those counties where action has not been taken—I do not mean to run them down but I would have to put them in a category where I would say that those municipalities and counties most active in the construction field have co-operated with the department. We are also proceeding with a group of seminars for their instruction. A fine showing.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, how many of these inspectors the hon. Minister was talking about are full time, and how many are just people that have half a dozen other jobs and are designated this job, too?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, I cannot answer that. I would think that in some municipalities where there is no construction going on they might have several other jobs. It is commensurate with the amount of construction.

Mr. Bryden: I think this figure of 300 is a very misleading figure, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many people in his department are specifically concerned with the matter of construction safety?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Nineteen persons.

Mr. Bryden: And they are engaged, I take it, apart from administrative duties, in training inspectors at the municipal level. Is that their major responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Assisting and advising. There are qualifications required on the part

of the people seeking appointment as municipal inspectors.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman, it is a fact, I think, that revived interest in safety on the part of the government, perhaps also the public, dated from a tremendous tragedy in construction work. That was the Hogg's Hollow tunnel disaster, which led to a coroner's jury, ultimately to the appointment of a Royal commission. The Royal commission looked into the whole question of safety in employment in all its phases and made a comprehensive report. Its report included extensive recommendations with regard to construction safety, the subject that started the whole thing off.

Following the report of the Royal commission we had legislation brought into this House which subsequently became The Construction Safety Act. We have had experience with The Construction Safety Act for some substantial time now, Mr. Chairman, and I think it has to be said that the Act has been a failure. It has not met the needs of the situation. As far as the statute is concerned, it looked all right, except on the one point of inspection, but otherwise its provisions appeared to be satisfactory. This demonstrates very clearly the whole problem in the field of labour safety. The best legislation in the world is useless if there is not proper provision for enforcing it. I submit to the government once again, as I have done many times before, as have other hon. members in this House, that it should reconsider its stubborn refusal to accept responsibility for inspection under The Construction Safety Act.

The government stands in splendid isolation on this point and always has. There is nobody that I know of who agrees with it that this responsibility for the enforcement of a provincial statute should be palmed off on municipalities. I do not think anybody agrees with it. The McAndrew commission did not agree with it. The McAndrew commission made it as one of its specific recommendations that the provincial Department of Labour should take responsibility for inspection in this field. The labour movement thinks so. I believe that employer associations in the field believe so. I do not know about the recent meeting of municipalities that the hon. Minister is talking about, but by and large the municipalities certainly think that the provincial government should take responsibility. They object to having this responsibility thrust off on them.

This is a provincial responsibility, or should be. There may be some areas of co-opera-

tion, and there are undoubtedly in the bigger municipalities people who are working in the general field who could be helpful to the department, but basically the responsibility must be taken by the department if we are ever going to make progress in stopping this carnage in construction work.

The hon. Minister has certainly had the reports of coroners' juries before him. I am sure he has. Here is one I have clipped from the *Toronto Daily Star* of October 3, 1963, with regard to an inquiry into the death of a 20-year-old man called Elio Fracassi. Unfortunately when one reads of these construction deaths, Italian names recur frequently. I noticed in the latest issue of *Corriere Canadese* that two more of them were killed. They are particularly vulnerable in this field. This is the type of work a great many of them are engaged in and the lack of protection for them, in my opinion, is criminal.

Newspaper editorials have been written time after time suggesting that the government should take over responsibility in this field. Nothing seems to move the government, not even the continuing appalling accident-and-death rate on construction. Sir, I suppose it is useless to try to appeal to the government, but still, the matter is so serious that I think an attempt should be made once again to appeal to it to forget the stubborn attitude it has taken, that the municipalities are going to have to do the inspection job whether they darn well like it or not. Let us accept the recommendation of the McAndrew commission, and the recommendation of coroners' juries—as in the case I was talking about, of Elio Fracassi, where the coroner's jury recommended that safety procedures in Ontario construction jobs should be under the jurisdiction of The Department of Labour. This is one of many.

The hon. Minister made some passing reference, when he was talking about this a little earlier, to the advantages of municipal inspection. I would frankly like him to enumerate the advantages, because I cannot think of a single one. I cannot think of one advantage and I think the results speak for themselves. What is essentially a good piece of legislation has really been of very little value in protecting workers on construction work, and if the hon. Minister can see any advantage in municipal inspection, I would appreciate it if he would enumerate them because I have never seen any. I have never heard any enumerated in this House.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, we have said in the past week or two how happy we were

about the introduction of The Industrial Safety Act. I am sure we mean it. We really want to see it do the job it is intended to do. We said the same thing when The Construction Safety Act was introduced about a year and a half ago. I am not going to repeat what has been said by the previous speakers before me, inasmuch as the municipalities did not want this Act thrust upon them. But they are not only saying this; they have completely ignored the Act.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: This is not my information.

Mr. Gisborn: I will then give you some samples of—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am aware, I admit, there are some municipalities—

Mr. Bryden: Including the big ones.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But the majority of them approve it, and the county council association, representing the counties across this province met with me—

Mr. Bryden: What about the city of Toronto? What about the suburban municipalities, the ones that really—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: It is only counties and rural areas that have no problems.

Mr. Gisborn: I have never seen anything in the press to indicate to me since the Act was introduced that the municipalities want to participate in it. Wentworth county is in a schemozzle over it. I would relate what happened in Hamilton when a construction worker was killed about Friday, May 30. I will quote from the press release.

Thomas Draycott, a construction safety engineer with The Department of Labour, said Mr. Lucien Vasseur, 35 years of age, of RR 1, Stoney Creek, was walking about the concrete pier with no provisions for his safety.

I will not read the whole story, but I will quote another section:

He then stated that The Construction Safety Act brought into force in 1962 demands that every local municipality that has a population of more than 50,000 shall appoint a safety inspector.

Such an inspector has not yet been appointed in Hamilton, although the appointment is in progress.

"Nine months later and we still have no inspector?" Joseph Rocchi, acting for the Crown, questioned:

"Yes, that is so," Mr. Draycott replied.

I made some inquiries and I understand that the city council of Hamilton just a few months ago appointed an inspector. One inspector in the city of Hamilton would never serve the purpose in regard to keeping track of what is going on with regard to construction safety. So it does point out to us that the municipalities do not want this job thrust on them, but worse than that, they are flouting the law. I would direct this question to the hon. Minister: Has there been any penalty invoked upon the municipalities to date for not carrying out responsibilities under the Act brought down about a year and a half ago?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There have been no prosecutions of municipalities but there has been a continuing programme of liaison and education and discussion of the matter with them.

Mr. Bryden: I can understand that there are hon. Ministers over on the other side who are very little concerned about human life, but what we are discussing is the problem of human life. It is obvious the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) rambles on and on and on with constant streams of drivel. He would greatly assist the proceedings of this House if he would go elsewhere.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): We are sick of the hon. member for Woodbine.

Mr. Bryden: I am happy to know that the hon. Minister is sick of me. It must mean that I am doing a reasonably good job.

This is a serious problem. As far as I am concerned there is quite a lot more to be dealt with under it, so the hon. Minister might as well—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Let us get back to the labour estimates.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the Ontario Labour Safety Council has, within the last six months or so, made any recommendations to him with regard to inspection under The Construction Safety Act as to who should take responsibility for it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I have to speak from memory on that. I do not think on that particular point, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Bryden: Have they had this particular Act under review recently, or have their inquiries been in different directions?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, just a minute now. I outlined, I think pretty thoroughly last Thursday, the work that the safety council have performed with respect to—here we are: In the past year the labour safety council has considered and commented on, and made recommendations with respect to, foundry regulations, construction hoists, The Loggers' Safety Act, underground regulations, ionizing radiation regulations, The Industrial Safety Act, and The Operating Engineers Act.

Presently they have a major matter referred to them, having to do with education with respect to construction safety, and we are endeavouring to make available funds to meet the expenses which they tell me they expect to incur, and that is going ahead.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to now turn to some other phases of safety legislation and its administration. I made a note in my estimates book, when the hon. Minister was making his initial statement. I am not quite sure if I now understand it but it indicates—at least I think he said—that the staff, with relation to these safety and technical services, is now 155. Did I make a correct note there? Or perhaps the easiest way is just to ask the hon. Minister how many—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think the answer, the figure, was 151.

Mr. Bryden: One hundred and fifty-one, and he said there was an increase of 40 in the last two years.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The increase of 40 is in the past 12 months.

Mr. Bryden: The past 12 months. Could the hon. Minister enumerate, or give some general breakdown of, the duties of these 40? I imagine there are several different operations covered by this one vote and I imagine that they would have different responsibilities.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well now, boiler inspection branch, 34; construction safety branch, 15; elevator inspection, 16—

Mr. Bryden: Are these inspectors or total staff?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Inspectors.

Mr. Bryden: Including the supervisors, I suppose.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, including supervisors but not clerical staff.

Elevator inspection branch, 16; engineering services, 15; factory inspection, 52, and they are being increased. There will be a total of 59 factory inspectors. Let us start over because what we are shooting for at April 1, 1964, is: factory inspection, 59; engineering services, 18; elevator inspection, 16—as I stated—construction safety, 16; boiler inspection, 35; and operating engineers, 11.

Mr. Bryden: These are the figures which the new votes will provide for—is that the correct interpretation? Does this mean that it is envisaged that during the course of this year there will be an increase of seven in the number of factory inspectors?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. Bryden: Well, the number, I would take it, was down to 52 in the past year. It was down from a year or two ago, was it not? Did the department not have 55 to 56 on that sort of operation?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That arose from a transfer of staff from one branch to the other.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, I see.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think when the caisson problems developed—

Mr. Bryden: They are now in a different category, is that it? So that the department in recent years has had slightly over 50 and they are now going to go up to 60? I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this House would be happy to vote him money to take on more factory inspectors than that. Certainly, I can speak for this group. We would be happy to vote him the money. We would also be happy to vote him the money for the travelling expenses as well.

We have a new statute in this field. I will not go into it; we have discussed it at some length already. It looks to me like a good statute but, as everybody agrees, it will be as good as the inspection under it—and I just do not think that 60 inspectors are enough to do the job in a province of this size. It hardly more than keeps up with the growth of the province over the last few years. The thing has been stationary at 50 for a number of years.

I am sure the number of establishments to be inspected has increased, and I would like to see the hon. Minister make the figure, instead of 60, more like 75 as his objective for this fiscal year, and perhaps 100 for the next fiscal year. I think that is the sort of

inspection staff that will be necessary in order to do a proper job on the new legislation which is now in the mill and will no doubt be passed at this session.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I think we have to point out as many cases as we possibly can. I think it is our duty to present the sins of omissions of the department and the inspection field in the past so that we can get the full effectiveness of our new approach—the new Industrial Safety Act and The Construction Safety Act—so that it does the job we want it to do.

I mentioned that Saltfleet township were having their problems in regard to safety inspectors. They agreed on a county inspector.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: And other matters.

Mr. Gisborn: And since that time, out of the ten municipalities, four have withdrawn their support for the one inspector. But just to point out the seriousness of the necessity of really doing a job in this field, the first report that the county inspector gave to the township council showed he had made 542 inspections and out of them there were issued 406 orders to comply and ten orders to stop work. This means that out of the 542 inspections only 126 they felt were really being operated in a safe manner. I think figures like this should disturb us and give us some initiative to really make the new Act provide what we want.

I would point out that I raised the question during the debate on The Industrial Safety Act in regard to section 22. I said that I had some concern as to the workability of that particular section, where it says—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: What section was that?

Mr. Gisborn: Section 22, where it says:

No person who has reasonable cause to believe that any machine, device or thing in or about an industrial establishment is unsafe or in contravention of this Act or the regulation shall use or operate or cause or permit it to be used or operated.

The hon. Minister is aware of the situation that took place at Westinghouse last Friday, I believe it was, when 70 men walked out because one employee was trying to do a job that the rest felt was unsafe. The details I got were that he was to act as a “hooker-upper,” that is putting cables on heavy lifts on a crane and then the crane had to go down the shop over the heads of other workers;

and it was because the load was going over the heads of other workers that they complained and because they did not get satisfaction they had walked out. The hon. Minister might comment on the results of it. This pointed out the discussion we had in relation to this section. What would happen in this case?

I understand they telegraphed the hon. Minister, and the department was to make an inspection to see who was to blame. This was after the walkout had taken place. So it does bring to our attention, when we raise these problems, that we have to look very closely at them to find out where we are going. I do not know what the results were of this walkout, but I would like the hon. Minister to comment on what should have happened in this case. Should the employees have done the job as the foreman said, and taken a chance of the load slipping and somebody getting hurt, or were they in order to walk out and not accept the suspension of the one employee?

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 1006 carried?

Mr. Gisborn: No, no! I want to carry on.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, we are still waiting for an answer on 1006.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: My information about the Westinghouse situation was that there was this alleged illegal walkout, arising from a work order to perform some work, which in the opinion of some people was unsafe. I think that is putting it fairly.

The company took a different view from the view expressed by those who organized the group connected with the walkout. Now, in any event, the matter was subsequently resolved, I presume, through the grievance procedure in the contract between the union and the company. My information is that the men are back at work.

I have an interim report on the matter, but it is not clear to give both sides of the question and I would think that, in fairness to both parties, I will just leave the comments there. I will be interested in following the matter up to see just what the actual facts were and what the return to work was based on.

Mr. Gisborn: I would like to make some comment on the subject that the hon. member for Nipissing raised, Mr. Chairman, the fatalities which happened in Sudbury. This is a question that is close to my heart because I have operated this particular type

of machinery for some time. It was in regard to a crane with a 35-foot boom touching a high voltage wire, and the employee on the ground having hold of a cable attached to the crane, and of course the circuit went right down through and killed him.

It said in the report from the inquest—they quoted the operator as saying he knew the power should have been disconnected before starting to work under the wire. This was not done. He said he had repeatedly warned fellow workers not to touch any part of the machine while he was working close to the wires and had warned Mr. Liittela—the name of the deceased—only a moment before the accident.

I saw several identical cases to this in the past couple of years, fatalities through high boom cranes touching high voltage wires; in fact, three in Hamilton I believe, in the last two years. In each case, the inquest report emphasized the fact that someone should be responsible to see that the power was shut off in the immediate vicinity. Here, the operator knew it should be shut off but he went on working. Someone there should have had the authority to say that machine does not move until we are absolutely certain that the hydro wires are cut while we are going to do the work in this particular area.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: What I do not understand is why the man went ahead with that himself.

Mr. Gisborn: That is the human element problem that the hon. Minister spoke about. He might have been told to go home if he had stopped the machine and the foreman came along. This is a question we have not yet cleared up in regard to this section, and I hope that we will get it clear to workmen that they should stop; but we will give them protection against disciplinary action as far as their employment goes.

He mentioned the fact that many are operating this equipment without licences, and this is also a fact. I know it might be a hard job to police, in regard to certificates, but something has got to be done, because the new types of hoisting equipment are not what we would call an easy type, or a safe type, of machine to operate. High speed, hydraulic—the least little touch of these hydraulic levers and they move quite quickly. They are quite different to the old-fashioned steam machines and I think our attention to people getting licences should be increased.

I would like to make some other comments regarding The Operating Engineers Act as

to the need for training operators for these machines. When they had the steam machines there were always two men, one a fireman, because he had something to look after, the boiler and the firing of the machine. Now it is a one-man job in a sense but we are going to have to apply a lot of thought to this type of equipment inasmuch as it must be a two-man job for two factors—the safety, and the training to be eligible to get your certificate to be an operator. At the present time this is one of the problems; we are having men operate them without licences because they are not being trained in the proper way, and have not got the procedure to get up to be a licensed operator.

Vote 1006 agreed to.

On vote 1007:

Mr. Davison: Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss vote 1007.

Over the years I have hoped that the hon. Minister would see fit to include age in the human rights code. I would just like to point out a few of the facts. I wonder what would happen, in this province today, if we were to pick up the daily paper and see that 25 per cent of the jobs that were open had in there, "Do not apply if you are coloured." I think there would be an awful hue and cry in this province.

Here is a picture of a daily paper in Ontario and this is discrimination because of age. Everyone of those circles includes a job that one cannot get because there is an age limit on it.

I think it is time that we took a real serious look at this. This is something that has been brought up for the last four years. The former Prime Minister told us, sir, that the job that had to be done was an educational job. There has not been much of an educational job done because we are still getting newspaper advertisements of this type.

This not only happens in the cities but even in the small towns. I was down in the library the other day and I picked up a small-town newspaper; in fact it was my old home town newspaper in Orangeville. There was only one advertisement in there for employment, and that was for a carpenter, but it had an age limit: "Don't apply unless you are between 20 and 40 years old". This was for normal house-building.

Lately we have been hearing the story that one of the big remedies is that we have to have a pension plan. They are telling us that when we get a portable pension plan that maybe this will be cleared up—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Before the hon. member goes on, I am trying to follow him in this presentation but I gather in the house-building industry they try to select people between the ages of 20 and 40.

Mr. Bryden: And many other industries, as the hon. Minister knows.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: But what I am coming to is that I do not understand this, because of this bonus, from the federal government, of \$75 a month if you will hire anybody over 45 during the winter months.

Mr. Bryden: They are abandoning that now.

Mr. Davison: I am only explaining to the hon. Minister the advertisement that was in the paper, and if he wants to go down to the library he will see this advertisement.

But the two main things that have been brought up by this government are, first, that the public has to be educated. Now, the job certainly has not been done when we have 25 per cent of ads in newspapers still with age discrimination.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: What newspaper is it?

Mr. Davison: This is the *Globe and Mail* of Toronto, dated Saturday, January 11, 1964, so it is a fairly recent newspaper. Lately we have had the story that if we get portable pensions in, that this will help to remedy the problem. The way the portable pension set-up is going right now, I would not know when we are going to get it, it does not look very promising. The federal government realized that this is a problem and is giving incentives to manufacturers to hire some of the older workers. This, no doubt, is helping to some extent. I think in nearly any manpower programme that is set up now they take a serious look at the older workers to see if some remedy cannot be found. Practically any time there is an educational seminar set up, one of the main problems is also the older workers. I think the time has come when we have to take a serious look at this main problem, because it is definitely one of the biggest problems with us today.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): What does the hon. member suggest then?

Mr. Bryden: Let us amend the Human Rights Code.

Mr. Davison: If they would even do that so there could not be discrimination because of age that would be one of the biggest helps. I have here—and this is from the *Labour*

Gazette of December, 1963—a piece about an American group, the W. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which has recently published a report called “The Impact of Technological Change”, the American experience. This report lists in the order of their importance the factors affecting displaced workers. Heading that list is age, followed by education, level of skill, sex and race.

For the last 20 years I have worked in industrial plants. Most of the unskilled jobs are starting to disappear. Most of the assembly lines where the older person was working are disappearing; most of these are being done away with as we get automation in. So, as time goes on, this is definitely more of a problem and I think the time has come when this government has to take a real serious look at at least trying to protect the older worker on the basis of discrimination because of age. It is going to hurt no one to have this in the Human Rights Code. As I say, for four years they have been stalling on this, and I think the time has come, and I hope the hon. Minister will have something to say on this.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The area covered by the Human Rights Code—we have discussed this in the House on other occasions—is an area which I do not think you attack by swinging an axe or a sledge hammer at all. We are on common ground when we refer to the need for education and a progressive programme to acquaint people with their duties and their obligations with respect to their fellow citizens. Accordingly, when against that premise the human rights commission has advanced its programme of investigating these complaints and of going to see the people, I think that is something for which the people of this province should be very proud. Since the human rights legislation was enacted we have had no prosecutions for offences, when matters have been brought to the attention of the offenders, and after an explanation. Let us be quite frank, in some instances the explanation has taken several meetings. But, in any event, either through these discussions between a field representative and the individuals concerned, or in the more extreme case where an inquiry has been directed where the alleged offending parties have been brought before the commissioner or a commissioner appointed, even in that situation the commissioner has been able to make progress and no prosecutions have resulted since the fall of 1962.

We have a long way to go, there is still much work to be done, there is ground to be

covered. But I think that we are making good headway. It is not tortoise-speed headway either. We are making noticeable headway and we are getting co-operation from the citizens of this province. Quite frankly, when we get down to a subject of this nature and when people stop to think about it, we are finding that most people in this province are pretty responsible people. And the age issue is something that falls into this same situation. It is all right, Mr. Chairman, for the hon. member for York South to nod his head because I doubt if I handed him a gold brick on a platter it would ever satisfy him. We are making good headway in this field.

Mr. Bryden: Not on the question of discrimination.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, yes, we are. I just challenge the headway we are making in this province to be compared with any other jurisdiction in Canada.

Mr. Davison: The hon. Minister went on and explained about the Human Rights Code, but I would like to know does he himself feel that the time is coming when age discrimination will come in under the Human Rights Code?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, I can visualize that, and I do.

Mr. Davison: Does the hon. Minister visualize it very shortly or—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I think we have a further period in this area through which we must pass before that time comes.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Why?

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute, Mr. Chairman, let us sort out this difference that exists between the hon. Minister and me. He said that we have certain common ground when he was commenting on the comments of the hon. member for Hamilton East, namely that education is necessary. But, let's face it, this government passed that point ten years ago.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I doubt if we have passed it.

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute. Up until ten years ago, it was not against the law to discriminate, we were just educating. Then the point was reached where it was said: “Well, fine, we have educated enough, and from this point forward we are not only going to educate, but if you violate the law,

you have to face the consequences." All we are suggesting is that there is no need for procrastination any further. If you have a page, from a paper such as the *Globe and Mail*, that is just dotted with violations in terms of discrimination on the basis of age, I suggest that the time has come when it should be made illegal. There may be no more prosecutions than you have on the basis of discrimination for the other violations under the Human Rights Code, because then people say, "Well, fine, I can't get away with it, I won't do it"—except in the rare case when you sit down and you plead with them, you will have to go through the same process as the hon. Minister indicates now exists for charges against other kinds of discrimination.

All we are arguing is that the time has long since passed when we need to just talk about these things. We should put it in the Act, and by the very fact of putting it in the Act, I venture the suggestion that that page of *Globe and Mail* advertisements would become a clean page. Only once every few months would there be somebody attempting to do this.

This proposal is not pioneering. New York state has had it for years and just to show you how far behind you are getting, even the Social Credit government in British Columbia, than which there are few more reactionary governments in the world—ask Davie Fulton, if you do not believe me—yesterday, according to a news story, introduced an amendment in which it is going to make it against the law to discriminate on the basis of age. We just ask the hon. Minister to catch up with Social Credit. Now, that surely is challenge enough.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is quite a challenge.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the topic of discrimination because of age is one that is found too commonly in my own area. Just last Saturday I had a fellow approach me—49 years of age—who had applied for work in one of the local industries and was told, "Well, you are just too old." I think the time has come when we have to write this in legislation and the time is now, and not later.

I would like to ask of the hon. Minister if the publications by the human rights commission are made in languages other than English and French.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Some of the publications of the commission have been published in as many as eight languages.

Mr. Newman: In eight other languages? Thank you.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there has been discussion with regard to an area of discrimination which has not yet been covered by the Human Rights Code—that is discrimination on account of age. I would like to associate myself with the comments of the hon. member for Hamilton East. But I would like now to turn to an area that is already covered by the Human Rights Code. I think it is section 5 of the code: Discrimination on account of sex.

I have a question on the order paper which, like all questions, never seems to be answered. I decided, however, that one can put these questions on the order paper and then, when the estimates come along, the hon. Minister can be considered to have been given due notice. So I am going to refer him to page 8 of today's order paper, question No. 3, standing in my name. There are five parts to it. To begin with, at any rate I will read only the first part. With regard to section 5—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I can give the hon. member the answer to the whole thing at once.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is fine. Would you read out the questions while—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The question on the order paper has to do with section 5 of the Human Rights Code dealing with discrimination between male and female employees. How many complaints have been received? I am instructed that there have been none as to discrimination between the sexes. In many cases the commission was able to effect a settlement and the rest of the questions do not apply.

Mr. Bryden: All the rest of the question falls in view of the answer to question 1.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Apparently everybody is satisfied.

Mr. Bryden: Well, apparently everybody is not. What the hon. Minister means is that the question is a complete dead letter and is meaningless.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Now I ask: What does the hon. member mean by that?

Mr. Bryden: I will tell the hon. Minister what I mean by that if he will just wait. I will agree with the hon. Minister with regard to the first—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Just because legislation is effective does not mean that—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister has not got all this sex problem under control.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am suggesting that—

Mr. Bryden: I know what the hon. Minister was going to say. He was going to say that the fact that there are no prosecutions means they are doing a wonderful job. It may also be that if there are no complaints, a wonderful job is being done.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: And everybody is satisfied. Let us leave it.

Mr. Bryden: Well I am ready to leave that phase of it, but I would like to get back to what I started.

I do not know what surveys the hon. Minister conducted, Mr. Chairman, but, as far as I am concerned, I want to consider only section 5 of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is sex again.

Mr. Bryden: I will agree with what he said a moment or two ago—that the work of the human rights commission with regard to sections 1 to 4, inclusive, has been excellent work. I think one can say that very great progress has been made in that field. I do not suppose that we will ever achieve the situation of perfection where there is no discrimination, but we are certainly making progress. There are one or two sections of the code that I would like to see improved, such as the one relating to accommodation; but by and large I will agree with the hon. Minister that tremendous progress has been made in that field in the last ten years.

I am on the point of suggesting to him, however, that section 5 for all the good it is doing, might as well not be in the Act. I am rather interested to note—I have noted it before in this House—that in that certificate or diploma-looking affair that the government has published and distributed very widely, which is a reproduction of the Human Rights Code without the enforcement section, the government is so lacking in pride about section 5—or so ashamed of it; I do not know what the reason is—it just does not bother to include it as one of the human rights that are protected. The certificate stops with section 4. It does not include the enforcement sections, and I would agree that that is not necessary, but I should think the forms of discrimination which are declared to be

contrary to public policy should have all been reproduced.

Mr. MacDonald: It is one of the hon. Minister's mistakes.

Mr. Bryden: Section 5, however, has not been reproduced. I think the omission is valid; the section means nothing; there has not been a single complaint under it, but not because there has not been all sorts of discrimination as between male and female employees in this province. That is not the reason. The reason there have been no complaints is because the section is unenforceable. There is a joker in it. This complaint was raised when that legislation was first enacted as a separate statute—it must be close to 15 years ago, long before all this legislation was consolidated into the Human Rights Code.

The section provides that there shall be no discrimination as between male and female employees who are doing the same work in the same establishment; and the slightest variation in the kinds of work done, as between male and female employees, makes the section inapplicable. When this legislation was first before the House, it was suggested that the phrasing should be similar to the phrasing in United States' statutes—it should be men and women, or male and female employees, doing work of substantially the same nature, or of a similar nature. Some such wording as that. As soon as the word "same" is put in the section becomes unenforceable.

This law has been in effect—in the Human Rights Code and in the legislation that preceded it—for pretty close to 15 years I would venture to suggest; and yet, according to the answer the hon. Minister just gave me, there has never been a complaint in all those 15 years.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, no, no! I would not say that.

Mr. Bryden: I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I said since the passage of The Ontario Human Rights Bill in 1962.

Mr. Bryden: Well then, in two years there have not been any complaints and I will bet, if the hon. Minister checks back on his records—I agree my question only asks about that period so naturally that is all he would answer—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think there had been complaints before then—

Mr. Bryden: I would doubt it.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Since the fall of 1962? Are you saying there have not been any complaints, which would therefore indicate an improvement in the situation?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I would suggest that the hon. Minister might—I would not want to put his department to any trouble, but just for his own satisfaction I suggest he might—look back into the previous history. I am willing to bet there have not been any complaints since the original Act was passed; and if there have, they have been mighty few, and I would like to know what the disposition of them was. However, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this, like the—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think maybe I should make the record clear. Prior to 1962, there had been a very substantial number of complaints—something, within recent memory, of more than 100.

Mr. Bryden: On this question of discrimination on account of sex?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. Bryden: Well, perhaps the hon. Minister will bring the exact figure in because—well, I will tell him now, I am going to put a question on the order paper to find out what happened in some of those cases. I still suggest—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Maybe next time I had better not answer the hon. member's question. In other words, it is obvious there has been an improvement in this situation.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I do not think there has been very much improvement from my observation and I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that the section as it reads is very difficult to enforce, and could be much more readily enforced if a slight change were made in the wording. I will not press the matter, but I am interested in finding out about the experience prior to the consolidation in the Human Rights Code. I will not expect the hon. Minister to produce an immediate answer but perhaps at some opportunity he can give me the information.

Vote 1007 agreed to.

On vote 1008:

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, are questions on workmen's compensation in order under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: We are going to deal with it after the votes.

Mr. Nixon: Under no vote at all?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Under no vote. I might say under this vote 1008, which is called a capital item, that we do not have capital as such in this department. It is payment of claims, payment out of the cashing of vacations-with-pay books, and we owe that much money, and we need the legislative authority to pay the money—

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, under this vote, payment of claims made on vacations-with-pay stamps. I want to thank the hon. Minister very much, for last year under these estimates I asked him if he would do something about a resident of my riding who had lost his vacations-with-pay stamp book in 1960; and, finally, when this hon. Minister came to the department, we got action. I want to thank you and your deputy Ministers that had anything to do with it.

Vote 1008 agreed to.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, if there are no further questions on 1008, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the difficulties that the agricultural community is experiencing in working with the—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Is 1008 passed?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, it is.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Right.

Mr. Nixon: —in working with the workmen's compensation board. I do not mean to imply a lack of co-operation, but the fact that the farm workers are not covered to any degree in the province is a very serious matter and one which you and your colleague, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), should be considering seriously.

It has come to my attention that many farmers who employ labour look after their personal responsibility in this regard by buying certain types of insurance which will assume their liability if court cases indicate that they are liable if an accident occurs. Surely this is not sufficient protection for the workers concerned. The worker, if he is injured in a farming accident, and if he is going to collect under these circumstances, has to go through the involvement of a court case and get a judgment against his employer before he can get any assistance.

It is true that the agricultural community is exempted from the obligatory requirements,

but it seems to me that co-operation between The Department of Labour and The Department of Agriculture would go far toward extending this coverage into the farm community. I would like to hear his comments on it, particularly since an editorial in the *Rural Co-operator* today indicates that there is a policy in the workmen's compensation board that really discourages the involvement of farmers.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, the question of the inclusion or otherwise of persons engaged in agriculture under the provisions of the Act is to me a very important one and it is a matter which, during the past year, the hon. Minister of Agriculture and I have discussed on numerous occasions, including as recently as this morning.

This is a matter where the need for the coverage and the protection that compensation laws provide for injured agricultural workers looms large in my mind. I find it rather distressing to discover and be informed of numerous accidents in agriculture where there is neither an accident insurance policy nor is there compensation.

I do not want the hon. members to miss anything, because I have been waiting for this moment all day. If I might digress for a moment, we have a lot of criticisms from the other side of the House directed over here. We do not mind that sort of thing, but in looking at the hon. members of the Opposition parties, Mr. Chairman, we find one party jumping up and competing with another co-worker for the floor, and similarly, hasty consultation, even consultations across that aisle. It seems to me that one of the things in this session that I would like to ask, through you, Mr. Chairman, is this: In view of all we see on this side of the House, would the real leader of the Opposition now please stand up.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Labour to have noted that the hon. member for Eglinton leaned across the aisle and asked me a question a moment ago and I was glad to answer it. Now let him not draw any hasty conclusions—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member is excited. I was—

Mr. MacDonald: I am not excited. I just wanted to give the hon. Minister a few facts.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: —with a tilt to the south.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is tilting to the south. Now what was he going to say before he interrupted himself?

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member for York South tell you that I hurriedly replaced myself, and got back in the position where I wanted to be.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, but with a bit more information than he had before.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, coming back to this matter, and it is an important one, there are conflicting views on this subject. The coverage under The Workmen's Compensation Act is available but the fact is that it is not being taken advantage of.

Mr. Nixon: The reason it has not been taken advantage of is that because the coverage is so slight, involving just a few farmers, that the rates are extraordinarily high. It is only the farmers who are carrying on a risky operation who have this coverage. I think the rates were extraordinarily high.

Mr. MacDonald: In fact, how many are there now?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The rate at the moment is \$4.50 per \$100 of wages paid.

Mr. MacDonald: How many are there in that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: At the moment 1,900 farmers come under The Workmen's Compensation Act. But it would be helpful to me and the government in dealing with this matter, and particularly in my department, and certainly the board since Mr. Sparrow, the chairman of the board is here with me, if the hon. member for Brant could state his views. Does he advocate coverage on a mandatory basis?

Mr. Nixon: I do not advocate the coverage on a mandatory basis, but I do think that if your department, The Department of Labour, co-operated with The Department of Agriculture and went out on a real selling programme, from township to township, they could cover 95 per cent of the farmers involved and bring the rate down to within a few dollars of what the ordinary insurance is that the farmers are now getting, which offers very little coverage to the workers concerned.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Organized agriculture does not ask for this. I put it to the hon.

member, I am not arguing with him, I am just putting the situation to him.

Mr. Nixon. My neighbours on the farm have asked me to bring this up and I have done this. I am asking for the hon. Minister's views. He is the responsible Minister and I am asking for his views.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I would think that if a greater number of farm people participated under the plan that the rate would come down—

Mr. Nixon: We think it would too.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Wait now, that the rate would come down, probably, I said, but not necessarily. I have to tell the hon. member that, it is a matter of actuarial fact.

Mr. Nixon: And the department has made no investigation about this?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, yes, these are our findings and this is—

Mr. Nixon: It might, but not necessarily; is this the actuarial finding?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That is a very good finding.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is a good finding because it reflects the truth of the situation.

Mr. Nixon: And the flexibility of the hon. Minister's attitude on the thing.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: We are open-minded about this thing completely, but I am surprised the hon. member does not take a more definitive position in the matter.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I will suggest some definitive action because we have discussed this every year for about four or five years before the committee on agriculture and we got nowhere. We are right where we are now, with something like 1,900 farmers in the whole of the province of Ontario coming under The Workmen's Compensation Act. I would suggest to the government that it should do one of two things, either do something about it or get out of it. Nineteen hundred farmers being covered by workmen's compensation is nothing in terms of what is required.

The basic problem that the hon. Minister faces, and this we have thrashed through in the committee on agriculture, is that because the number covered has been reduced to such a low level, the rate has become so high that

now the department is caught in a vicious circle; it cannot build its numbers up.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that there are one or two solutions to it, either the solution that the hon. member for Brant has suggested—that you have, in conjunction with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, a real drive to promote workmen's compensation, which is a definitive solution—either that or alternatively—

Now, my problem is to get the attention of the hon. Minister while he is talking to his colleague; we all have this problem.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No. I am listening to the hon. member; I am reading his lips.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh? I have not given the hon. Minister my alternative yet.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: As a matter of fact they come over here loud and clear.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, if the hon. Minister would just be seated until I give the alternative.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I just like to keep the debate going in the spirit in which the hon. member is raising it. The fact is that the workmen's compensation board carried out a programme of interest to the people in the rural communities, the farmers, in participating under the compensation legislation; and I believe the present hon. Minister of Agriculture was also connected with that movement, Mr. Chairman, and they drew what amounted to a blank. And it was a genuine, sincere effort, covering the entire problem.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I hate to get into an argument with the hon. Minister, particularly when he is in such a genial mood, but if an intensive job was done by the workmen's compensation board, I would judge that the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, which has its ear fairly close to the ground on this issue, has not heard about it. Because each time we discuss this, each year before the committee on agriculture, this is the problem as it has been raised. I know that on occasion the workmen's compensation board look into this; they should look into it. Because, I repeat, it has got down to only 1,900 farmers being covered. The department should either get out, or get in and do the job, one or the other.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, we do not move in such an extreme way as that.

Mr. MacDonald: It does not move, period.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Now, just a moment. The hon. member wants us to move to take the benefit away from the 1,900. Let me tell the hon. member this: There was a man in the field for three years; he did nothing but promulgate information, meet groups of farmers, associations and that kind of thing. This was the situation, it was a genuine effort. And I tell the hon. member that; so when he says they are withdrawn when they are not, I think that is not a factual position. Because we want anybody who wants to enjoy the provisions of this Act, who wishes to, to opt into it.

Mr. MacDonald: One of the hon. Minister's colleagues to the left here is suggesting that I want it to become compulsory. May I say that I do not suggest it be compulsory, so that he will be satisfied for a moment since he is interjecting and muttering over here.

Now, let us come back to it. I suggest there is one of two alternatives: Either you have a really intensive kind of campaign—and it must be intensive enough so that it is effective, to get something other than 1,900 farmers—I do not know what the number of farmers now in the province of Ontario is—but 1,900 is certainly a very small number. Or, alternatively—and this may be the only alternative—for a time the government must be willing to subsidize this to get the price down so it is at least competitive with what the insurance companies are now offering. Because, at the moment, the government is licked by the insurance companies. I was talking with somebody in connection with the farmers' union, and he is one of the provincial council of the farmers' union, who said, "I would not buy workmen's compensation because I can get it cheaper from one of the insurance companies". This is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is not the same coverage, and the two situations are not comparable. In a debate like this it is easy to say one can get insurance cheaper, but what does one get in relation to what one gets out of the compensation board? In any insurance policy there are time limits on treatment and extended treatment; and the limits, and all that sort of thing, frankly, are quite different from the benefits available under the Act.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I would say this: I know of no group which is more canny in terms of assessing what they are getting for their dollar than the farmers; and I find it a little strange that they will be buying from a private insurance company if they get a

better deal from the workmen's compensation board. The hon. Minister asked for a definitive suggestion and I am offering it to him for his—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, I was speaking to the farmer member.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister was putting it to him?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: We have farms in York South, we have little backyards where we plant vegetables.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): They have a special rate then, as vegetable farmers.

Mr. MacDonald: Have they? I would suggest the definitive answer is the government should have either a successful promotion job to get a significant number of farmers in to build a base so that it can get its rates down; or, alternatively, it should subsidize it to get its rates down so that it can encourage farmers to come in. And in that fashion it will build your base—one or the other.

However, Mr. Chairman, I do not necessarily know; I am just casting a few ideas.

Mr. Nixon: I want to ask a question, Mr. Chairman, just before we leave this and I quote from the latest issue of the *Rural Co-operator*, an article by Miss Corinne Hughson:

In recent years the workmen's compensation board has discouraged individual farmers who apply for coverage for themselves and their employees.

Would the hon. Minister comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, the present definition in the Act involves the farmer as an employer. Therefore he starts with a hired hand and at that stage he can include himself in; so therefore there is a platform, if I might describe it as such, of the farmer himself plus one employee to form a basic or starting unit.

Mr. Nixon: Has the workmen's compensation board discouraged that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That compares with the same situation in the logging industry where the operator must have one employee.

Mr. Nixon: I still do not feel that the question has been answered. Is it the policy

of the board to discourage farmers applying? If it is illegal or is not in the regulations for individual farmers, that is a different thing, but is the hon. Minister discouraging the extension?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am instructed by the chairman of the board that no discouragement is directed toward any applicant, and to the contrary.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, last year during the debate on Bill No. 83, an amendment to The Workmen's Compensation Board Act, the then member for Oshawa asked a question of the hon. Minister about the number of persons put on 66½ per cent and 55 per cent. At the time, the hon. Minister did not have the information and, later, it was the same member who repeated it when the estates of the department were up. And I do not see anywhere in *Hansard* that the information was given. Did the hon. Minister give it?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There are 478 pensioners at the 55 per cent rate and there are 4,700 at the 66½ per cent rate.

Mr. Troy: And at the same time, Mr. Chairman, while we were on that same debate on Bill No. 83, I presented the plight of those who had been injured years ago, some with either one leg or both legs amputated, and I asked the hon. Minister to consider this problem. I noticed in the report of 1954, of the Honourable Mr. Justice Roach, that he referred in his section to increased compensation in respect of past accidents, and he had recommended then that additional monies, necessary to provide the increase in compensation, should come out of the consolidated revenue fund. I know the hon. Minister was quite sympathetic last year when we discussed this problem.

I wonder if any decision has been made by the hon. Minister. I know—at least, I do not know, but I have been informed—that the province of New Brunswick has increased the percentage. Is the hon. Minister considering, and the government considering, amendments to The Workmen's Compensation Act this year to take care of situations of that nature?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am familiar with the matter to which he makes reference. The government has before it presently the amendment to the compensation Act, and tonight I am not in any position to tell the hon. member what action will be taken on this particular point. The point is before us.

Mr. Troy: I thank the hon. Minister. In The War Veterans' Allowance Act, consideration is—that is the federal Act—for common-law wives; they are considered as wives under the Act and, if necessary conditions are met, they come under the same privileges as wives. So will there be any provision for the common-law wife?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think, in the spirit in which we are discussing this matter, having in mind the fact that the amendment to this particular legislation has yet to be brought down, if I answered the question in these terms it might give some indication to the hon. member I have spent a very considerable time being instructed as to the merits and demerits of common-law wives, and the allowances as to which they might or might not be entitled when common-law husbands suffer injury or be otherwise incapacitated.

Mr. Troy: Well, as long as that particular problem is being considered, because certainly the federal government has accepted its responsibility in that regard for the common-law wife, and even now it has been brought under The Pension Act—rather we are seeking it under The Pension Act as well as under The War Veterans' Allowance Act—so I think it certainly should come under this Act, too.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, there are two other points in connection with workmen's compensation that I wanted to raise. One is to renew a plea which has been made fairly regularly in this House. I hoped that it would have been covered in the amendments to the Act last year but it was not. It is to cope with the situation involved in what seems to me to be a growing range of accidents where there is not an actual organic injury, where you cannot fix on a specific time and place when an accident took place. I have two cases before me that I just want to illustrate for purposes of raising it in the House at the present time. One is a case that we have discussed with the hon. Minister's officials in the workmen's compensation board for a considerable length of time. It involves a miner in Timmins who when he started working in the mine, was conceded by everyone to have had normal hearing. After he had worked in the mine his hearing had been seriously injured. Nobody suggests that there is any other place where he could have sustained this damage to his hearing but in the mine, and yet because there is not a specific time and place that can be fixed, he is not compensable.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Still not compensable.

Mr. MacDonald: Still not compensable, yes.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: In connection with the medical report that the hon. member for York South is talking about, is it not a fact that it has been shown to him that the medical reports indicate that this man could not have suffered any type of injury to his hearing and there is nothing wrong with his hearing, except that it is a nervous condition? I know of the case—I have forgotten the man's name—but I know the case well and I was fortunate enough when the gentleman came into my office to tell me about his problems that there was a man in the office who was a miner of 30 years' experience. I called this man into my private office so that he—my friend, the other miner—would be able to give me—I have never worked underground in a mine—some information as to what this man's problem was. He said, "Mister, I have worked in the mines for over 30 years and it is absolutely impossible for this man to have suffered the injury that he claims to have suffered in any kind of an accident involving the particular work that he was doing at the time he claims to have been injured." But the evidence—the medical evidence—seems to be quite complete that it is a medical condition, not an accident condition at all.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not going to get into a continuation of this argument. This has been going on for quite some time.

Let me give the hon. members another case. In another context I will come back to the whole situation with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond). I do not know why the hon. Minister of Health always gets drawn in on these labour situations—but some while ago he received from Sarnia a brief with regard to injuries received by people who work in the Dow Chemical Company, as a result of mercury poisoning—I do not know whether this is the correct technical term. Apparently they have not been able to get satisfaction from The Department of Health with regard to adequate inspection. It is laughed off by the department, and my information is that if it is not laughed off by the department, it is certainly laughed off by the management of the company.

However, that is not the point at the moment. Here is another case, in which they state specific instances of people who are seriously disabled today; so badly disabled that they have been demoted from where they were working to doing minor janitorial jobs, all because of this mercury poisoning. This is not compensable. My general plea is that quite apart from the dispute we have on

this instance here, that if you do not happen to have a specific injury at a specific time that can be nailed down—an organic injury that does not qualify as a compensable case under workmen's compensation—it seems to me that a degree of flexibility has got to be introduced. Beyond any shadow of doubt, apart from the Couture case that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is disputing with me, there are cases where people suffer injury while on the job and they still cannot get compensation.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: What was the date of the Couture incident?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: About two and a half years ago.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: And the situation, I take it, would be at the Dow Chemical—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It would be of equal length, a year or more? I will tell you, why I ask is this: The definition clause covering the word "accident" was extended last year, but the extension of the meaning of the word "accident" would not be applicable until the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor gave consent last spring and also would not be retroactive to cover accidents or incidents at this place prior to that time. It will only cover them from the date that the definition of the word "accident" was extended.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Minister suggesting that that case would now be covered if it had not been for that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am.

Mr. MacDonald: What about—the mercury poisoning case would be covered?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am suggesting that the definition under section 1(a)3 now reads:

This accident includes disablement arising out of and in the course of employment.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I could go back and argue the Couture case but I do not think we are going to get anywhere on it. If the hon. Minister is, in effect, saying that there is now a flexibility of interpretation possible here, I should be interested to explore why it does not cover the kind of cases such as the mercury poisoning in Dow Chemical at Sarnia. Perhaps we can do that before we get to the health estimates.

There is one other situation with regard to workmen's compensation that I would like to raise. I think we in the province of Ontario, despite a rather persistent flow of complaints that comes to every member regarding the treatment one gets at workmen's compensation board, have reason to be proud of it. I think it is one of the best compensation boards in the world and I say that notwithstanding the fact that undoubtedly some of my own constituents and some of my own supporters will come in and really try to put me on the mat on the issue because of their particular experience.

The reason why the compensation board on occasion gets an unfavourable reputation in the minds of the workers, is because of arbitrary action and I want to bring one such act to the attention of the House. The hon. Minister knows this, in fact I tried to talk to him on the phone and he went into orbit. The launching pads at Cape Kennedy had nothing to match his going into orbit as soon as I mentioned the name of the case. It is the Talbot case.

This is a case—and I will just give this brief background to the House to indicate that I recognize it is a very mixed situation—of a person who came before a compensation doctor. He contends that there were extenuating circumstances. He had taken an overdose of pills and he was very nervous and he struck the doctor. He was charged with assault and he was brought before a magistrate out in Willowdale. He was convicted and he was fined \$25.

I have just two comments to make at this point in the story. One is, he was brought before a magistrate and he was convicted, so that whatever fault that he was guilty of, he had suffered the consequences. The second thing I conclude is that if it was as bad as I am sometimes led to believe by the compensation board, I would think that he would have suffered something more than \$25 consequences. In fact, however, there was no suggestion of further damages in magistrate's court.

I know the legal officers on the compensation board say the judgment should have been a lot rougher. There are many occasions when I think decisions by the courts should have been different than they are; but in our society, you either accept the decision of the court or you appeal it, one or the other.

I now come to the point. Having isolated that, having agreed that Talbot was a difficult case, having said that many of his actions

were indefensible, what happened was that he had—beyond any shadow of doubt—\$1,500 in claims. The board decides in its wisdom, arbitrarily, that the doctor may sometime later want to lay a claim against Talbot and so they arbitrarily say they are going to withhold \$1,200 of the money to which even the board concedes Talbot is entitled.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I think the doctor was injured in the assault, was he not?

Mr. MacDonald: He was injured in the assault, I agree, but—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: \$25 was only one item. The doctor was beaten up.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. Right.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Is not that the right language? The doctor was beaten up.

Mr. MacDonald: He was assaulted. That is what he was charged with, assault. Let not the hon. Minister go into orbit again.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, but this is the truth, the fact.

Mr. MacDonald: Agreed. But what I want the hon. Minister to face up to is: I want to find out what legal right the board has, when a man is entitled to \$1,500, to arbitrarily decide that \$1,200 of that \$1,500 is going to be withheld from him. It was an arbitrary decision to begin with. The figure they chose was arbitrary, and to my knowledge he has not yet got it. Now, how do you explain or defend that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Now I am speaking somewhat from memory, but my recollection of the principle that was involved is this: The doctor who was injured is an employee of the workmen's compensation board itself and he has compensation, which he drew—in whatever degree, I do not know the details—but he drew benefits from the board itself. The board then becomes subrogated to his rights and the board has the right to recover from the wrongdoer, which in this case happened to be a man with a credit to his account in the same board. So it is a matter of cross-entry and cross-claim.

It is an unusual set of circumstances. I know of no other. I doubt if we would run into one in ten years like this. But here, the doctor who was injured himself drew compensation benefits from the board. The board became subrogated to his rights and have a claim against the first worker.

Mr. MacDonald: Are the doctors who are working for the board covered by workmen's compensation by the board?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: They are staff employees and, I am instructed, are covered.

Mr. MacDonald: So that your legal contention is that you could withhold that \$1,200 because you might ultimately have to pay it out?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is my instruction. That is the instruction that has been given to me about the point. As a matter of fact, I think the case is before the courts on another issue at the moment.

Mr. MacDonald: It definitely is before the courts?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: There is a writ out on the matter.

Mr. MacDonald: When was the writ issued?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, this is rather interesting because I think there has been a lot of waffling and suggesting of issuing a writ—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, no waffling at all. None at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Actually, the doctor was off work for only two weeks.

However, I come back to the general proposition. One can argue the legal points of this, and I am not a lawyer, and therefore I am not on home base in arguing legal points, but I am on home base when I say to the hon. Minister that if he wants to cease injuring the board in the minds of workers who have had association with the compensation board, he should not indulge in this kind of arbitrary act.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Does the hon. member want us to breach the Act governing the conduct of the board and the handling of the funds and the eligibility of claims, or does he want the compensation board to comply with the Act? I take it he is asking me to direct the board to breach the Act and pay claims so that certain people will not get annoyed. Analyze it. Is that not what he is saying?

Mr. MacDonald: No. Since the hon. Minister is asking me I will tell him what I am saying. This man was entitled to \$1,500 and

I think he should have got it. This is a new explanation that the department had to compensate the doctor. To my knowledge I had not heard it up until now. The argument up until now was that this man could not really be trusted, and if he had taken the \$1,500 the board would never be able to get it back.

This may or may not be true, but that the board has a legal right to withhold the money to which the man is entitled—to arbitrarily decide it is going to withhold that \$1,200—I suggest to the hon. Minister is a questionable proposition.

Mr. Davison: Mr. Chairman, I have one question I would like to ask the hon. Minister. I understand they are bringing in some amendments to the compensation board. I will tell him one of the problems we are running into now and see if there is any remedy to it.

In the Hamilton area in the last few weeks, I have had three cases, one from Ontario Hydro and two from Hamilton Hydro, where employees have been hurt and paid compensation. When they were able to go back to work and take light jobs on doctors' orders—in the one case with Hamilton Hydro—the superintendent said, "Yes, the job is here, you can come back. I can give you a light job." But the personnel manager told the worker there was no job for him. But this happened to two men. Another was a fellow, who was burned, in a compensation case in Hamilton.

I am wondering if the compensation board puts any pressure on the companies, or the industries, to take these people back to some type of light work. Certainly in the case of two of these fellows now, it is definitely hard for them to get other type of work because they are permanently injured. They are still getting partial compensation but at the place where they were originally hurt they have just been told there is no job for them there.

Does the compensation board try to convince the companies they should take these people back and find light work for them, or are they just left out on their own?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I suppose the fact is that in this area we are faced with a problem of trying to educate and get co-operation from a group of recalcitrant employers, because I would think, and it has always been my understanding, that the sooner you can get a man who has had an accident back on his feet and back into some form of occupational therapy, which might include

work itself, the better it is for him all around.

I would think, Mr. Chairman, that cases like this would have to be considered on their individual merits. I suppose most of them differ as to the facts and circumstances.

I can see an hiatus there in the sense that if the compensation board doctor certified him as fit for some form of light work and he went back and the company doctor said, "No," or the company, through some official, said, "No, you cannot work. You are not fit for another two or three days," then you would have a gap, and there might be a lessening, on the part of the board, of his compensation. I would think that the principle the hon. member raises has a lot of merit, and merits some careful consideration as to just where the impact falls.

Mr. Davison: I would just like to point out, in these two cases of Hamilton Hydro, both these fellows now have other types of jobs, both very poor-paying jobs. They have no opportunity of going back to Hamilton Hydro at all. I think this is even worse than having to wait a few weeks and then go back.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I am quite interested in that point and I would be glad to have a look at it myself and discuss it with the compensation board.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, are students engaged in the Canadian vocational training programme, and their instructors, eligible for workmen's compensation?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The instructors are, but the students are not as yet. They are not workmen *per se*.

Mr. Newman: Is the government giving any consideration to including them?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, they are not workmen within the concept of compensation legislation. They are students.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I never miss an opportunity to speak on compensation and I would not want to be cut off at this stage of the game. I have heard—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Get on with the question.

Mr. Bukator: Well, I do not know that I have to take any instructions from the hon.

Minister. He should mind his own business and I will mind mine. I think I am here to do a service for my constituents and I think I am entitled to ask questions, so the hon. Minister should not tell me when I should or how I should; that is not his department.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I feel terrible.

Mr. Bukator: I think the hon. Minister should.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I feel terribly bad. I was trying to co-operate with the hon. member, that is all.

Mr. Bukator: I do not consider that co-operation. No, not a nickel's worth. I have sat here and listened to the hon. Minister of Labour insult us on this side of the House—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: As for intelligence, I sometimes wonder whether any intelligence comes out of the hon. member for Woodbine. I have read *Hansard* a bit and I cannot make him out.

Mr. MacDonald: Ask your question and get on with it.

Mr. Bukator: Oh, do not push.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, I do not like this business. There should be order when I get on my feet.

Mr. Chairman: Let the speaker ask his questions.

Mr. Bukator: I would like to get back to the subject. Did the hon. Minister say that the workmen's compensation board has broadened its compensation to people who have been injured such as, let us say, heart attacks on the job?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I did not say that.

Mr. Bukator: What was it that the hon. Minister read out of that particular booklet that he had before him pertaining to a man being disabled?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I read section 1, the definitive section of the Act, including the re-definition of the word "accident".

Mr. Bukator: I see. It is rather confusing but I will accept that for the time being.

How about the gentleman who lifts a chesterfield, let us say, and gets a hernia through that particular effort? If he can prove he slipped or something to that effect, he will get paid, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Yes, if it is in the course of his employment. I assume, because of the circumstances to which the hon. member refers, that he would be in the house furnishings moving business, and lifting would have been part of his work and the injury would have arisen through his employment; then he would be eligible for compensation.

Mr. Bukator: There are cases where men have been ruptured on a job by lifting and they have not received workmen's compensation.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Where the statement of the hon. member would be valid would be where the claimant had not proved or established evidence that the act caused the injury complained of.

Mr. Bukator: It all depends on who tells the story. Your experts investigate, I realize that. And after they make a settlement—recently they settled with a man, who was totally disabled, for some \$22 a month. Is this the customary thing or are they entitled to two-thirds of their pay if they are totally disabled?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I do not know where the hon. member gets his information, but the basis of settlement may be tested against the maximum awards available which are 75 per cent of the person's earnings or wage rate, up to a wage rate of \$6,000 a year. So that a total disability would involve payments by the board of \$4,500 a year. That is, based on \$6,000. Now a partial disability would be a percentage of \$4,500 in that case; or if a man were earning \$4,000, it would be 75 per cent of \$4,000, or \$3,000, and a percentage of that, whatever the partial disability was rated at.

Mr. Bukator: Well, I know of a case where a man collected \$22 a month. He is supposed to be totally disabled and I do not know how he can live on that amount of money.

The hon. Minister has been complimentary here tonight to the workmen's compensation board. I cannot go along with that type of reasoning. I have found in many instances—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I did not hear what the hon. member said at the start.

Mr. Bukator: I said the hon. Minister has been complimentary, or someone was complimentary, to the workmen's compensation board but I do not go along with that wholeheartedly. I think in many cases people have to wait much too long for their money, for their settlement; and then there are cases when they have come to a settlement but their cheque does not come through for them. A year ago I think something like 270,000 or 280,000 cases were handled through the workmen's compensation board here in Toronto. I understand, according to the record, that some 6,000 people were not satisfied with what happened to them, about two per cent.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is a small percentage factor but it does not total 6,000 by any means.

Mr. Bukator: It does not total 6,000?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No.

Mr. Bukator: But it is still about two per cent, from what I gathered from the report of a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It was a low percentage figure.

Mr. Bukator: Well, 6,000 people in the province of Ontario being not too well treated—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: No, I said it was not 6,000.

Mr. Bukator: Well, then. I might add another thought to what has already been said. I believe that in industrial areas, such as we have in the Niagara peninsula and other parts of the province, there should be regional offices where people can be treated quickly and get their settlement very fast—much quicker than they get it now anyhow. When a man is sick in bed, and finds himself without funds, in many instances he has to borrow to maintain his family until the workmen's compensation board decides to make some kind of settlement and sends him his cheque. I do not think this is the way people should be treated.

I have said this here before, and I say it again to the hon. Minister now, that people who are injured—and I do not know the length of time which has to elapse before any money comes into that house, but there are many cases where the people do not get their money until such a time comes that they are nervous wrecks, through the thought that

they are in bed and there is no money coming in and no one is taking care of their problem—should have a regional office which would bring this settlement about much quicker. I would hope the day will come when the workmen's compensation board will handle their problems similar to the unemployment insurance offices, that they would have offices in areas, industrial areas, where people can get their treatment and get it fast, and get their settlement and the money to which they are entitled. I do not believe that the workmen's compensation board is paying enough.

I realize that you assess the employer two per cent or four per cent, whatever the case might be, as his fee. I am not one to burden the employer to that extent, but it needs to be a little bit more percentage-wise to assist these people while they are disabled. It is something they should have, and are entitled to. There is not sufficient money coming into a home to maintain that home and maintain that man's family at the amounts the workmen's compensation board hands out, and I realize that it is public funds. I think you should upgrade that amount of money until they get back on their feet again.

The other point I want to make as forcibly as I know how, is that I do not believe the workmen's compensation board settle their cases, Mr. Chairman, as quickly as they might if they had regional offices.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, if I might add one remark that is complimentary to the workmen's compensation board. In my area—which is a heavily industrialized area—a tremendous number of these claimants come to me asking my assistance to have claims settled. When I take them up—

An hon. member: Where is that?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I do not have to mention it, surely, an enormous part of this province—the great Northwest. I am not being facetious or joking at all; I am serious. I have had the greatest co-operation from the compensation board. As Mr. Sparrow will tell you, in the great number of cases I have eventually taken to him, I have had the greatest satisfaction.

True, all these cases do not qualify for compensation, and there is not the amount of money paid that we would like to see, but I would say on an average the workmen's compensation is doing a great humanitarian job in this province and we are ahead of any other place I know of in the world. The hon. members can check on that and see if that is not a correct statement. So, I just

wish to add my compliments, Mr. Chairman, to the workmen's compensation board and say that I have had a great deal of satisfaction in dealing with it.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman, I might say that I have had several compensation cases, and as my hon. friend has mentioned, often when I checked with the workmen's compensation board, I found that these doctors had not sent their reports in, which caused delay. We have many of those. It is not really the fault of the workmen's compensation board, it is the fault of some of the doctors. They do not send their forms in completed.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Just a final word on this. I think we have to bring some finality to the debate. Each claim must, of course, be determined on its own merits. The figures still stand. I have not got them for 1963 as yet, but they will run to about 290,000 incidents that might give rise to claims. About 290,000 actual items are handled by the board during the year and of that number, probably 72,000 or 73,000 end up as being compensable. Every effort is made. This board is equipped with the most modern machinery, electronic equipment, and so on, to deal with these matters quickly, because it recognizes, as does the government, that people are dependent on the cheques for their subsistence. I would record this, that of all of the claims that are compensable involving the payment of money, 92 per cent receive cheques within three weeks of the date of the accident.

Mr. Troy: I have one last question, Mr. Chairman. I notice, in reading Mr. Justice Roach's report, that I think there was a review of the Act in 1932 and one in 1954. I think it was recommended that this Act should be reviewed, as in other jurisdictions, every five years. What is the hon. Minister's last comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: It is reviewed every year, in fact.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. members, this definitely concludes the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, before you give up your chair, would it not be

desirable to draw attention to the attire of the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) since his return from dinner and the resemblance it has to the attire worn by a man of another political belief in Ottawa?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Shocking as it may seem, it bears a resemblance to one of the hon. Minister's own colleagues in the Cabinet. All I would like to inform the hon. Minister is that, since dinner, the revolution has come and gone.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to

certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House I would like to state that on Thursday the estimates of The Department of Insurance, followed by the estimates of The Department of Health, will be considered.

Hon. Mr. Cass moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 20, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature, in the east gallery, students from Eastwood Collegiate, Kitchener, and in the west gallery, students from Dorchester High School, London, and St. Francis of Assissi Separate School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark), from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's sixth report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting Assumption University.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Your committee would recommend that the following bill be not reported:

Bill No. Pr33, An Act respecting the city of Port Arthur.

Your committee would recommend that the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting Assumption University.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE ELECTION ACT

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Election Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It can be summed up very briefly. This is a bill seeking to amend The Election Act to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18.

THE REGISTRY ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this is not only the usual annual amendment of The Registry Act, but another step in the codification, if you will, of the laws which relate to the registration of documents and matters of title in registry offices. It will include, as two separate and new parts, the former Investigation of Titles Act and the former Custody of Documents Act.

THE INVESTIGATION OF TITLES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Investigation of Titles Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE CUSTODY OF DOCUMENTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Custody of Documents Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, these bills will be referred to the committee on legal bills for full discussion.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct the following question to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts).

Has the hon. Prime Minister received a telegram from the president of local 2995 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, asking for a Royal commission to be established to investigate the deaths of three men and other matters relating to the strike of

the members of that local against Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited; and if so, will the hon. Prime Minister indicate what action, if any, the government plans to take in response to this request?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I did receive a telegram, but at the present time an application for leave to appeal to extend the time for service of notice has been launched in connection with the sentences imposed on those who were convicted. I believe such application will be disposed of some time next month. Until such application is dealt with we do not propose to take any further action. When the decision is rendered, the government will then decide what action it will take.

Mr. Troy: May I ask a supplementary question of the hon. Prime Minister? Has he had any information, from any sources, that there might be trouble brewing in that area again this year?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, my next question is to the hon. Attorney General. Has the report of the police commission on the extent of organized crime in Ontario been received by the department; and if so, when will it be released for public consideration?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, the answer to the question is "no". But I would say, for the information of the hon. member inquiring and all hon. members of this House, that when the report is received it will be released as soon as practicable, except only for those parts which are the type of information which undoubtedly the police commission will recommend should not be made public knowledge, because of the undoubted results which would flow from certain things being made public. But the report itself, as soon as practicable, will be released.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, may I address a supplementary question to the hon. Attorney General? Is it anticipated that this information will become available to hon. members of the House prior to the hon. Attorney General bringing in his estimates?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I would think so. From such information as I have, I would think that the report should be available within the next fortnight.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister if there is any change in the time of the sitting of

the Legislature for tomorrow, in view of the fact that we are to have important personages here on a visit to the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I intended to speak about this before the House arose today. We will sit at 10.30 a.m., and what I would like to do would be to adjourn at twelve-thirty and reconvene—if that is the term—at two o'clock, when the official party from Quebec will be here. In this way we can be here to welcome them into the chamber. Then, when those ceremonies are completed, the House will rise.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The twenty-ninth order, House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

On vote 901:

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister in charge of The Department of Insurance): Mr. Chairman, introducing, as I do for the second consecutive time, the estimates of one of the smaller but very important departments of this government, I do not propose to make any long introductory remarks. I would like, however, for the information of the House again, to have recorded in *Hansard* the scope of the functions and actions of the department, and also advise the House as to some internal reorganization which presently is being made effective in this department.

Those of you who were in the House last year, or who will have read the reports of *Hansard* of the last session, will find therein recorded certain statistics with respect to the scope of this department's functions and actions, and I would like to bring that information up to date, so that it may be available to each hon. member of the House and those who do peruse *Hansard*.

There are still eight Acts being administered by this department, but as of April 1, 1964 it is proposed to add a further Act, The Bailiffs Act.

At the present time the Acts being administered by this department are as follows: The Insurance Act, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Prepaid Hospital and Medical Services Act, The Investment Contracts Act, The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, The Credit Unions Act, The Collection Agencies Act, and The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act.

As one contemplates the list of Acts administered by this department, one would be struck by the fact that there are two types of Acts being administered—those connected in some very normal way with the business and industry of insurance, whether it be life or general or what have you, and those which are regulatory and inspecting Acts, such as those that regulate the business of a business broker, or a credit union, or a mortgage broker. We have now started to divide The Department of Insurance into two branches. One branch is the insurance branch, which will administer The Insurance Act, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Prepaid Hospital and Medical Services Act and The Investment Contracts Act. The other branch is a registration and examination branch, which will administer the other type of Act—namely, The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, The Credit Unions Act, The Collection Agencies Act, The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act, and effective April 1, next, The Bailiffs Act.

At the head of each of these branches, under the Superintendent of Insurance, there is a director. We have as the director of the examination branch Mr. W. M. Jaffray, who has been associated with the department for many years and has great knowledge and experience.

One of the difficulties in The Department of Insurance over the years in connection with the change in superintendents has been that there has been no senior official in the department who is also a lawyer. Those of you who have had anything to do with insurance will realize that there are a great many technical matters upon which legal advice and a legal mind can best be brought to bear. So, we have been very fortunate in obtaining Mr. F. J. Sexton as director of our insurance branch. He has been with us now for a few months.

These two directors, and the staff and personnel under them, are responsible to the superintendent of insurance, who is also the deputy Minister of this branch, Mr. Richards.

Under their direction, we are reorganizing the department so that we may do two things. One is to provide the type of service the insurance industry has always felt it should receive from the insurance department of the government, namely, from people who are experienced in insurance matters and do not have a lot of ancillary things to clutter up the scenery. That is being done, through the director of the insurance branch.

Secondly, we are making it much easier to have a uniform standard for registration and

inspection of those other people and corporations whose job, and whose work and objects, come properly under the inspection of the regulations of government through this department. As I have mentioned, Mr. Jaffray is the director of this branch and he has had many, many years of experience with this type of business and government administration.

The statistics for the function and work of the department during the year just closed do not vary greatly from those of the previous year. Under The Insurance Act there have been 197 Ontario and extra-provincial companies licensed, 402 Dominion-registered companies, making a total of 599 insurers registered with The Department of Insurance in Ontario.

The examination and detection of the solvency of Dominion-registered companies, of course, is under the supervision and control of the Ottawa department and Superintendent of Insurance.

One of the great fields of work and responsibility for the superintendent and of The Department of Insurance, Mr. Chairman, is the licensing and regulating of insurance agents, brokers and adjusters. The figures that I will now read to you will indicate the great amount of work that is necessary to process these, especially when one realizes that there are several thousand applicants every year and that there are renewals for each of the people who is granted a licence. This renewal must be taken out each year.

There are 9,300 licensed life insurance agents in Ontario. There are 8,500 agents for insurance other than life and there are 870 insurance adjusters, making a total licensing in the insurance industry by this department of 18,670.

The Loan and Trust Corporations Act provides some further interesting statistics. Last year there were eight Ontario and extra-provincial corporations registered. Already to date in 1964 there have been ten. Last year there were six Dominion loan and trust companies registered, and to date this year there have been eight. So you can see, Mr. Chairman, that there has been an upsurge in the business of going into loan and trust corporation work.

Trust companies come under this Act and under this department. Last year, we had 19 Ontario and extra-provincial companies registered and to date this year we have had 20. Last year in 1963, we had nine Dominion companies registered and eight to date this year. Both for several years past, including

1963 and so far this year, we have had three foreign companies registered. This made a total last year of 45 loan and trust companies, and this year so far a total of 49.

At the present time, Mr. Chairman, I think for the information of those hon. members who come from that area, I would like to mention that awaiting registration in the department at the present time is the application of the District Trust Company of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Kent Trust and Savings Company of Chatham. They have already been incorporated and they are now awaiting registration.

Awaiting incorporation is the Lincoln Trust and Savings Company of Niagara Falls, Ontario. In due course, I presume, the formalities will be completed in all three cases and incorporation and registration will proceed in the normal course.

At the present time there are no petitions for loan companies, either awaiting registration or even awaiting incorporation so far as we in the department know.

Now again, as with life or other insurance companies, the examination and protection of the solvency of Dominion-registered loan and trust companies is under the supervision again of the federal department and Superintendent of Insurance.

Under The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act there are some 2,700 brokers and 5,500 salesmen, a total of 8,200 people doing business as licensed brokers or salesmen in Ontario in real estate.

We have under The Credit Unions Act some 1,500 active credit unions. Examinations of their operations and their books are made, not only by departmental examiners, but also by 26 examiners employed by the three federations of credit unions. This means that, by and large, the credit unions are kept under pretty fair scrutiny. I have found in my time that the most excellent co-operation and liaison exists between the examiners and personnel of The Department of Insurance and those of the head office of the Credit Union League and the other two federations of credit unions. Among them I think they are doing a very creditable job.

As before—and there is no change, I believe—we have three investment contract companies registered under The Investment Contracts Act, and we have 39 prepaid hospital or medical plans registered under The Prepaid Hospital and Medical Services Act.

There are 135 collection agencies registered under The Collection Agencies Act, and 700 mortgage brokers under The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act.

So you can see, Mr. Chairman, that the amount of routine work that is required by the departmental officials, not only on new applications, but each year for the re-registration for thousands of agents, adjusters and brokers is a very onerous and very important part of the work of this department.

There are a great many matters, both of principle and of practice, which since the estimates of this department were last before this House have come to the attention not only of the public, through newspapers and the press, but of my department officials and of the now-existing select committee on consumer credit, which could be discussed on the floor of this House.

There are matters with respect to the operation of this department, in all the branches and areas that I have mentioned and others as well. I think we would be, perhaps, wasting the time of this House if I went on at any great length now to outline these matters, or to state what has been done. I will say this: That so far as it has been practicable, action has been taken under the existing law to deal with the problems that have arisen. I would hope during this session to bring forward some further legislation in many of these areas. But they will never really satisfactorily control the problems we have because, as the House knows, Mr. Chairman, this vexed field of credit covered by the mortgage brokers and certain others is one of divided authority, with the federal authorities having a certain sphere and we in the province having a certain sphere. But within those limits we do hope to be able to present to this House at a later date and as quickly as possible, some legislation that will be of great interest to the hon. members and of great assistance to the public.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, that I will be delighted to receive today the views, helpful comments and full criticism of the hon. members. I will explain not only items in the estimates, because these are rather round-figured and summarized, but will receive questions on any matter with respect to the operation of this department and the Acts under which it operates. I will also give, to the best of the ability of my advisers who are here and who are very experienced people and of myself, the answers which we may, and to do, as I said I would do last year, and I believe we have done, whatever is necessary to correct any abuses or any matters which on the floor of this House today appear to require further action, whether it be legislative or administrative action within the department.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I found the remarks of the hon. Minister most interesting. The statistics concerning the various sub-branches of this department indicate, at least, that they are capable statistic gatherers. Just how effectively the various branches of this department are run is something that some of us may have some different opinions about.

I propose, Mr. Chairman, to deal with two aspects that concern this department, and I am going to turn my remarks first to the latter part of the hon. Minister's comments. I note with interest that he does plan to bring forward new legislation dealing generally, if I can word it in this way, with problems dealing with consumer credit. In using that phrase in its broadest sense I would think that this would perhaps relate to money lenders, to mortgage brokers and mortgage brokers registrations, and so on.

I have watched with some interest the deliberations of the committee on consumer credit and certainly some of the fields of investigation that this committee has embarked upon—merely because it has embarked upon these fields and because the publicity has been directed to abuses that have existed in our economic life—have been all to the good. But committee publicity dies very quickly and unless there is a programme of continuing action not only initiated by government legislation, but enforced through the other branch of government that the hon. Minister concerns himself with—The Attorney General's Department—then the odd flurry of publicity really does not mean very much.

One very interesting legal event that happened in recent months was the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada when it held that The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act was within the powers of the province of Ontario. This cleared the way, I would think, for substantial action on behalf of this government to control many things about which there was some doubt about its powers to control while this matter was pending before the court. The Supreme Court of Canada, however, has removed the doubts in connection with this matter and has held that Ontario can legislate in this fashion.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Chairman, the comments of some people and the press concerning The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act. One lawyer, if I remember correctly, said he had a dozen or more cases in his files pending the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in this matter. It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman—the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) has not taken me into his confidence yet as to what he is bringing

forward in legislation—but it would seem to me to be well worth the while of this government to bring forward in legislation some method of assistance to those people who may find themselves in the position of being victims of unconscionable transactions. This perhaps gets into somewhat of another field—that whole question of legal aid for people who get caught up in the ramifications, or enmeshed in the complications of the law, and are unable properly, by reason of finances, to defend themselves or to protect themselves, and the whole question of the role of government in assisting these people.

But it occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that since the Supreme Court of Canada has set down certain ground rules and established them firmly for us, that there is an abundant field of exploration at least, a very good field of legislation now available to us, to let the government enunciate clearly and distinctly that it is prepared to assist people where they have been improperly victimized.

I recognize that by reason of the hon. Attorney General's remarks that my remarks today may be a bit premature and I am going to reserve the right to comment after he brings in his legislation. I would certainly hope that there will be provisions in this legislation for methods of assistance to people who find there is no other way to protect their rights. I think this is an important chore of government; government must provide the machinery whereby this can be done. It is not just sufficient to have some of these statutes on the books; it is not just sufficient to say that the government has expressed its view. There must be the mechanics available to enforce the law where offences against these statutes have taken place. The machinery must be, I would think, part of the duties of the chief law officer of the Crown, the Attorney General, sir, and I think he must be prepared to act on those occasions where it becomes obvious to him that breaches of statutes have occurred.

This is one of the very serious problems of our modern life—the whole question of consumer credit, of citizens being victimized by fast-talking, fast-writing confidence men. We have only begun to nibble at establishing in our statutes, methods of protection, rules and regulations, licensing, and so on. We become entrapped in the complications of jurisdiction—whether the jurisdiction belongs in Ottawa or whether it belongs in Queen's Park. Some of the air has been cleared by the decision and it is not a simple question at all.

I am not going to say too much more in connection with this field at the moment but

I will await with interest, certainly, as will my hon. colleagues, the new legislation that the hon. Attorney General promises. If the legislation does not provide a responsibility on the Attorney General to enforce it, and does not make available to those citizens who are wronged, Mr. Chairman, some reasonable method of getting to the courts, then I think that we are going to express our views very firmly in his regard.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk as well, for a few moments, about the question of insurance and I note that this was talked about in the House on these estimates last year. One question I put to the hon. Attorney General last year dealt with the proclamation of section 339 of The Insurance Act. That section has been on the statute books for—what is it?—30 years, Mr. Chairman, or something like that—a long time in any event—and it has never yet been proclaimed. That section gives the government of Ontario the right to control insurance premium rates. A Legislature of a former day, in its wisdom, thought it was fitting and proper that that be put on the statute books. No subsequent Legislature has seen fit to remove it. But the fascinating thing that I have been completely unable to understand is the fact that no subsequent Legislature or no subsequent government has seen fit to proclaim this section, to bring it into force. And so while the section has been on the statute books for lo! these many years, no one has done anything about it, nor has it any force or effect of law and there is no control in this government at the present time over insurance premiums.

I know it is going to be suggested, Mr. Chairman, as I raise this point, that really there is no need to control, that the insurance companies come in and they discuss with the chief of this branch, whatever you call him, the Registrar of Insurance, their premiums, and there are analyses of a sort. On the select committee dealing with automobile insurance, at least to my satisfaction in any event, it was established that there really have not been in the past the facilities within the insurance branch to properly analyze from an actuarial point of view or from a statistical point of view whether or not these rates are proper. There are discussions.

The head of this branch in past years—not the present gentleman occupying the office—admitted to the select committee that he had examined the various requests for rate changes with interest. Occasionally he had commented but on no occasion had he, that he could recall, requested that they be changed upward or downward. Therefore, I

would suggest that if the answer comes back that there is control, it is a control of the sort that really does not mean anything. And I would think that the insurance industry should know, the people of Ontario should know, whether this power is exercised or not, or whether it was ever found necessary to exercise this power or not, and that it does lie within the control of this government to control insurance premiums if this becomes necessary.

It is the simplest thing in the world, Mr. Chairman. All that has to be done is to proclaim section 339 of The Insurance Act.

Not only do I submit this argument on my own behalf, Mr. Chairman, but I refer to the recommendations of the select committee on automobile insurance, which has twice unanimously recommended that this be done. And the government, for some reason best known to itself, at least it has never bothered to enunciate it on the floor of this House, has refused to take the advice in these reports; and section 339 of The Insurance Act still remains unproclaimed.

Along that same line, Mr. Chairman, I think it is incumbent upon the insurance branch to have within its civil service—perhaps not on a permanent basis, or perhaps even on a permanent basis—sufficient advisors, who will be able to examine actuarially and report to the head of the branch, and subsequently to the Minister in charge of The Department of Insurance, the validity of requests for changes in rates. As I have been able to understand it, in the past these facilities have not been available in the insurance branch. I did not hear the hon. Minister say that they were available today and I presume the same situation still pertains.

I would certainly commend to his attention the suggestion that, if the government is going to exercise control over insurance, he should arm the insurance branch with sufficient advice of a very competent nature. And he is not going to get this advice by hiring more clerks. He is going to have to hire actuaries, people who understand these things and know about them.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Those terrible people.

Mr. Singer: Those terrible people. The department is going to have to hire some of these people, terrible or not, to advise it; and I suggest perhaps—

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): *Touché!*

Mr. Singer: Enough said. The hon. Prime Minister was two steps ahead of me on that point.

The other point I wanted to mention, Mr. Chairman, was the report of the select committee on automobile insurance. To my mind, this committee is one of the best select committees I have become familiar with in the time I have been in this House. This committee worked hard over a period of a few years, brought in reports which substantially changed the nature of automobile insurance for the better, and provided Ontario with a system of automobile insurance that is certainly much better than the one it had before the sittings of this committee. The incidence of insurance, or the number of insured, has risen from some 90 per cent to 98.5 per cent, if my statistics are correct.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Ninety-eight point eight.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister corrects me—98.8. This is a very substantial achievement. The limits on automobile insurance have been increased from the \$10,000 minimum up to \$35,000 across the board. The rate uninsured persons have to pay into what used to be the unsatisfied judgment fund has been increased from \$5 to \$20, so that it has driven home forcibly, to those people who choose to drive without insurance, that they do not just throw a \$5 bill away; they are now throwing \$20 away and really getting no protection for it. And, having been put into this position, they might just as well go out and buy automobile insurance.

So the achievements of this committee, Mr. Chairman, as a result of the deliberations and the pretty well unanimous recommendations of the committee in these various facets and others which I have not mentioned, have been a substantial achievement, I think, for the good of the people of Ontario.

But my disappointment, Mr. Chairman, is with the fact that since the final report of this committee, which was submitted to the Legislature in March, 1963, there has been no action at all by government in connection with the very important recommendation providing a system of compensation without fault, within the limits set out in this report.

This was a decision that was almost unanimously arrived at by the committee. Certainly the government hon. members of the committee, including the chairman, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), went along with it. Certainly the hon. members of my party went along with it. The one hon. mem-

ber of the NDP went along with it, but did add the rider that he thought that this was better than nothing, but there could be certain substantial improvements made if automobile insurance took a different direction. At least to that extent all the members of the committee were unanimous that some form of compensation without fault should be provided.

As I say, this report has sat as a document submitted to this government since March, 1963. There was very little mention of it, that I noted, sir, during the campaign that culminated in September. There was no reference to it at all in the Throne Speech, nor has there been any indication whatsoever from the government that it is planning to do anything about these very important recommendations.

It has been the opinion of many people, Mr. Chairman, that should Ontario choose to adopt these provisions for compensation without fault, which are included in the final report of the select committee on automobile insurance, Ontario then would be able to say, proudly and correctly, that it would have probably the best system of automobile insurance in the whole of North America, probably in the whole of the western world. And it would do this without any serious dislocation to the economy of the country; it would do this without any serious dislocation to the insurance industry; and it would do this, generally, for the service of the people of Ontario.

Some of the history lying behind this recommendation, I think, is important. The original recommendation, or at least one of the two recommendations that motivated the committee to come to these conclusions, was submitted by a committee of the benchers in the Law Society of Upper Canada. The benchers of the law society chose a number of their members to sit on a select committee and these people included Terrence Sheard, QC; the then Edson L. Haines, QC, now the Honourable Mr. Justice Haines, a justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario; W. S. Martin, QC; Brendan O'Brien, QC; Ralph D. Steele, QC; and R. F. Wilson, QC; all outstanding men in the legal profession. And among other things that they said in this submission that they made to the select committee, they recommended this system of compensation without fault. These are people not without knowledge and not without interest in this field.

Then, too, Mr. Chairman, there was the recommendation of the All-Canada Insurance Group. This is an organization, as you know,

that consists of all the people in the insurance business, all of the insurance companies, who band together for purposes that they have in common, who maintain offices in Montreal and in other Canadian centres, and who hire very competent people to act on their behalf.

These people came forward to the committee—Mr. Piper and his assistant, Mr. McArthur—and provided a very complete and intelligent, in my opinion and in the opinion of the committee, presentation in connection with this system of compensation without fault. The committee was impressed, Mr. Chairman. The committee certainly was impressed because, as I said, the nine members of the committee agreed unanimously, with the reservation that the NDP member reserved to himself and is set out here in the report.

The nine members of the committee agreed unanimously this would be the system which, if adopted in Ontario, would vastly improve the whole field of automobile insurance.

What was said, and I think it is important enough, even though it is in this report, to read it into the record, and I am reading from page five of this report:

As noted earlier, the provisions enacted during the year 1962 arising out of the second interim report have increased the number of insured vehicles on the roads of Ontario from 91 per cent to something approaching 98 per cent. The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund has given place to The Motor Accident Vehicle Claim Fund, which is operating expeditiously to indemnify the victims, of the remaining small fraction of uninsured, of hit-and-run and of stolen vehicles. The net result of these changes is that in Ontario at the present time more people have access to indemnification at a reasonably adequate level than ever before. Moreover, they are able to obtain settlement of their claims much more quickly than ever before. The committee is, of course, concerned that some form of remedy should be available to all persons injured in automobile accidents. This, after all, must be the ultimate objective of any automobile insurance system.

I think this principle that the committee enunciates so clearly should really be the guiding approach of this Legislature to the whole question of automobile insurance—that is, the concern that some form of remedy should be available to all persons injured in automobile accidents.

The committee sees the wisdom in the views of certain eminent persons who believe that the traditional fault liability

system sometimes falls short of providing justice to those involved in or affected by automobile accidents.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I need to quote any long list of authorities or the remarks that they made, but suffice it to say that in addition to those members of the special committee of the benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada can be numbered people like Dean Wright of the University of Toronto law school, Chief Justice McRuer of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and many, many others.

There is no point, as I said, Mr. Chairman, in repeating these arguments. These arguments have been heard at great length and perhaps there is another time and place to repeat them at greater length, but the committee did see the wisdom in the views of some of these people who believe that there are traditional fault liability systems that sometimes fall short of providing justice.

To put the problem in its simplest terms, society can no longer be entirely satisfied with the idea that fault in every accident rests with an individual or individuals, and that the financial consequences, whatever they may be, should therefore rest with an individual or individuals. We have to remember, Mr. Chairman, that what really is tried in the courts so often after a lapse of a year or 18 months or two years or three years, is an event that happened in a fraction of a second that people have forgotten about, that clever lawyers on either side have tried to reconstruct in their minds. I am not criticizing my profession, but this is what happens. A judge, or a judge and a jury, days, weeks, months, years after the event, tries to reconstruct what happened in the fraction of a second, tries to assess liability, tries to determine degrees of negligence, and people are put to all sorts of suffering because of the inadequacies of our present system of law in this regard.

In this automobile age, society as a whole is perhaps responsible for traffic accidents and their consequences to a greater extent than we have thus far realized or admitted. It may also be, as was suggested in the first interim report, that the task of establishing responsibility, amid all the complexities of today, is quite frequently an almost impossible burden on those who adjudicate these cases.

I am not saying this is anything revolutionary, Mr. Chairman. Anyone who has studied the sort of adjudication that has to take place will agree with this I am sure. Surely, Mr. Chairman, having arrived at this point, there

must be some sense in establishing in the province of Ontario some sort of system of compensation without fault.

This report is not radical in that it suggests doing away with all of the legal remedies that have been built up over the years, but it goes a part of the way. It urges the government to adopt in legislation the recommendations that are made here so that at least this step can be taken to benefit the people of Ontario.

It is no longer good enough for us to say that all those who are not entitled to indemnification under the traditional fault liability system—the surviving dependants of the negligent party, the negligent party himself who may be disabled for life, or the small child who dashes in front of an automobile and is permanently crippled—do not deserve a remedy of some kind for damages. The fact of the matter is that they need a remedy.

Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is that this Legislature should act in view of what every hon. member of this Legislature knows to be a fact, and the fact of the matter is that this report has been in the hands of the government since March, 1963, and there has been no indication whatsoever on behalf of the government that it has any intention of doing anything about this particular set of recommendations in this report.

The committee is gratified to note that the insurance industry has indicated its willingness to co-operate in the establishment of a new application of accident insurance in this province, which would, in the committee's view, afford at least some measure of the remedy which is so obviously required. The insurance industry has in fact submitted to the committee for its consideration, an outline of a plan and an estimate of its costs and the plan is as follows:

There are benefits payable for bodily injury or death and there are certain benefits to any driver or passenger of an automobile. There are benefits available to the insured named in the policy, the spouse, and any dependant relative residing in the same dwelling premises as the named insured, when as an occupant of the insured's car, or as a pedestrian, struck by the other private passenger automobile.

There are benefits spelled out in dollars, such as death benefits for married males and married females, and additional benefits if there are dependants. The maximum limits of these benefits as suggested in this report are \$5,000 in the principal sum, plus additional amounts for dependants and certain other amounts

set out for the children. There are additional sets of benefits recommended for certain dismemberments, loss of sight and that sort of thing. There is a recommendation that there be an indemnity provided for medical payments to the extent of \$2,000 for reasonable expenses incurred for necessary medical, surgical, dental, ambulance, and hospital expenses are those in excess of those paid by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. There is a recommendation that provision be made for payment for funeral expenses. There is a recommendation in subsection 5 of this report that there be certain weekly benefits, such as \$35 a week payable to an employed person when totally disabled from work, up to a limit of 104 weeks, with provision for additional benefits, perhaps on certain conditions, at a later time; or \$25 a week payable to a housewife when she is totally disabled from work, and so on.

The fascinating thing about this, Mr. Chairman, is that this was not drawn out of the air. This was something that was carefully researched, studied and examined, first of all by the insurance industry itself, by the All-Canada Insurance Group. It put its actuaries to work on it and said this can be done and very simply. By compelling everyone who buys insurance in Ontario, every policy that is bought or sold in this way, to have an additional clause that will provide for these things and at the roughly average cost of some \$7 per person who buys this policy, all of these things can be paid for.

This is not a great image or dream made by some member of the committee completely on his own. This has all been carefully researched and studied by the people who should know the most about it. Surely, Mr. Chairman, this type of recommendation is something that this government, I would have thought, would have been anxious to embrace. It is not all that revolutionary, but in these days when the automobile plays such an important part in our life, there must be such a recognition of the problem. The government must do more by means of its control over insurance than it is presently doing.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge that we get, before this Legislature prorogues, during this session, some definite sort of commitment from the government that it is prepared to act on what I think is one of the most responsible suggestions that has ever come before this House from a select committee of the Legislature.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, my remarks will not be lengthy

because I shall not repeat what the hon. member for Downsview has just said, and some of my remarks might have overlapped.

I would like to break them down into two aspects. One has to do with the question of consumer credit, and here, Mr. Chairman, I find myself in a bit of an embarrassing position, because as a member of that committee, I can assure you I have files bulging with material I think at some point should be brought before this House.

At the last meeting of the committee a month or so ago, it was agreed that a report would be brought down—a final report, so to speak—at least on some aspects of our investigation, particularly with regard to second mortgages. Therefore, I am not going to attempt to judge in advance what might be in that first draft which has not been compiled and brought back to the committee. I guess I can make this general comment, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me that in coming to grips with the problem of protecting consumers today from the kind of operators that are in many fields, one must guard against operators whose actions cannot, in my view, be described as other than varying degrees of racketeering. On one hand there are certain fields in which the government has power. And the thing that has puzzled us—puzzled me and some of my colleagues—is why it was necessary for the government to have the assistance of the kind of public support that was created as a result of publicity emanating from the select committee on consumer credit before it was willing to move, for example, in relation to certain small loan companies and second-mortgage operators. I think it was quite clear from the testimony to our committee by Mr. Simone that there was some degree of power, but he did not feel that he was in the strongest position to be able to exercise that power until we had testimony with regard to the activities of some of these people.

The fact of the matter is that the testimony we got was nothing new as far as Mr. Simone was concerned. He knew who the people were. In many instances he had been trying to catch up with their activities and had been exercising powers of a civil servant that at least one member of the committee chastised him for—and then later did a bit of a back flip and chastised him for not exercising it. However, that is just to show the ambivalence of some members of the committee—on the government side, I might say.

I hope now that there will be a willingness on the part of the government to make certain that the civil servants who are desirous of exercising powers of the statutes

or regulations will be given the assurance that they should proceed to do so. It seems to me a little short of scandalous that a civil servant should come before us and relate his conversations in relation to the operation of one man in the second-mortgage field whom he had pressured, I guess this is the correct term, into returning money to a client who had been deprived of it in rather a questionable fashion. After considerable questioning this man, in effect, said: "Just give me another year and a half and I'll make a million, and you can take my licence", or words to that effect.

When a man makes that kind of comment, clearly he not only is an operator but he knows he is an operator. He knows he is operating beyond the bounds of the law. It is a bit absurd that a civil servant should not be in a position to move with the power that he has, and the assurance and backing of the government, to step in without the kind of publicity the committee gave.

However, I shall leave the question there for the moment until we hear from the hon. Attorney General about whatever new legislation he is planning to bring down in the consumer credit protection field. Or, alternatively, until the committee has an opportunity to pursue its investigations. That is a rather alarming range of fields in which, theoretically, the answer is to say to a person: If you feel you have been done an injustice, the courts are there for you to launch a civil suit.

But as was pointed out, in the instance of the used-car business by even the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, when you have a wide range of cases of racketeering in a field, then clearly the problem rests not in the individual taking civil action but in some strengthening of the law, or the establishment of some sort of a bureau which will give the public at large the protection they are entitled to. This, I assume, is what the hon. Attorney General has in mind, and I shall respect his suggestion that we leave further discussion of the topic until he has brought down his proposals to the Legislature.

On the car insurance question, Mr. Chairman, I am a little at a loss to know whether this is really in order today. I think the appropriate place for its discussion is perhaps under The Department of Transport, but since there has been considerable discussion up to this point, I should just like to make a number of brief comments. There were two, not just one, major recommendations brought down by the select committee on car insurance. One of them had to do with the pay-

ment of claims without regard to fault. The second one had to do with providing broader coverage. In other words, we recognize that in car insurance today the problem is not simply met by the traditional coverage of collision and public liability, but that there are many other needs which flow from an automobile accident in terms of death benefits, funeral benefits, out-of-work benefits, dismemberment benefits—all of which have been in operation as part of the Saskatchewan public car insurance programme for some 16 years now.

This was a second recommendation, sir, a unanimous one I understand, coming from the select committee. And I, with the hon. member for Downsview, am deeply puzzled about why the government goes to the expense, time and effort involved in a select committee, and gets recommendations of the import of these recommendations, yet sits on them for virtually a year. I suggest that if the government was treating this whole issue seriously—instead of using a select committee as a means of postponing action—they would have done so. This is really the last resort of a government that does not want to move when they know that they cannot withstand public pressure any more—they set up a committee to look into it, the purpose of which is really to postpone action.

Why did the government not move, for example, prior to the election? I would say that there could have been few things that would have more fully met the needs of the people. I think they would have been popular with the people as a whole, but whether they would have been popular with some branches of the insurance industry, I do not know. As the hon. member for Downsview has pointed out, at least on these recommendations, public pressure has built to the point where the insurance industry was willing to compromise in order to protect as much as they could. Therefore, they too had come to the committee with proposals that were not too far removed from the recommendations that were made by the select committee.

So my question, together with that of the hon. member for Downsview, is this: How long have we to wait now before the government will move in implementing these two recommendations that were returned to this House unanimously and with the support of the spokesmen for all three parties?

There is a final point, and I just make this in passing. If you really want to bring the insurance rate down, there is only one way to do it. That is to move into what the hon. member for Downsview rather euphemisti-

cally termed “going off in another direction in insurance” with a public insurance programme. Why is public insurance preferable? It is simply that in a private insurance programme, generally speaking over the years, approximately 54 cents of every premium dollar is paid back in claims. Only 54 cents.

In a public insurance programme that has been proven down through the years, no less than 84 cents of the premium dollar is paid. It has risen in some years to as high as 88 or 89 cents. In other words, you can save 30 per cent of the premium dollar, which today is wasted, an economic wastage caused by something like 200 companies competing in this field.

The interesting thing about the hon. member for Downsview is that he quietly lapsed into silence on this issue. A little earlier in the session I reminded him, or suggested to him, that some years ago he had agreed with us on public insurance—back in those days when he was seeking the leadership of the Liberal Party. He disputed this and I told him that I would see if I could find the clipping back in my files.

I shall let the House judge this one small point, Mr. Chairman, because I will concede to the hon. member for Downsview that there is a certain ambivalence in the statement that he will likely—as a lawyer—be able to argue that he is right. The source is in the *St. Catharines Standard* of April 10, 1958. This was the last leadership campaign, the one which was won by Mr. Wintermeyer. To put it in a kind of context—and this will really interest the House—the hon. member referred to himself as a left-wing Liberal. He suggested something should be done about all those who are making profits out of the distribution of gas, and then he said:

National gas distribution was comparable to the Ontario Hydro which had been proposed by Sir Adam Beck in 1900. It is no more socialistic than what Sir Adam Beck sponsored in 1900.

We have not heard anything about that since the leadership campaign in 1957. Then he was in favour of public ownership of distribution of gas. However, to get to the point—

Mr. Singer: So was the hon. member at that time, and I have not heard him speak of it since.

Mr. MacDonald: We still are. It is in our programme.

Mr. Singer: I still am.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): The insurance companies got to him.

Mr. MacDonald: They got to him on this. I am quoting again from the *St. Catharines Standard*.

Compulsory automobile insurance, and the use of a government insurance company, has been proved in Saskatchewan, he said. Later he explained that this does not mean that the government company would have a monopoly.

In Saskatchewan the government company does not have a monopoly. In the basic coverage they do, but in the coverage for the package policies beyond, they do not. So that whether I was reminding the hon. member accurately or not, he will be able to take half the quotation and say that I was not. I still have a vivid recollection of one newspaper quote of him saying that he was in favour of a plan just like the plan in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Singer: We have not found that one yet. I will go back into my clippings and get one, too.

Mr. MacDonald: Good.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Why did the hon. member for Downsview not get the leadership?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the final area in the insurance department on which I wanted to make a comment, and ask a question or so of the hon. Minister, is with regard to the reorganization of the department he has indicated. Basically, I think the kind of division that he has suggested is a valid one; I think this was an overburdened department. Obviously it was impossible for the kind of supervision to be conducted, all across the province, that was required. But in the course of the reorganization—and this is one question that I would like to put to the hon. Minister—he apparently has run into some serious differences of opinion within his department.

The *Toronto Globe and Mail* of December 19, 1963, carries a story which is headlined: "Disagreed with chief, two civil servants quit."

And the story is, briefly, that of the resignation of J. R. Hawthorne, registrar of the insurance brokers' agents, and Douglas Kilgour, an examiner—one of whom had been with the department since 1950 and the second since 1958—who disagreed with what ever was happening. And because they

disagreed—this is rather a unique kind of situation—they resigned. Sometimes disagreement is carried to the point of almost indignity without resignation, but here was one instance where the civil servants resigned.

I am not interested in getting into the personal aspects, if there are personal aspects here, but I am curious to know what underlying principles there could be in which there would be such basic conflict that two civil servants, one of them a senior civil servant, would, in effect, resign and leave the public service altogether.

The second question I want to raise in connection with The Department of Insurance, or with regard to The Department of Insurance, is its exact role. The hon. member for Downsview, sir, has touched on it when he raised a very pertinent question as to why section 339 of the Act has never been proclaimed, and why, in any meaningful sense, the department has never exercised the power that legally is there on the statute for control of insurance rates.

I do not suppose there are many topics which capture public headlines any more frequently than the question of increasing rates, particularly in the car insurance field. What, exactly, is, in the view of the hon. Minister, the role of the department in this particular field? Does he feel that it is the responsibility of the department to exercise some control over rates rather than an automatic rubber stamping of any increase that is brought before them?

I am reminded, for example, of the revelations that came out of the combines investigation of the breweries in this country a few years ago when they revealed what happened to price increases in the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. The evidence was very substantial, in fact, convincing, that what happened in this instance was that the breweries wanted an increase; they brought it to the liquor control board and they rubber-stamped it and it was made—at least some years ago, whether or not it is happening now.

I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that this is the kind of thing that happens in the insurance field. If the insurance companies want an increase they bring their case and perhaps go through the motions of justifying it; but there is no real investigation of the justification for the increase, it is pretty automatically rubber-stamped.

Indeed, it brings me to my final point and this is a new one. I have raised it in the House before but, particularly with a considerable number of new hon. members in the

House, I want to raise it again. I can illustrate it in terms of a specific case with which I happened to become familiar about two or three years ago; this was of a person who found that his car insurance was cancelled without any reason being given.

Mr. Chairman, as many hon. members of the House may be aware, the Act does not obligate the company to give any reason. They do not have to; so he suddenly found himself out, and there was a lot of scuttlebutt as to exactly why his insurance had been cancelled. Having been cancelled by one company, he then found it difficult to get insurance from another company because something of a blackballing procedure operates. Sometimes this has a pretty serious effect on his livelihood, to say nothing of the question of civil rights involved.

When he brought it to my attention I called the then Superintendent of Insurance. He reminded me that the company did not have to reveal why it had cancelled the policy under the statute; this I knew, but he agreed to look into the issue. When he called back and reported to me he said that he had looked into the issue; that he was not in a position to give me details, because the statute left the insurance company free to withhold this information. But he could assure me that, in his view, the reasons for the cancellation of the policy were justified. I could do no more than accept it under those circumstances and left the matter there.

But an interesting thing happened. Because the whole matter had been raised the insurance company apparently took fright. They re-examined the situation and, to the astonishment of the policy holder, he received a letter saying that they were willing to reinstate the policy. At that point he wrote back a letter indicating where they could go and take their policy, because he would not buy insurance again from this company under any circumstances.

The interesting question is this, Mr. Chairman: The company itself, upon reconsideration, decided that they were wrong. There was no redress up until there; there was no possibility for review, but the company decided they were wrong and offered to reinstate the policy. But, in the meantime, the Superintendent of Insurance had told me that he believed their reasons for cancellation were valid.

So the very nice question, Mr. Chairman, I think was raised: Is it the function of the Superintendent of Insurance to protect the insurance companies against the public or to protect the public against the insurance com-

panies? This is the nub of the issue, and this is the question I would like to put to the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman. What is the role of the Superintendent of Insurance and the insurance companies? This is the root of the issue and this is the question I would like to put to the hon. Minister: What is the role of the insurance company, of the Superintendent of Insurance and The Department of Insurance? If the hon. Minister is not willing to proclaim section 339 so that there is some sort of meaningful investigation of the request that is normally rubber-stamped, to increase the rates of insurance, then is The Department of Insurance really not left in the position where it is protecting the insurance companies against the public, rather than protecting the public against the insurance companies and unnecessary cancellation of policies or unnecessary charges in rates?

I might say this in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that I think the bar association was sufficiently exercised by this that, a year or so ago, it was going to set up a committee to look into whether or not there was not an infringement of civil rights in the cancellation of policies and all of the effects that might flow from that. I tried to check this morning with a member of the bar association who was involved in the civil rights committee at that time. I have not been able to get a reply, but it is a matter of concern even in legal circles. Whether or not they have come to any conclusion, I do not know.

I would like to put these questions to the hon. Minister: One, what was it that led to the resignation of top civil servants in the reorganization of his department; and two, what in his view, in the context of the remarks I have made, is the role of The Department of Insurance?

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, I too was quite interested in the remarks of the hon. Minister in regard to the reorganization of The Department of Insurance, and the mention he made of the principles of this department and the re-examination of such, plus the existing legislation and the enforcement of this legislation. In my riding we have had a situation revolving around section 392 under The Insurance Act, and the enforcement of this Act in recent months has divided the community of Amherstburg and thrown a cast of doubt and suspicion upon the insurance agents in that community.

Before I ask the question of the hon. Minister which possibly could clarify this

situation, sir, I would like to give some of the background material. This too, revolves around the situation which was mentioned by the hon. member for York South in regard to the disagreement and resignation of the two civil servants and it happened during the same time.

The gentleman in question is the town foreman of a community, and in a small community the town foreman is a very vital person. This gentleman, 63 years of age and due to retire in two years, was forced to resign his community position in order to carry on an insurance agency. I would like to read into the record a letter from Mr. Hawthorne, which was written on December 4:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29, 1963, with reference to the above-named gentleman in Amherstburg. While this may seem like a rather sudden decision in the light of the information you have available to you, the writer feels that he must point out that this matter has been under discussion for some years past.

I checked the files and it goes back to 1945, which is 18 years, and indeed, one year ago, the gentleman was advised that he could not expect to have his licence renewed again this year unless he was able to show us at that time that he is able to devote 100 per cent of his time to the insurance business.

If he wished to proceed with a part-time licence containing restrictions to centres of population of 5,000, which the community is, his other occupation must not be within the list of those prohibited by regulation 392 under The Insurance Act. I believe the prohibition is that an insurance seller may not work for a municipality. Apparently this gentleman has been working for the municipality for 18 years and been getting exemptions.

There has been a great deal of reference in the area press to this. As I say, a cloud has been thrown over the shoulders of other agents in the town, because it is my understanding that a complaint must be made to the department in order that action be taken. I would like to determine whether this is one isolated case of the department, and if not, whether it is a new, revitalized and strong policy of the department to enact the laws of this province. I would certainly like to commend the hon. Minister if this is the case and I would so ask this question.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister indicated that certain legis-

lation was coming in in this matter of consumer credit. There are just two items that I would like to draw to his attention.

One is that the other day I brought to the attention of the House a suggestion that contracts which were signed at the door at the insistence of door-to-door salesmen might well have a four-day waiting period before they become valid. This was picked up, as you know, by the press, and an editorial was written. From that editorial, since that time, I have had a great many phone calls and letters and personal calls regarding it. I would simply read a portion of one letter to illustrate the feeling of many door-to-door salesmen who are doing legitimate business:

Your proposal to enact legislation giving the consumer four days in which to change his mind is of so much merit that I wish I had thought of it myself. As a direct salesman of many years' standing, I believe that merit is that it will eliminate the huckster, the pitchman, the charlatan and the general all-around nuisance who does not dare face his customer a second time. It will make it easier for the courteous, the tactful and the sincere to secure a hearing. It will re-establish public trust, faith and confidence in the genuine salesman of genuine articles of service. It will make it mandatory for sales managers to hire quality rather than quantity. It goes without saying that the genuine salesman makes this type of refund without question or compulsion, but unfortunately so many people have been taken for a ride that they do not believe it any more. Congratulations on bringing this matter to the floor of the House. If you think there is anything I can do to promote this cause, please let me know.

(signed)

Wilfred Pasque.

In other words, I think this is the side of the suggestion which this House ought to be aware of—that many legitimate salesmen are anxious for this kind of legislation.

The second matter which I wish to raise is the matter of the people who are now waiting with bated breath for the kind of legislation which the hon. Attorney General indicated is coming. I have in my hand a contract which came in the mail this morning. It is between the Family Publications Service of Canada, with offices at 2405 Lakeshore Boulevard West, Toronto, and a certain Mr. McGill, a new Canadian who came from Britain very recently. Just a few days after his arrival the salesman arrived at the door and

asked him if he was interested in publications and he said yes, he was. He would like to learn more about Canadian life and would like to get Canadian publications. So the salesman gave him the business and they got his name on the contract.

That evening a neighbour came in, who was a Canadian of some standing and looked at the contract and he saw this: Life, Popular Mechanics, Humpty Dumpty, True Story, Saturday Evening Post. He said, "You may have had a Canadian salesman, but you are certainly not going to get much of Canadian life from these magazines." When he looked at the price, he found that the average price being paid per year for these publications was \$8.88. I checked today with the Davis Agency and I find that the average one-year subscription for these should amount to \$5.24, let alone for a two-year contract such as the man had signed.

Fortunately, or whatever you might say, this man went to the bank the next morning. He stopped payment on his cheque, so that the deposited cheque was not honoured in the bank. Now the company is pressuring him for payment and he is sitting tight because he thinks the government is going to do something about this, and he wants to wait and see. In the meantime, he is a bit jittery as to his legal position.

This morning I had two calls from people who had been "taken" by the kind of salesmen mentioned in the House by the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) the other day—freezer salesmen. They paid something over \$500 for these freezers. I asked them to send me a memorandum which they promised to do, and which should be here tomorrow. When they complained, they found in checking prices that they had paid far too much. The company said, "Send them back and we will refund your money." So they were sent back, and the company gave them credit for \$180 apiece for these freezers. They were secondhand goods now; the company was buying back secondhand goods. The status of these people at the present time is that the credit company is now pressing them, and has already begun court proceedings against them. My question to the hon. Minister is simply this: Where do these people stand? They know that some legislation is contemplated, they are waiting, and they are hoping that perhaps through remand they might be able to postpone the settlement of these cases until such a day that legislation may come.

Is there not some way that the hon. Minister can work this out and in cases like this give these people some hope? Is there

not some statement he might make or some interim legislation that might be brought down which will enable these people who are now in this position to find that they are not finally the victims of this kind of shyster? I know there are some difficulties here. But it well might be that these cases are settled at a certain date, then two days afterwards legislation is introduced which might have saved them.

So I would ask the hon. Minister if there is anything that he can do at this point to give people who are now in this position some hope that they might come out of it with a whole skin?

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I noticed the hon. Minister is not answering the questions immediately, which is probably a good way of looking after this particular estimate, so I have a question also.

I understand that all real estate agents, whether they are brokers or salesmen, are licensed in the province of Ontario. My question would be this: Are lawyers, who are engaged in the business of selling real estate, bonded as real estate operators are? My reason for asking this question is as follows: Because there are many lawyers—I had better be careful with the one sitting on my left—who are engaged in real estate activities which are substantially greater than some of the brokers that we have in some of our smaller cities and smaller towns in the province of Ontario.

I think I am correct in saying that I noticed a year or so ago, in reading some accounts of the meeting of the law society, one of the spokesman stated that in the majority of instances when lawyers went bankrupt—

Mr. Singer: Or when the funds vanished.

Mr. Whicher: Or when the funds vanished—I was trying to be kind. But when the funds vanished, these lawyers who are in offices where funds vanish are invariably people who deal in real estate transactions. Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister would be: Are barristers and lawyers, engaged in the real estate business, bonded or not; and if they are not, why not?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, may I just say that on matters of principle I would like to have questions from the Opposition, and from any hon. members of the House, which I will try to answer. And then, when we come to the particular matters, such as the hon. member for Bruce has just raised,

I will be glad to answer immediately. But I think perhaps there might be someone else over there who wishes to speak to the principle.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, there are two or three matters relating to this estimate that I would like to comment on briefly—although in one case I do not think I will be able to make any comments until I elicit certain information.

One suggestion I would make to the hon. Minister, for his consideration for another year, is that this vote might be broken down into at least two votes since he now has the department organized in two branches. I think it might be of assistance to hon. members if there were at least two separate votes. As it stands, everything is lumped together under the one vote and we will have to sort these various items out as best we can.

The question of consumer protection has been raised by the hon. Minister himself, and other hon. members have made some comments on it. Since he is now apparently considering certain legislative action in this field, there are a couple of suggestions I would like to make to him for his consideration.

First of all, I would like to suggest that the whole field of TV repair be looked into. The consumer—and also, let it be said, the honest TV repairman—is in a very difficult situation at the present time. The average layman, and I am sure most of the hon. members of this House are in this category, has absolutely no way of knowing whether a TV repairman is reliable and honest.

Some of us will remember that, a few years ago, Mr. Pierre Berton, when he was with the *Toronto Daily Star*, conducted quite a series of inquiries. The basis of his approach was to obtain a set that had been checked over by experts and found in perfect operating condition, except for one small defect that could be remedied in a minute or two at quite low cost and without any expenditure on parts. He would then have one of his agents—or operatives, I think he used to call them—summon various TV repairmen to come and look at the set. And the operative got quite an array of suggestions as to what was wrong with the set, most of them involving substantial expenditures both for time and parts, when, in fact, an honest man who knew his business would have advised the person that it was a very small trouble—and the only charge would have been the regular service charge which naturally should have been levied.

I undertand, in the city of Detroit, TV

repairmen are licensed; and in any advertising they do they must display the licence number so that any consumer who ultimately has reason to believe that he got unsatisfactory service can always check with the central licensing authority and lodge a complaint there. The repairman can be readily identified by his licence number, and if the central authority considers that there is a possibility of fraudulent activity they can look into the matter; and if they find that there is fraudulent activity there are procedures for cancelling the licence. I think that sort of protection might very well be considered.

Another matter where I think the consumer is badly in need of protection was brought to light with the famous—or, shall we say, infamous—Piccadilly Club episode a while ago. The basic facts of that case, as I understood them, were that a certain gentleman collected substantial sums of money from various citizens with the idea that the money was to be used for purchasing a chartered flight to Europe for them. The trouble was that he used it for other purposes, and these people did not get their charter flight to Europe nor did they get their money back.

One of my constituents was in this category. He came to me—I am not a lawyer, of course, but my colleague in that constituency, the hon. federal member, Mr. Brewin, is a lawyer. I referred it to Mr. Brewin to see if he thought anything could be done about it. He told me he was satisfied that this Piccadilly Club and its proprietor were absolutely judgment-proof, and therefore the man would simply be wasting his time and money to try to collect from it.

I might say this is not by any means the first time that this sort of problem has arisen. It is the first time, probably, where it has arisen where the people have been left at home—which may be a certain advantage, because there have been cases where people got as far as Europe and then were left high and dry over in Europe. The promoter of the project had run off with the money that they thought was being used for a plane to bring them back home. And of course he got a 30-day head start on them, because they did not know until 30 days had elapsed that there was no money put down for taking them home.

It seems to me that in this business, where sums of money are being taken from the public for a service that is to be provided in the future, there should be some pretty stiff bonding requirements. I think the promoters of this type of project should be licensed, and should be required to post bonds for the

full amount that has come into their possession until such time as the services that were purchased have been rendered.

Those are the two specific areas into which I would suggest the hon. Minister might look. But I think the number of suggestions that are now being made to him—and I think hon. members could make a great many over and above those that have already been mentioned—suggest that the hon. Minister may not be approaching this problem in the most effective way.

We run into situations where people have been swindled and then think of ways and means of improving the law to prevent somebody else from being swindled in the future. Unfortunately this world is full of crooks, and there are crooks who will always find a new gimmick and there are suckers who will fall for the new gimmick. I think we will have quite a merry chase in the years ahead in this Legislature, trying to keep up with all the gimmicks that crooks can devise. I think we should try to keep up with them, but we are going to have quite a job.

I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister a more effective approach to this whole problem, along the lines that the former member for Oshawa used to suggest regularly to the government—that we should have a consumers' bureau that will have the whole problem of consumer protection constantly under study. It would propose, of course, appropriate legislation, but it would also have some general powers—I think one has to be careful to make sure they are not so general that they become coercive and dictatorial—to give satisfaction to consumers. At any rate it should be a bureau to which consumers can bring their complaints; that can be constantly in touch with those complaints and constantly make recommendations to the proper enforcement authorities.

I notice that President Johnson in the United States has recently established an office that he calls the President's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs. A lady by the name of Mrs. Esther Peterson has filled that office and she is accumulating, according to the report I have here in the *Toronto Daily Star*, quite an interesting array of information ranging all the way from the type of blatant frauds that we have been talking about to more subtle frauds which some of our largest corporations indulge in, such as deceptive packaging. We have laws about disclosure on packages and so on, but it is amazing how much of the time and effort of intelligent people corporations devote to ways and means of, in effect, evading the law.

The meat packing companies are one example. A few years ago the Canadian Association of Consumers suggested that they should have to desist from the old practice they had of having red lines across the cellophane window on their bacon packages. The federal government amended the law to that effect. Then the packers devised new methods where they showed only the rind, so you still could not tell whether the bacon was fat or lean. There is also the problem of odd sizes in packages. A package that may comply with the law by having the content written on it in very small type somewhere—maybe about 25 per cent bigger than is necessary for the amount in it—and a misleading impression is given to the consumer.

There is also the old business of stating the weight in grams, sir. Nobody in this country understands grams except scientists. Why can't they state the contents of packages in the measurements that are commonly understood in this country, and also in even numbers? These are all matters on which I think a consumers' bureau could give very useful information to the government and to the public at large.

In some cases it may not be a matter of legislation at all. It may be a matter of information to the public, to warn people of the sort of tricks that are being played on them. The motto, as I understand it, or as it is disclosed in this news account of President Johnson's assistant on consumer affairs, is that the ancient slogan *caveat emptor*—let the buyer beware—should be changed to "let the seller make full disclosure." I think that is a very sound motto. It would be a good motto for a consumers' bureau in this province, if we could ever persuade the government to establish one.

I am happy to learn that the hon. Minister is considering some action in the area of consumer protection, but I think this is now a sufficiently complicated field that it requires action on a broad front. The best way to do that would be by the establishment of a consumers' bureau in addition to the enactment of specific statutes that may appear to be necessary.

Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of other items relating to the department that I would like to mention briefly. The department has now been organized into two branches—one, the insurance branch and its function is quite clearly understood; the other is the registration and examination branch which is something of a catch-all. In fact, I think the hon. Minister, when he was making his introductory remarks, stated that it was found

necessary to relieve the insurance branch from a great many other responsibilities that were cluttering up the scene. I think that was the expression he used.

I was a little unhappy to learn that the administration relating to credit unions was one of the items cluttering up the scene. I think the government has the wrong approach on credit unions. Under The Department of Insurance and under this new branch, there is supervision of the affairs of credit unions, which is necessary. Obviously, there should be inspections of credit unions to make sure that no officer of the credit union is tempted by the large sums of money in the treasury of the union; and to make sure that the people who have invested their money in the credit union are fully protected. But I think there is a much greater function than that to be performed in regard to these institutions called credit unions, which, in my opinion, are wonderful examples of democratic self-help on the part of citizens. I think that we should not only approach credit unions with a regulatory function in mind, which essentially is the approach of the registration and examinations branch of this department—and is necessarily the approach of that branch—but I also think we should think in terms of encouragement of credit unions and of assisting consumers by encouraging them to set up organizations for their own protection, of which credit unions are one of the most important.

In fact, I would put it more broadly than that. I would suggest that the whole field of co-operative legislation should be put under a single administration. It is now scattered. I think some of it is under The Department of Agriculture and I think the incorporation of co-operatives is still under The Companies Act, I am not quite sure—that would place it under The Provincial Secretary's Department. I think we should have one single administration dealing with co-operatives and dealing with the whole concept in a positive way, not only of inspecting and examining, but also of encouraging and assisting consumers who wish to assist themselves in establishing organizations—democratically controlled organizations—through which they can assist themselves.

I would suggest that this is a function that could be coupled with the function of consumer protection that I was talking about a moment ago and which I suggested could be dealt with by a consumers' bureau. I think the government should give consideration to setting up a separate department, which might be called a department of co-operative

and consumer affairs. It would perhaps be divided into branches, one in the realm of consumer protection and the other in the realm of the administration of legislation relating to co-operatives in all their forms. I think it quite likely that there would have to be several branches under that general category because there is a variety of types of co-operative organizations.

Are we really going to get seriously into the consumer field? In my opinion the consumer is the forgotten man. We are all consumers and we all have protection in almost every aspect of our lives except in our capacity as consumers, which probably is our most important economic activity—I think there should be a positive rather than merely a negative approach to the whole question of the consumer's position. I would suggest that the way to do that would be through the establishment of a department along the lines I have suggested.

Now finally, Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of questions that I would like to ask with regard to the administration of The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act. The hon. Minister may answer them now or later as he sees fit, it does not matter to me, but I may want to ask supplementary questions after he has given his initial answers. I am not quite sure how the administration of that Act now fits into the new setup, but as of a year or two ago the administration of that Act was entrusted to an official, a very conscientious and capable official, by the name of Mr. Simone. He had, I think, one assistant and one or two stenographers in his office. He had not only the responsibility for the administration of The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act, but had two or three other statutes to look after as well. He and his assistant and one or two stenographers in the office. Now, in the new setup, is there going to be a larger staff for the administration of this particular statute? Are there going to be more people who will be able to give attention to it?

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): The hon. member for York South has raised some questions concerning the resignations of two officials of The Insurance Department. One, I understand, is a senior civil servant and it is my understanding that this was his career. I am wondering whether there are not shades of the Cudney affair here, because I have been told that these two officials of The Department of Insurance referred to by the hon. member for York South first heard of their resignations when they read about it in the newspapers.

I would be most interested in hearing of the circumstances surrounding the retirement of these two men. My query is: Did they resign or were they forced to resign because a man was going to be brought into the department?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, I will endeavour, as best I may, to give the information and state the government policy, or departmental policy, with respect to the items raised by the various hon. members during this interesting discussion. If by any chance I should miss a point, I would be glad if the hon. member would raise it again. Most certainly when we deal with these general matters I will be very pleased to have supplementary questions because the many matters which are the responsibility of this department, are in effect, as the hon. member for Woodbine has said, of interest to each one of us in this province of Ontario. They are matters of vital importance to us.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, in a very short and, I hope, comprehensive reply to the statements and opinions of the hon. member for Downsview, with respect to The Unconscionable Transactions Act, that we are in a very difficult area. The Act in question, as worded, has been upheld by a majority decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

My advisors and myself have been trying to weigh the possibility of either amending that Act, or having supplementary Acts which would do what I think is necessary and what the hon. member has suggested. That is, to provide some sanction and help to the people who are victimized. The advice I have at the moment is that we are not in a position yet to be sure that any such changes we would make to that Act, or any changes that we would like to make in a new Act to accomplish the same thing, would not themselves then be declared *ultra vires*. It is that particular problem with which we are struggling. I can assure the House, Mr. Chairman, that if we can resolve that problem, there will be legislation at this session with respect to it.

The area of consumer credit, as we call it, is one which has caused a great deal of publicity. It has also caused a great deal of hardship and loss to people throughout the province, in fact, in the western world I would think, without publicity. It is a very difficult area. I can remember when I was a junior member of this House, sitting down at the end of this row, when the then Attorney General, now the Chief Justice of Ontario, was being questioned along similar lines. He got up and said, in as many words, that you cannot protect the people against

themselves unless you wish to have a totalitarian state. So, as I think of some of the things that have been said just now, I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the hon. members of this House: We are presently in Ontario, a people who are inspected, who are regulated and told what to do to a very, very great degree and, in many cases, to an embarrassing degree so far as the citizen of Ontario is concerned.

It is my personal opinion that, insofar as it is possible, we should endeavour to protect the rights of our citizens and protect their property. But we should do so with the least possible interference not only with their personal and property rights, but with those of their neighbours and other people doing business in the community, in the province and in the country.

I fully agree with the hon. member for Woodbine that perhaps the old warning of *caveat emptor* is outmoded. I was intrigued by his quotation of an American saying, "Let the seller make full disclosure". Now, Mr. Chairman, I would draw to the attention of the House that this has been the principle which this government has put into its legislation for more than a decade past.

Our Mortgage Brokers Registration Act, The Unconscionable Transactions Act—all these things—provide for full disclosure. But it is not enough. And I say advisedly that it is not enough, because full disclosure, in many cases, does not even warn the individual citizen of the trap into which he is being very neatly and carefully talked. So I say, that that particular suggestion on the part of our American friends, conveyed to us, Mr. Chairman, by the hon. member for Woodbine, is of little value in the present situation because we have already reached that point and we must progress further.

One of the difficulties, and I am sure every hon. member on all sides of this House will agree with me, in bringing in legislation up to now on consumer credit, so-called, has been the fact, first of all, that we wish to have, as I have been getting today, the views and the suggestions of the hon. members. Secondly, we have a select committee of this House investigating this particular matter. It has been my hope that there would be, as the hon. member for Downsview, I believe, mentioned, an interim or partial report, at least in time for my law officers and legislative counsel to produce some legislation based upon the research and the opinions of those hon. members of this House, Mr. Chairman, who are members of that committee.

Now, I am beginning to feel that perhaps

it will not be possible for me to wait for that particular occurrence, and that I will perhaps be bringing to you such legislation as we feel in the department is possible at this time. And then I may say, Mr. Chairman, that certainly we will be delighted to amend or change, at this session or later, that legislation to include and embrace any suggestions which the select committee may produce but which have not been included and which are proper for inclusion in that type of legislation.

I would say also, both to the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for Woodbine, that with respect to the estimates, as printed, and as they appear before the hon. members of this House today, they were originally made out in September of last year. Their form and their content are, in many cases, the absolute content that you see today.

As the hon. member for Woodbine may have seen from the organization chart I sent over to him, the effective date of the revision of The Department of Insurance was November 1. Actually, it is only now getting under way, and therefore, of course, the estimates had to appear in the same form as last year. I may say that next year, undoubtedly, the estimates will be in a different form, both with respect to The Department of Insurance and with respect to The Attorney General's Department about which I will speak when those estimates are here because there is certainly reorganization going on there.

I trust the hon. members will understand that this was not an attempt to confuse anyone. It was a case of the estimates having to go to the Treasury board to be approved and ready for the hon. Provincial Treasurer to include in his budget, long before we could put into effect the reorganization which we are now implementing.

I was interested, Mr. Chairman, in the comments of the hon. member for Downsview, the hon. member for York South, and I believe the hon. member for Woodbine touched upon it, although I am not sure. That is section 339 of The Insurance Act, a section which for many years—30, I believe the hon. member for Downsview mentioned—has been on the statute books of this province. During that period of time there have been governments of various political complexion on this side of the House, and over that period of time the consensus of opinion of each of those governments, and I would draw to the attention of the House that none of those governments was a government of the third party here represented; but the consensus of opinion of those governments

was that the time was not yet, nor the necessity here, for the enactment nor the proclamation of that section. And it was said that since it has not been proclaimed, Mr. Chairman, that we have no control over the rates, that there is no way of the government knowing whether rates are proper or not, whether increases in rates—and they are usually increases—desired by the companies are justified and, all in all, that the insurance business, and particularly the automobile insurance business, is using the department as a rubber stamp when it comes to rates.

Mr. Chairman, this is very far from the truth. First of all, as I have pointed out, for a number of decades, through several governments of both the old political parties, nothing has been done because it was felt that that proclamation was neither desirable nor necessary.

Second, the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for York South made quite a bit about the fact that the final report of the select committee on automobile insurance, which included a recommendation that this section be proclaimed, has been in the hands of the government for almost a year.

Mr. Singer: The second interim report made that recommendation.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I would point out to the hon. members that these matters are very difficult matters, and so far as The Department of the Attorney General and its officers are concerned this is a matter which, apart from the insurance angle, presents many difficulties. It would take a great deal of time to deal with this.

May I couple, with the remarks I have made with respect to that, some observations with respect to compensation without fault also recommended by the committee and about which there have been resolutions presented to the government, both to the head of the government and to myself, and I am sure a few other hon. Ministers. Here again it is a matter of very great technical and legal difficulty.

I can assure the House, Mr. Chairman, that as far as the officers of the Crown are concerned we have given it great study. We feel that in the first place, as law officers, we cannot at the moment agree with the conclusions reached by the committee and other people with respect to this. I also would like to say, Mr. Chairman, to the House, that I understand, in fact I have named members to it, that there is a committee under the appropriate authority—and that is not the

Attorney General—studying this particular matter. I presume that in due course there will be a conclusion reached, and I can assure you that this government acts very quickly and very soundly on the conclusions which are reached by committees, even though it may not be as quickly as some of us could hope and many people would expect.

Select committees of this House, Mr. Chairman, perform a very important function; and I was surprised that one of the older hon. members of this House, and a valued member of many select committees, should have said here, just now in debate, that select committees are used to delay matters or push them under the rug. I do not recall his exact words but that was about the size of it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this: Many of these matters, and most of the matters which are referred by this House to a select committee, are matters which require a great deal of research. A great deal of study must be done by someone before any conclusions are reached.

Mr. MacDonald: How about a central registry of automobile liens?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Oh, that one is coming. One of the most important functions of a select committee is to do this research, and hear delegations, and give to the House the benefit of the research which has been done and the opinions which have been formed. The hon. member for York South has mentioned one case which presented such difficulties that even yet we have not a solution, but normally within a reasonable time the government machinery and the laws can be changed and action is taken.

I would like to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that a select committee of this House is a very important aid to the deliberations of this House, and a tremendous aid to the work of the department whose duty and responsibility it is, under the direction of the responsible Minister, to formulate policy and then carry it out.

There was some mention made, Mr. Chairman, by the hon. member for York South, about mortgage brokers and credit, and the fact that the government and my department did not take any action until there was a great deal of publicity before the committee last summer and last fall. In order that the House may understand that many of the things which are said, and read from newspapers in this House, do not accurately represent the true facts—because in some cases they are not known—I would like to give the House a little history of the two cases which

received the greatest amount of publicity before that committee. It will indicate that long before it hit the committee the proper officials of the department had had a great deal of interest in these people and had taken certain steps.

The first case, Mr. Chairman, is that of one Jules Newton who was operating as the Forest Hill Investment Corporation, and was first licensed on July 1, 1960. Remember, this investigation was in 1963, or the committee hearing it was. My report is that there was a constant number of complaints to the department, but nothing could be done by the department about it because in every case full disclosure had been made.

Remember, the hon. member for Woodbine has just suggested that we must change *caveat emptor* to full disclosure, and I have pointed out that that has been our principle. So, full disclosure was made and these cases were investigated, but he was directed to, and did, on April 3, 1962, appear before the Superintendent of Insurance and was told that if he did not take that action which was necessary to stop these complaints, even though we could take no action, something would have to be done.

On July 10, 1963, he was ordered by the superintendent to discontinue his newspaper and radio advertising because of the content; and then, on July 26, 1963, and only then, he appeared before the select committee.

Mr. Chairman, this indicates that for a year before this the government department concerned had been taking all steps open to it under the full disclosure policy which, up to now, has been adopted by this House and this government to check this man. And then, on December 19, 1963, certain action was instituted which resulted in the surrender and cancellation of this man's licence on January 22, 1964.

Then if we would refer to the case of Sidney Rosenberg who operated as Northern Loan, and this was another of the famous cases in the press and on the air and before the committee last year. He, too, was first licensed as a mortgage broker on July 8, 1960, and again there were complaints almost from the beginning, and again there was very little that we could do. He and his records were examined periodically and they revealed that full disclosure appeared to have been made.

I point that out to you again, Mr. Chairman; the hon. member for Woodbine has said that the new thing is full disclosure.

Mr. Bryden: I did not say that at all.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I am telling you, Mr. Chairman, that full disclosure has been the policy of this government for many a day and it has not been satisfactory.

Mr. Bryden: I will tell the hon. Minister a few things.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, may I have order, please?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, I was very courteous and I allowed all the hon. members to say what they wished to say, and I listened to them, and I am now trying to answer them; and I would expect, Mr. Chairman, that I would receive this same courtesy from those on the other side of the House.

It was disclosed that Mr. Rosenberg was putting, in the papers which people signed, full disclosure of what he was doing. But on November 22, 1962, Mr. Rosenberg was required to and did appear before the deputy Superintendent of Insurance, and was then required to give assurances with respect to some of the practices which the department thought were not in the public interest. And again on January 10, 1963, Rosenberg appeared before the Superintendent of Insurance in a formal hearing to show cause why his registration should not be cancelled.

An hon. member: The department is certainly long suffering.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Further assurances were received from him that he would discontinue his practices and then, on July 26, 1963, he appeared before the select committee and eventually his licence was surrendered.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my reading this to the hon. members of the House is to point out two things: first of all that the department was busy on this long before these people appeared before the select committee, and secondly, to point out the failings, in my opinion, and in the opinion of my officials, of the doctrine of full disclosure alone without something more to it.

I would like to say merely one thing, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the observations of the hon. member for York South with respect to insurance, particularly automobile insurance. I think he was referring to that specifically when he mentioned about a public insurance company producing certain results that cannot be produced otherwise and telling the results. I am not an expert, I am not on the committee, and I have not had a very close connection with it. I would merely

point out that my own knowledge from statistics which I have seen would indicate that certainly in some of the states to the south of us, the types of insurance referred to by the hon. member for York South have resulted in some very serious situations, leaving a great deal of the public uninsured, and creating an administrative morass from which even our ingenious friends in some of the states have been unable to extract themselves.

The hon. member for York South asked two specific questions, if I recall correctly. The first one, or one of them, was specifically: What were the duties of the Superintendent of Insurance with respect to the protection of the public, or was he protecting the insurance companies?

I merely say this, Mr. Chairman, and it is all I can say or anyone can say: The Acts this House have placed on the statute books of Ontario and the regulations issued thereunder, lay upon the superintendent certain responsibilities. Those responsibilities, to the best of his ability, he has been carrying out and he has not gone further than the law and his duties allow or require. He has done everything which has been within his power to ensure that the laws of this province as enacted here are carried out. He has actually gone further, as you may have gathered, Mr. Chairman, from the reports I have read on the mortgage brokers business and as we would gather from what was said by the hon. member for York South. In cases where the law does not give him the powers to do those things which he feels should be done, he has endeavoured by persuasion and perhaps the threatening stick of an authoritative position in government, to endeavour to see that matters are righted.

The other question which was asked both by the hon. member for York South and by the hon. member for Etobicoke, Mr. Chairman, concerns the resignation as reported of two members of the staff. I would say only two things with respect to this. One is that both were permitted to resign, and secondly, that in order that no harm be done to the careers of those two men, I will furnish to the two hon. members in question confidentially, the reasons why they were permitted to resign.

The hon. member for Essex South, whose little note, Mr. Chairman, I acknowledge and whose question I duly noted, has inquired as to the policy of the department, the policy of those in the department under the Act, and regulations with respect to insurance agents and their licensing part time if they are in

other employment—if they are municipal employees and all the ancillary things, I believe.

Mr. Chairman, over the period of 14 or 15 months I have been responsible for this department I have had many such instances arise, such as the hon. member for Essex South has mentioned. Not in every case is the member a public servant also, or a municipal employee. I have found that the intent and the policy of the superintendent and those working under him, has been to provide for the public those people who first of all are competent—and they are presumed to be competent when they are first sponsored by an insurance company—and secondly, who pass the departmental examinations. They are presumed to be competent, so the first branch of the policy is to provide competent people, and the second thing is to give the public the best possible service.

There is a rule of thumb partially supported by the regulations, Mr. Chairman. There had been a determination that in certain areas a man can do a good job and earn a good living with a reasonable return for his work, if he only sells life insurance or only sells real estate, or only sells casualty and general insurance. There are other areas, Mr. Chairman, where it is quite impossible that the agent could make a living from doing that. We must also bear in mind that competition being what it is, if there were no restrictions on the other occupations and the type of work done by a person who sells insurance, we would have a great many people selling insurance as a side-line, after supper, during the noon hour, who first of all had not the competency to do it, and secondly, who were not giving service to the public, who were in it for the particular purpose of adding to another income.

During this last 15 months, I have had some difficulty with respect to this, because I might say, Mr. Chairman, that not in every case have I personally been in agreement with some of the decisions in the department. The matter of the part-time agents and what they can do when they are also selling insurance is under review. I would hope that the result of that would be that the few cases that I have seen where I think that perhaps the public interest has not been well served, and perhaps an individual has not been properly dealt with, will never occur again. But I must say this, Mr. Chairman, that one of the prime duties of The Department of Insurance with respect to licensing agents for insurance companies and real estate, mortgages, if you wish, and all the rest

of it, is the protection of the public and service to the public. On those two principles the department will stand or fall.

The hon. member for Yorkview made some very interesting suggestions, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the types of law which might be enforced here.

I would mention to him that in England a bill has already been enacted which in some instances calls for the same thing as he has mentioned—that there be a waiting period after the signing of these contracts until they become effective, and that at any time during that period the contract may be rescinded unilaterally by the purchaser. We are in touch with the authorities there in an endeavour to ascertain how this works, how it can be enforced and what the general effect is. I can assure the hon. member that I personally, and my officials, are very interested in this approach. As yet, it is an experiment and whether or not it is one we should attempt here, I have not yet decided. When such legislation as I shall introduce later this session comes in, it will be obvious whether or not we feel the time is ripe for that, but I do thank the hon. member for bringing that to the attention of the other hon. members, because in my opinion it is definitely a very good approach and we are waiting hopefully to see if it does work.

To the same hon. member I would say, Mr. Chairman, that one of the great principles of law, normally, is that it should not be retroactive. The people should not have rights taken away from them that they already have. So I doubt if there will be help for those in need up to the time of the passing of any legislation in this House, in this session or at any future time. There will be little use of them hoping that the legislation which will come in now will be of any great assistance to them, if their difficulties have arisen through contracts or other dealings arising before the date that the Act received Royal assent.

It could be, and I do not want that statement to be dogmatic, that this might be one of the cases where a retroactive law would be a good principle. By and large, it is not a good principle, but in this case it might well be and I can assure the hon. member that we have in our files many such cases and that is a problem that we are fully aware of and one to which we will give the consideration of the very learned and experienced people in my department.

I was interested, Mr. Chairman, in the references made by the hon. member for Woodbine to the former member of this

House, Mr. Tommy Thomas of Oshawa. I am sure that not only the hon. member's party but all of us in the House miss the very pleasant and genial personality of that former member, but also, many times, the very sensible ideas that he had. I have not forgotten his impassioned speeches year after year on behalf of the consumers' bureau. I had been for a long time a member of the Consumers' Union—I have forgotten the exact name—it issues consumer reports in the United States and it was a pioneer in that. We now have Canadian organizations. There is no question, Mr. Chairman, in my mind but that somewhere in the future there must be a place for the government to receive comments from the consumer and to act upon his or her views or complaints. I do not say that the consumers' bureau, such as mentioned by the hon. member for Woodbine, is the answer. I doubt very much if it is. But nevertheless, it is a good suggestion. I have always considered it over the years as one which will help to guide us to what ultimately will be the proper way to handle these particular matters.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Bruce with, I presume, the tacit approval of his colleague to the left, inquired as to the position of members of the legal profession who engage in the business of dealing in real estate. I would read to the House now the provisions of The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, with respect to that, and with that I say no more:

Registration shall not be required in respect of any trade in real estate by . . .
(g) a person who is practising as a solicitor of the Supreme Court where the trade is made in the course of, and as a part of, the solicitor's practice.

That is plain, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Whicher: That is, registration was not necessary.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Registration, Mr. Chairman, is the basis for any action by the department.

Mr. Whicher: In other words, bonding is not necessary?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Nothing is necessary under this Act, if he is a practising solicitor. There are other ways, Mr. Chairman, we members of the profession hope, whereby our colleagues in that profession can become restrained from doing those things which are reprehensible under this and other Acts.

The hon. member for Woodbine drew to our attention a practice which has been much in our minds. That is the matter of television repairs. I think that every one of us has had some experience in that line. It is a vexing problem because we must determine how best to deal with it—whether it should be at the provincial level or whether it should be a municipal responsibility. Then, as I mentioned before, we people are pretty well saddled with officials of governments of all levels who are trying to tell us how to run our businesses and what to do and what not to do. While we are considering this particular field of television repair, I must assure the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, that I am not persuaded that what he has suggested is completely the answer.

Finally, Mr. Chairman—and I hope I have not missed any of the comments and questions—again, the hon. member for Woodbine gave us, I would say, a very short course in his party's views on credit unions and their place in society. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Provincial Treasurer, whose responsibility it is to raise money for things in this province that are necessary, would have had some observations to make with respect to the place of untaxed businesses in the province. For myself, I merely wish to say this, that credit unions and co-operatives perform a very useful service—I am a rural man and I am accustomed to co-operatives.

While I do not think it is the responsibility of this government to encourage their growth one way or another, I think it is our responsibility to make it possible for new ones to be formed and for those in existence to grow and prosper and flourish. I think that in pursuance of that, we also have a responsibility as the hon. member for Woodbine has said, to protect those whose small savings go into these credit unions and build up the great funds which many of them administer. It is toward that end that the efforts of the department will be directed and it is for that reason that the credit unions have been placed under the examination side of The Department of Insurance.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of points that the hon. Minister—

An hon. member: One at a time.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, first I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the comments he has just made on the credit unions. I had a question to put to him in the matter of credit unions, but before I do put the question, Mr. Chairman,

I would like to say that I am at the present time, a member of a credit committee of a credit union. If The Department of Insurance supplies money to the credit unions, does that disqualify me as a member of this Legislature?

I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the information he has given me. Being a new member, there were a lot of things I did not know. The question I would like to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, is with regard to the inspection of credit unions. If I understand correctly, this inspection is done by someone appointed by some federation of credit unions, and I think in the case of the one that I represent it would be the federation of the *Caisses Populaires* of the province of Ontario. Is there a grant being given by The Department of Insurance for the inspection of those credit unions?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, one of the interesting things is that of all of the businesses and organizations which are registered with The Department of Insurance, the only one which does not pay a fee toward the services it receives from the Ontario government is the credit union. I hope to remedy that in the near future, Mr. Chairman. As a result, over the years, with the agreement of the credit union leagues and the individual credit unions and The Department of Insurance, there has grown up a double system of inspecting which is really a single system. The federation, the credit union league and the other two organizations to which the credit unions belong, have a staff of examiners and The Department of Insurance has a staff of examiners. There is an understanding that The Department of Insurance will not examine the books that the credit union league or the others have examined and *vice versa*. There is also an understanding that if the credit union people find anything which is not right they will immediately notify The Department of Insurance so that necessary action can officially be taken, and a Department of Insurance examiner sent in if necessary to provide the basis for any action.

Mr. Chairman, this has worked exceedingly well over the years. There has been wonderful co-operation between the examiners, and the officials of these credit union organizations, and the officials of The Department of Insurance.

I myself have had several meetings with the credit union league officials—who are members of the largest one of the federations of credit unions. I find that there is a great fund of good will, a great fund of under-

standing of the problems into which small and individual credit unions can get—because of the fact that they, first of all, are on a voluntary basis; they do not have any paid help; and, second, therefore the person who is keeping the books and looking after things does it at the weekend, or at night, or when he has time. Everybody is aware of that and so everybody in the credit union, the inspection staff, and the government is very careful to keep an eye on and help these small credit unions who themselves are not capable of hiring, for financial reasons, fully qualified and permanent full-time staff. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, if that answers the question but it is an outline of what happens.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, there were two points that I wanted to comment on as a result of the remarks of the hon. Minister this afternoon. The first one was in relationship to a section of The Insurance Act, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister was commenting—and I think my remarks would be more effective, Mr. Chairman, if I had the hon. Minister's attention.

Hon. Mr. Cass: You know, Mr. Chairman, the hon. members always have my attention, and I certainly am listening.

Mr. Singer: Well, the hon. Minister is indeed an unusual man.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Indeed, I am.

Mr. Singer: He can carry on a conversation and listen to the debate, too.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I thank the hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Well, recognizing the unusual capabilities of the hon. Minister, I will go on, Mr. Chairman.

He commented that the recommendation concerning section 393 of The Insurance Act really had not been before the government for too long a time, having only come in March, 1963. In fact, Mr. Chairman, it came in December, 1961, for the first time, in the second interim report of the select committee on automobile insurance, and it was on page 8 of that report, item No. 4, headed: "The granting of power to the government to control insurance premium rates through the Superintendent of Insurance."

Then the committee saw fit, because no action had been taken as a result of the second interim report, to repeat on page 10 of its final report the recommendation that had been made in December, 1961. So, Mr. Chairman, the fact is that this recommendation has been before the government since

December, 1961, which, even for this government, I would have thought, would have been ample time to have come to some conclusion about it.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member permit me to say this? He, like myself, has had some experience with select committees; and they are like this House—a complete law unto themselves within the sphere of their authority. I have been chairman of a select committee and I have had interim reports prepared, and I have had the conclusions in the interim reports changed, and I would like to say this: Any government which acted on an interim report, knowing that a further report was coming would be taking a great chance in case the members of the select committee changed their minds and brought in a final report with a different conclusion.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Minister on his facile answers, in any event, even though they are not too complete.

Hon. Mr. Cass: They are very useful.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. Minister only had one ear, too.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, the other point that I wanted to make was this: A bit of new information that came to us this afternoon. The hon. Minister said that there has been a committee, he had heard that there was a committee, appointed to investigate the report of the select committee, and then he said, "As a matter of fact, I can go further. I had occasion to recommend that certain people be on that committee."

This is a brand-new piece of news, at least to me, Mr. Chairman, insofar as the interim reports and the final report of the select committee on automobile insurance are concerned. And I think, if this is being investigated further, that the House should be entitled to know the terms of reference to the committee and the membership of the committee—when they were appointed, what they are inquiring about, and how long it is likely that they are going to sit before the House gets the government's decision in connection with this very important matter of public business.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, I would merely like to agree with the hon. member that that should be the case, and I am sure it will be the case, and I am sure that the Minister who has the carriage of this matter

will, at the appropriate time, give all that information and, indeed, more to the House.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I was amazed at the way the hon. Minister flailed away at what I thought was quite an innocent, harmless little suggestion—that our motto should be not *caveat emptor* but "let the seller make full disclosure".

Hon. Mr. Cass: But the hon. member for Woodbine is away behind the times.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I am not as far behind the times as the hon. Minister would like the House to believe. It is true that this principle has been incorporated, usually in a half-hearted way, into some statutes in this province, but there are large areas where nothing has been done. I suggested that there would be a way of extending this principle to much broader fields and not necessarily through restrictive legislation—although unfortunately that is required in some cases—but through the establishment of a special agency, one of whose functions would be educational. I guess one cannot possibly protect every sucker against himself, but educational activities can help a lot.

I have seen a lot of pretty slick deals for which people have fallen, that they might not have fallen for if they had been adequately warned of the pitfalls in some of the things they were getting into. However, I am not going to belabour that point.

I asked the hon. Minister a couple of questions with regard to The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act, and although he gave a very full statement in relation to what hon. members said, I think, that unless my attention wandered at some point, he overlooked this question I was asking with regard to the present administration—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Yes, I am sorry I did. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I would like to say that the present registrar, Mr. Simone, is certainly going to remain and, I hope, have the opportunity of having more victories like the two I have just mentioned, because that is about what it amounts to from his opinion, I would think.

Second, I am not in a position at the moment, Mr. Chairman, to say exactly what is going to happen with respect to the examination branch of The Department of Insurance. When the estimates of The Department of the Attorney General come before the House there may be more information with

respect to this particular branch of The Department of Insurance.

I would merely say to the hon. member that I feel, as he does—and I think my officials share that knowledge and that feeling—that it has been a very difficult situation in which our officials, not just in the mortgage broker legislation but certainly in the others, have been placed for the simple reason I have mentioned.

We have required full disclosure as the law in this province. And so long as full disclosure has been the law without sanctions or penalties—whether we are entitled because of the criminal law jurisdiction to impose certain penalties I do not know—that is a problem too. Because we have made full disclosure our policy, once Mr. Simone, who has been mentioned, and I use his name because he has very strong feelings, comes to the point that he and the other officials are satisfied full disclosure has been made, then the most they can do, Mr. Chairman, is what the hon. member for York South indicates to the House the Superintendent of Insurance did in another case: Use whatever influence and status and prestige they have to endeavour to correct what appears, morally, at least, to be an injustice.

I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that in the changes which are being made, and in the legislation which is presently under preparation, we would be able to present to this House legislation which will place these officials in a position where perhaps some greater assistance can be given.

And I can assure the House that the Treasury board of this government is a very careful board. They look after the money very well. They help the hon. Provincial Treasurer produce a budget just as we have had here a fortnight ago. But they are also very sensible people, many of them are businessmen, and if we have an organization which needs staff for that purpose I know the staff will be made available and that we will be able to give that protection which I think, personally, the public not only demand but are entitled to, in some measure at least.

And so my answer, very shortly to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, and I apologize for having missed it, is that the same officials will be in charge. I trust that they will have legislation which will give them some of the powers which they need, and that whatever staff they require to assist them, whether it be investigators or otherwise, will be made available.

But I would also say to the House, Mr. Chairman, and I say this honestly and I say

it because it is so hard to understand, not perhaps by the hon. members, Mr. Chairman, but by the public, that we can pass these laws here and say we are going to do things but it takes time. And, regardless of the comments from the other side, it does take time to assemble the staff and to get things ready to take action. We will do whatever we have to do, whatever we can do, just as quickly, Mr. Chairman, as we can.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister how many brokers are now registered under The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Seven hundred.

Mr. Bryden: Seven hundred. That is a significant reduction from a few years ago, I believe, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Yes, and there is a reason for it, Mr. Chairman. Years ago real estate brokers were registered there and now they have been separated; so we have several thousand real estate brokers and only 700—

Mr. Bryden: No, but even since the separation was made. I think the answer I got to a similar question, about three years ago, was that at that time there were 1,200 registered, and I suggested at the time that was far too many, and obviously there should be some tightening up in the registration policy.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that the 1,200 did include those real estate brokers who are also registered—

Mr. Bryden: So there has actually been no—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Very little change.

Mr. Bryden: No basic change in the number registered. Well, Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the comments the hon. Minister made in regard to the reorganization as it affects the administration of this particular Act. I can understand that he cannot necessarily give definitive answers to questions when he is in the middle of a reorganization. The reorganization looks like a good idea and I am sure that he and his officials will work it out in the best possible way.

In regard to his suggestion that some of us over here have been a little behind the times, I would like to point out to him that it is three years ago that I raised in this House the question of abuses under this Act, including in particular the company Forest Hill

Investments. I suggested at that time that The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act was not performing its function. It was nothing but a system whereby the government collected licence fees. The staff for administering it was so inadequate that it was impossible to provide any supervision of the people who were registered under the Act. Therefore, as long as they paid their fee—which I think then was \$25, I do not know what it is now—they were registered. They could even advertise that they were registered under Ontario legislation, leading the public to believe that they had certain, well, that they were reputable people to deal with!

I may say that I would not like to create the impression that I regard disclosure by itself as the answer to all these problems. In this field I think disclosure may be necessary, but there is a lot more required. As a matter of fact, the only provision, as I recall, for disclosure the government has implemented is to the effect that the dealer or the broker must provide his client with a written statement giving certain information about the loan and, as evidence that the client has seen it, the client must sign. Well, I pointed out three years ago in this House that what happened—in a confusing matter of this kind—was that where there are all sorts of documents to be signed the crooked dealer simply says: "We have all the money you want, just come and have our simple service, we will look after you. All you have to do is sign here, sign here and sign here".

The poor fellow was so confused that although he was signing a disclosure document he did not even look at. I agree that there is no easy way to solve that problem. Obviously you cannot have an inspector from the department sitting in the office to make sure the fellow reads the document.

I do think, though, that there should be more energetic action by the department in relation to these people who clearly evade the disclosure provisions. I am pretty sure that Mr. Simone knows in his own mind which ones are obeying the law in letter and in spirit, and those who are taking some short cuts. And I think if he were given sufficient staff he would soon clear out the bad apples in the barrel. Then I think the fact that a company was registered under this Act would be a guarantee to the public that they were dealing with reputable people. But it is no guarantee at the present time, and indeed it may, in itself, be somewhat misleading.

Now, the hon. Minister has spoken capably about possible powers of inspection

under this Act. Now I do not know if he is concerned about constitutional problems or not, but it would seem to me that if there is a licensing function, then the government has the authority to lay down conditions under which the licence shall be granted and retained. Therefore, inspectors acting on behalf of the government would or should have available to them some procedure whereby they can have licences cancelled if the conditions are not complied with. I, for the life of me, cannot understand why the government has not done that long ago. The disclosure principle is fine, as far as it goes, but as the hon. Minister himself says, there are many cases where it does not go far enough. So why do we not take the other step and—maybe he is going to do it this session, I do not know—bring in legislation—

Hon. Mr. Cass: I do not either.

Mr. Bryden:—which will really lay down enforceable conditions under which these licences can be cancelled? There have been two companies that they have gone after. I am not going to name any names. The real prize actually is Forest Hill Investments. Apparently the government has been after them for some time. They used to have a listing in the telephone directory, among others, entitled, Money Unlimited Corporation Limited. This was for the people who thought there were some people who had unlimited money that they would give to them.

However, the government has gone after a couple of operators in this field, yet it has apparently taken them a long time even to cut these two down to size. I think there are more than a couple that need to be cut down to size. And I think somewhat stronger powers for the registrar and his representatives would be very much in order. I also hope that in the reorganization the registrar is going to get adequate staff to handle this problem. I think perhaps he may need—this is an argument one might present to the Treasury board—that staff only for a relatively short period of time. After things have stabilized, the people can be transferred to other work. But for a while, I think he should have a staff that can get around and keep an eye on a lot of these fellows.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, we have been talking about consumer protection all afternoon and I just wondered whether the department ever considered the use of newspaper educational programmes. We know the chambers of commerce have a better business bureau that

use the buses and newspapers, but their funds are limited. The department here naturally would probably have limited funds, too, but I think it could use the newspaper to fairly good advantage. Especially the ethnic newspapers, as too often those of foreign extraction find themselves trapped with problems that we have been discussing this afternoon. Is the hon. Minister considering any newspaper advertising as an educational programme?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, I certainly would be glad to take back with me the suggestion of the hon. member. At the present time, I must say the answer to his question is no. But I think it is a sound suggestion, and if we have money available we might well do something along those lines.

Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have noticed in the remarks of the hon. Minister that he is going to review the setup of issuing insurance licences to people who sell insurance in the province. Am I right in assuming that at the present time in a municipality or villages of up to 10,000 people they can have a part-time licence? Am I right in my assumption?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Well, I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that if it is a village or a town, the figure is 5,000 of a population. If it is a township it is 10,000.

Mr. Belanger: I am making a plea for those people in such circumstances because I come from a large district, but at the same time I do happen to know in some of these municipalities that if they were to be entirely insurance men they would have a hard time making a living. Therefore, I would say that fact should be taken into consideration if you do make some revision in the granting of licences to people who do sell insurance.

Another point that I noticed in your remarks is that you mentioned you want to introduce some legislation pertaining to the findings of the select committee on consumer credit. I do hope that before you take any action in this matter that you certainly will consult with the chairman of the committee before you go ahead and introduce this legislation. I think you mentioned that if there was no report forthcoming before very long, that you may introduce some legislation yourself, and I am wondering—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, unless I do introduce it myself, at the rate at which the

report is coming in, it will never be in in time for this session. I want to assure the hon. member that I have been in touch with the chairman on several occasions. The chairman, quite properly, has not told me what he thinks is going to be in the report. But he first kept assuring me there would be a report by the end of January, then by the middle of February, now it is February 20 and, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I think that the matter is serious. As I said before, such action as we deem necessary in the department will be recommended to the government and then to this House. Then we will be glad, at this session if the report comes in, or at another time, to change it, to bring in anything which the committee produces.

May I say also, Mr. Chairman, in answer to the first statement: It was a statement rather than a question of the hon. member, that there is no question, over the period of years—I would say ten years, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) says 20 years—over a period of years, that there has been a great improvement in, first of all, the service given to the public by an insurance agent and second, in their ability and knowledge to sell the right kind of insurance to fit the needs of the person who needs insurance. A great deal of the credit for this has come from the licensing provisions of the Act, whereby the fly-by-nighter, and the fellow who is doing it for a supplementary income and could not care less whether he sold anybody what was right or not, or whether he learned what was right to tell him as long as he got the premium—are being cut out.

The result has been good. There is one other thing I think the hon. member should understand, Mr. Chairman. That is that, by and large, insurance companies themselves are anxious to have a full-time agent, not necessarily selling their company's business alone—if it is casualty or general; life insurance, yes—but they are anxious to have a full-time insurance agent because they know they can train him properly. They know that people will realize he is in that business, and is there to answer his clients' and customers' questions, to give them service when there is a loss, to do all those things. There has been a very great improvement, Mr. Chairman.

I understand the problem that the hon. member mentioned. I said, myself, I was not completely satisfied, because there are still some areas where perhaps the population figure is not the proper criterion. I am advised today—before I came in I asked

that question, Mr. Chairman—by the superintendent that they are exploring some other criteria by which they can decide this; but at the present moment it is on the basis of being sponsored by an insurance company, passing an exam and then being in a municipality with a population under 5,000 if it is a town or village, under 10,000 if it is a township, for them to be part-time agents.

Mr. Belanger: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I still have a couple of questions. With regard to the question that was asked a little while ago about whether the insurance brokers were increased, I would like to ask—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Insurance or mortgage?

Mr. Belanger: Mortgage. What about the insurance agents in the province; have the numbers increased?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, I have gone over the lists, and they are here before me again, and there has been very little change over the last several years. It has not changed.

Mr. Belanger: Certain municipalities—

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the hon. member would just like to know.

In 1957-58 there were 10,131 life agents; and in the last year we have figures for, which is a year ago, there were 11,300, so there is little change there. Other than life, in 1957-58, there were 8,200; now there are only 7,500—a year ago. Those were other than life agents. Then there are salesmen, who bring it up to 8,000. Adjusters—there were 586 in that year, and now there are 627. Investment contract salesmen—back in 1957-58, there were 192; there has been quite an increase here, there are 303 of them now. Then motor club salesmen, that is something new, there are now somewhere around 650 of them, and there were none before 1960-61. So the total licences issued in 1957-58 were 20,446; and in 1961-62, which is the latest figures I have here, 21,895. There has been about a 2,000 increase, of which 650 are motor club salesmen. There is very little change, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Belanger: One thing I have noticed recently, Mr. Chairman, is that one can buy insurance sometimes right in the supermarket. I am wondering whether there has been some investigation by the department with regard to the people in some supermarkets doing this type of work.

Hon. Mr. Cass: I am advised, Mr. Chairman—and the superintendent is my adviser and I have no reason to believe that his advice is not always sound and accurate—and I am assured that, in the cases to which you refer, there is a licensed agent on the premises selling insurance. In some supermarkets there are. The man is not licensed as to what building he carries on his insurance; so there is nothing wrong that I know of, as far as the law is concerned at least, in the practice of him having his sales pitch in the supermarket. If the corner grocery store wants to compete, I presume there would be nothing wrong with another agent going to the corner grocery store.

Mr. Belanger: Surely, Mr. Chairman—I will take his answer to this, but I have a little doubt. If, when somebody is checking off my groceries—as they are going along—I see this insurance advertisement and I say, "Okay, I am going to take \$10,000 worth of insurance"—or \$5,000—and this clerk writes my application, then this is certainly taking the living away from the people who are licensed insurance men.

Last year, I brought to the attention of this House that certain municipalities have found that in order not to have to deal with so many insurance agents, they select a certain agent in the municipality and give this agent all their insurance. Then the other insurance agents in that municipality receive a certain amount from the city. This is agreed by all agents.

What about the province of Ontario; what does it do in cases such as this? Does it do the same thing? I know that this province must carry millions and millions of dollars worth of insurance. What does it do? Does it do business with one particular firm, and what about the other firms?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Chairman, that, of course, does not fall within my department, because my department is not the one for insuring the province of Ontario. I would say the hon. member either has not made any attempt to find out—or was missing a year ago—because during the estimates of this department a year ago this matter was discussed at very great length. I would just like to say this: I would say, from my little knowledge, that not millions and millions of dollars of insurance are carried by this government because, by and large, self-insurance is a very good practice and is carried on to a large extent by this government.

I would also say that so far as I am con-

cerned, or the officials of my department, we have no connection whatsoever with such insurance policies, liability or otherwise, that may be carried by the government. Those are matters which fall within the particular department concerned. In The Department of Insurance there is no insurance of that type.

Mr. Belanger: Am I given to understand then that this government is in the insurance business?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Self-insurance.

Mr. Belanger: Self-insurance?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Well, the hon. member does not know what I mean by self-insurance. That does not mean you go and buy a policy from an insurance company, it means that by setting aside a fund each year, instead of paying premiums you build up a fund—it is like depreciation—you build up a fund out of which you can pay your loss yourself. Is it plain, Mr. Chairman, what I meant by that?

It being 6.03 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 20, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (continued)

Vote 901 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Insurance.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, before coming to a consideration of the specific items in the estimates of The Department of Health, I would like to review for you and for the House a few of the highlights of the department's activities and its functions during the past year, and try to give you a preview into the things we hope to undertake in the year ahead of us.

As was noted by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) in his Budget speech, in a province such as ours the health programme can never remain static. The advances in the health sciences, the changing concepts of public health, the ever-broadening vistas resulting from research, not only in medicine but in many other related fields, are all as much parts of the progress of our province and people as the other changes so typical of our times. Epidemic diseases, killing infections, fever and infection and isolation hospitals are all things of the past; but with their passing have come many new and different problems, equally great hazards to health, even greater challenges to all of us engaged in the many fields of health care.

Dramatic progress has been made, of that there can be no doubt. But all our gains can give us no cause for complacency when we realize that anything less than constant and watchful care would cause all of these gains to melt away far more rapidly than they were won. The dread and killing diseases of yesteryear are only held in check. They are not conquered. The distinct changes in our economy, from being almost wholly agricultural less than 50 years ago to pre-

dominantly industrial today, are posing problems in health just as difficult as did the epidemic diseases of half a century ago.

Public health today is concerned still with some of its early problems, such as immunization programmes, pure milk supply and a sanitary environment in which people may live and be healthy. But added to all this are new activities, new concepts, new words and conditions—industrial health, environmental sanitation, air pollution, rehabilitation, medicine and health problems of the aged and aging, programmes of re-activation or re-motivation and mental health programmes to mention but a few.

Looking first, Mr. Chairman, at the division of public health administration, we now have in the province of Ontario 37 formally organized health units, supported in part by this government through The Department of Health. These 37 units serve 2.7 million people and are directed by 52 physicians who are specialists in public health.

In addition, there are 13 formally organized public programmes in cities and large urban centres, each directed by a full-time public health specialist. These 13 provide complete public health services to 2.58 million people, so that more than 5,250,000 of our population now have available a complete public health service.

However, it is still a matter of some concern to us and to the department that the entire province does not as yet benefit from the service available and provided by health units. What has been accomplished so far has come about by the process of education and encouragement. This is being continued with diligence so that the remainder of the province may be brought into this programme. To completely cover the province would call for the establishment of five additional units.

During the year 1963, a number of municipalities were added to existing health units and a new unit, the Grey County health unit, began operations on July 1. In the coming year, it is expected that one new county council will approve the establishment of full-time public health services throughout

a large area, and that several municipalities near the border will join the Metropolitan Windsor health unit. To support this enlarged public health service for this larger number of people will increase our appropriation in this area by approximately \$400,000.

In the area of communicable disease control, our report for 1963 will show no cases of infectious paralytic poliomyelitis in this past year, and no deaths from poliomyelitis in Ontario for the last three years. This record, I think, justifies the greatest commendation to health departments throughout the province for their efforts in maintaining the highest level of immunization. We will continue in every way possible to persuade parents to accept and obtain protective immunization for their children. In addition, we are redoubling our efforts to encourage adults, particularly young adults, to avail themselves of this protective mechanism. So far, they have appeared rather loath to do this, but we are hoping for increasing numbers steadily.

The babies unfortunate enough to be born within the last year and a half with limb deformities due to the drug thalidomide are now between one and two years of age. We have now in the province of Ontario 25 such infants. Twenty of these infants have benefited from the programme of financial assistance set up by this government and the federal government to provide medical treatment, X-rays, drugs, application of splints and plasters, and surgical intervention to attempt to correct the limb deformities or to improve them. Seven children have received the bucket seats, or binky chairs, as was deemed necessary, and three have graduated to lower limb prostheses and are making excellent progress in learning to use these limbs.

Upper limb prostheses are also being used. Very intensive research is still being carried out to determine the best type of upper limb prostheses which will be of greatest value in the various types of deformity. These children, of course, are receiving the additional medical services they need, such as physiotherapy, as well as continuing instruction in the use of their artificial limbs.

Perhaps it will be recalled, Mr. Chairman, that last year we embarked on a new programme to provide a special type of diet which has been known for some time to prevent one particular type of mental retardation known as P.K.U. or Phenylketonuria. This diet, known as low Phenylalanine diet, is rather costly and this government undertook to provide it. We began this programme in June, 1963. There are three centres in the

province, one at Kingston General Hospital, one at London Children's Hospital and one at the Sick Children's Hospital here in Toronto. This diet is provided for the parents of children who seek it and who need it. Also at the centres, this peculiar disease can be scientifically diagnosed. We have 41 cases under treatment and this, we believe, will mean that 41 children who otherwise could not have avoided being mentally retarded will be allowed to grow with normal brain development.

Another disease which strikes children, the treatment of which is extremely costly, is cystic fibrosis. The incidence and extent of this disease, together with the cost of care and treatment, have been very much the concern of the department and this has been under extensive study now for the last three years.

We are now in active discussion with the Crippled Children's Society of Ontario regarding those people afflicted with cystic fibrosis. It is our intention through those discussions to provide at least a measure of assistance to those sufferers by providing for them certain treatment services. The Crippled Children's Society will act as the agent of government in this matter, as they do in certain similar instances. This is further evidence of the very splendid measure of co-operation which exists between the department and a great many voluntary health organizations.

In the addiction research foundation, Mr. Chairman, you will note a more than \$333,000 increase in the budget. This increase in the budget of the foundation is required, not only to maintain the present level of services to an expanding population, but also to provide for the establishment of new services.

A new unit is planned for the eastern part of Metropolitan Toronto to serve that rapidly growing area. The clinic, we expect, will be located in the Golden Mile region and it is believed it will be a very valuable adjunct to other health services. This will be a service provided completely by the addiction research foundation, which is provided with its funds through a grant from The Department of Health.

Increased funds are necessary for this foundation, also for continuance of work in the clinics already established at Sudbury, London, Hamilton and the Lakehead region. The amount of increase is estimated to cost them this year something in the order of \$126,000. The drug addiction service began active operation in the old Hospital for

Sick Children, as temporary quarters. Here treatment services and research are going forward, and will continue to go forward until a new home for the foundation is established.

The government had acquired land on the north side of Harbord Street for this purpose over the past few years and it was proposed in this year to erect a new building there. However, this land was required by the University of Toronto for part of its great expansion programme, and so, in exchange for this site on Harbord Street, the university has made available land on the campus just north of, and adjoining, the new psychiatric institute. Active planning for this building is now in progress. It is presently expected and intended that the proposed new building will provide 100 beds for alcoholic and drug addicts.

A very active programme of research continually goes forward under the direction of Dr. G. Harold Ettinger, formerly dean of medicine at Queen's University. I need not add, Mr. Chairman, and it goes without saying, that this is well directed. Dr. Ettinger is eminently fitted for this responsibility, having spent the whole of his professional life in medical research. I think the province is extremely fortunate in having the services of Dr. Ettinger in this most important field.

In a matter of air pollution control, the department continues its active interest in air pollution control. During the year we have acquired a great deal of additional information from some of the states where this problem has been comparable to that in Ontario, and we have studied their methods in handling the problem, and their experience.

Because of the very frequent suggestion, sir, that air pollution control should be entirely the responsibility of the government—and I might remind this House, sir, that the select committee of this Legislature set up to study this matter brought in such a recommendation some years ago, and yet we were not altogether convinced of that. Here again is evidence of a recommendation being submitted by a select committee which cannot be accepted by government because of additional and more technical information available to us.

Continuing our studies in this matter, as I have just said, we looked at the three states that were particularly troubled — Pennsylvania, California and New York—and we found that their effective programmes, some of which have been often held up to us here in Ontario as programmes worthy of emulation, were supported by the states, in small

measure frequently, but were under the control and direction of municipalities, although usually on a county or a city area basis. Our department continued, and does continue, to offer a consultative service to municipalities. We provide laboratory and field service for air pollution control. We provide a service of initiating air sampling in specific areas of the province. We undertake local surveys for special air contaminants, and we approve plans and specifications for new industries with respect to possible air pollutants.

Beginning with the new fiscal year, Mr. Chairman, the department plans further assistance to municipalities. Because we believe, as a result of our studies, that air pollution control can best be dealt with at the local level, and being strengthened in this belief by the experience of other states, we propose, through local boards of health, to support approved programmes of air pollution control, on the same basis as we now support other public health programmes. In the case of public health boards not supported in other public health programmes by this department, their air pollution control programme, if approved, will be supported on the basis that would apply if their entire public health programme qualified for government support.

Since there is a very great dearth of persons skilled in inspection, the department will establish a training course for such personnel, and this training will be provided at no cost to the municipality. In addition, the department will continue to support certain research projects, particularly with reference to methods of eliminating pollutants before they are emitted to the air. Further to the regulations now empowering the department to approve of plans for all new installations, amendments will be sought to include existing industrial sources by prohibiting or regulating and controlling the emission of air contaminants from such industrial sources.

The efforts of the mental health branch during 1963-64 have been directed toward maintaining out-patient and in-patient services for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. Two new Ontario hospitals were brought into operation and a large unit was added to one of the Ontario hospital schools to replace old accommodation. Further clinics and day-care centres were added to existing hospitals.

Construction is now under way—I am sure many of my hon. friends across the way will be glad to know—on the new psychiatric institute in Toronto. This is to be known as

the C. K. Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, to commemorate Dr. Clarke, the first professor of psychiatry at the University of Toronto. This remarkable doctor was dean of medicine at the University of Toronto, professor of psychiatry, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, and superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, 999 Queen Street West, all at the same time. Construction is proceeding, also very well and very rapidly, at the new hospital school at Palmerston.

Surveys have been conducted into administration, nursing services, the boarding homes programme, and our educational services. Recruiting and training staff are of major concern. The Mental Health Foundation has established ten new bursaries for students interested in going into psychiatric services. Sixty nurses were graduated from our three schools of nursing in association with Ontario hospitals, more than double the number graduated in the highest year in the history of these schools. Ninety-four students have been enrolled in 1963. All of these factors have contributed in large measure to improved patient care.

Continued expansion of services is planned for the ensuing year. This will involve in-patient and out-patient services, as well as the opening of the new Ontario Hospital School at Palmerston.

Recommendation has been made for new construction at several Ontario hospitals to replace obsolete accommodation. In preparation for the rebuilding of the new Ontario Hospital at London—demolition work is at present under way and the first tenders for new construction, it is expected, will be called about May 1 of this year.

Sites have now been selected for new hospitals in northern Ontario and one has been procured.

As we expand and improve the provincial mental health service, efforts are continuing to encourage the development of local centres for the early detection and treatment of mental illness. May I remind you, Mr. Chairman, that five years ago we stated that this was our objective, to get the treatment of the mentally ill, the mentally disturbed, back in the community where it belongs since, in our belief, the mentally disturbed person was an ill person.

During the past fiscal year, two new community psychiatric hospitals were approved for development. These will ultimately offer a comprehensive psychiatric service in space no longer needed for the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients. These hospitals are

each operated by a board of trustees, the province is responsible for the maintenance of the service, particularly those who are insured under the Ontario hospital insurance plan. For those who are indigent, of course, the province meets the entire cost.

The Community Psychiatric Hospital in Ottawa, approved earlier, completed the first stage of its development during the present fiscal year and now offers approximately 70 psychiatric beds with a very extensive out-patient and day-care centre. Approval has been given for the expansion of this service in the ensuing year. The anticipated expenditure for these three centres during the next fiscal year will be close to \$2 million.

In the past few years a number of facilities have been established for early diagnosis and prompt treatment of mental disorders; for example, mental health clinics; the appointment of area consultants; psychiatric units in general hospitals, which continue to expand. We are now embarked on a new phase—to encourage psychiatric out-patient centres in all general hospitals of large enough size to maintain such units. It is now established, and accepted as good medical practice, that much of the assistance required by those who suffer from mental disorders can be provided on an out-patient basis. Modern thinking indicates as well that with the right accommodation and facilities, general hospitals could provide active treatment also for local residents. Psychiatric units in general hospitals throughout the province will supplement the services provided by the Ontario hospitals, and permit them to be community centres in the real sense of the word.

During the ensuing fiscal year it is our intention to provide full recovery of the costs of operating psychiatric out-patient services in eight public general hospitals. Five of these are new and three are former provincial mental health clinics which are located in the hospitals. These will be transferred to the care and operation of the hospitals and the total costs in 1964-65 of these programmes will be \$700,000.

As the cost-sharing agreement with the federal government does not permit hospital insurance coverage for the mentally disturbed, the province of Ontario has, as part of its plan from the inception of the plan, accepted this cost fully. This matter of cost sharing was the subject of very extensive and intensive discussion between the provinces and The Department of National Health and Welfare at Ottawa during the past fall. Since every province submitted for the consideration of the Minister of National Health and

Welfare that mentally disturbed patients should be brought in under the cost-sharing agreement, it hoped that this will not have fallen on deaf ears, and that this will be accepted in the session of the Parliament of Canada just convened yesterday.

The appropriation for the Ontario hospitals shows the largest part of this cost, but there is an additional amount for eight private hospitals and sanatoria, which were in operation when the hospital plan was introduced. In these eight centres there are something in the order of 432 beds. Reimbursement for their provided patients is made through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission but comes out of The Department of Health budget. The forecast for 1964-65 for this service estimates an expenditure of \$2.3 million.

Mr. Chairman, new hospitals coming into service, total cost of patient care, the normal increases to cover the cost of maintenance of the Ontario hospitals and these forward-looking proposals for community support, all help to account for the increase in our estimates for this branch.

In the area of mental retardation during the past year we appointed Dr. Donald Zarfes as consultant in mental retardation. This is a new post created during this year. He has been very actively engaged in studies of this difficult problem in its entirety as it relates to The Department of Health, mental health branch.

Also during the year, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) put at our disposal one of his top-flight people, who surveyed all of our hospital schools. On his recommendation, certain specific programmes will be undertaken in the ensuing fiscal year. Among these will be the attempted development of a full range of services in an experimental rural-urban community of about county size, a project under The Department of Health and The Department of Education to explore new methods of teaching and/or training groups of retarded at various levels, and a project, also under The Department of Health and The Department of Education, to train teachers and patient-care staff in special teaching and training methods, particularly applicable to the mentally retarded. We hope to undertake, also, a revision of educational services in all of our hospital schools for the mentally retarded.

As well as the opening in this ensuing fiscal year of the new hospital school at Palmerston, which, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, is the first small school of its kind to be developed by the government of Ontario, we plan

to proceed with the development of facilities for the retarded in a wing of our hospital at Port Arthur. It is thus hoped to provide care for retarded children in the northwest part of the province nearer to their homes, and to prevent the inconvenience and great separation of families consequent upon their being admitted to either Orillia or Smith's Falls as now obtains.

There is great need to provide accommodation for retarded infant children who are also afflicted with severe and multiple physical handicaps. These seem to be increasing in numbers, at least one gathers that from seeing the conditions. We are now seeking such accommodation for at least 150 such patients. These are, in the main, so severely handicapped and requiring so much care and attention that they cannot be cared for by the family or in the home.

The Ontario Mental Health Research Foundation has now completed its first year of full activity. Several projects have been supported by it in addition to the screening by the foundation of all applications for project support under the national health grants. The foundation here also had much activity during the past two years in the planning of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, now under construction and which will be operated under the direction of the foundation.

Health education has caused us a good deal of concern during the past year, particularly, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) announced last summer that the government would provide increased capital construction grants for general hospitals. It was pointed out specifically that cognizance was being taken of the special needs of hospitals associated with medical schools and medical education. Since that time the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and The Department of Health have been conducting very active studies in this entire area. It is complex and involved, as I am sure I need not tell the hon. members here, sir, and no easy solution is envisaged. Nonetheless, we have gathered much useful information from which we hope to develop some workable plans. The growth of population and the expansion of medical and allied knowledge, the development of new techniques and procedures, all call for greatly increased numbers of personnel trained in the medical and paramedical skills and disciplines. Medical schools in Ontario are now producing graduates almost to the limit of their accommodation and facilities, and it becomes increasingly clear that if we are to maintain our present doctor-to-population ratio in this province, at least one more

health scientist centre will be required as soon as possible.

With this in mind, I invited the committee of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons and the Medical Deans of Ontario to study the matter and report with their recommendations. That report is now to hand and is being considered, and with it the views of this same group and others relative to the training of paramedical and para-dental personnel.

Mr. Chairman, turning to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, we find that the growth and expansion of existing services and the addition of certain new services are reflected in the increased budget being asked for by the commission. With the retirement in May, 1963, of the then commission chairman, Dr. Ian Urquhart, some basic reorganization was carried out. The active day-to-day operation of the commission was placed under the control of the new chairman, Dr. John B. Neilson and two full-time executive commissioners, Dr. B. L. P. Brosseau and Mr. E. P. McGavin.

Dr. Neilson was one of the original commissioners of The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act. His entire professional career, with the exception of a tour of duty in military service, has been devoted to medical and hospital administration. Dr. Brosseau came to the commission some two years ago with a long and successful and enviable record in administration. He is now commissioner in charge of all hospital services. Mr. McGavin is a chartered accountant, who has been chief financial officer of the commission since its establishment. He now is commissioner of finance, and these three form the executive commission.

The Rt. Rev. Monseigneur John G. Fullerton, who had been vice-chairman of the commission from its inception, also retired last summer. Both he and Dr. Urquhart gave splendid service to the province of Ontario while on the commission, during the difficult days of bringing into successful operation and with so little disturbance, a plan of such magnitude as the Ontario hospital care insurance plan. I feel sure that all hon. members of this honourable assembly will join me in wishing Dr. Urquhart good health and happiness in his retirement, and Monseigneur Fullerton contentment and satisfaction in his large and busy parish, a work which I believe has always been his first and greatest love.

During the fiscal year, a complete reorganization of the various levels of management

was undertaken and is nearing completion. It is estimated that \$279,301,000 will have been expended through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission for active, convalescent and chronic hospital care in 1963. This expenditure would be almost \$30 million greater than in 1962.

The rise in the cost of the hospital insurance plan is partly due to the upward trend in utilization of hospital facilities, made possible by a greater number of beds and, of course, in part, due to the expanding population as well. The principal factor, however, sir, I have to point out to you, is the steady increase in the costs of hospital care and particularly the salaries and wages which make up approximately 70 per cent of the operating costs.

I believe it is pertinent here, too, to remind you that the total cost of hospital care in Ontario was not the \$279,301,000 which I have already mentioned. This was for public hospital services. The total, for Ontario hospitals, was \$80,355,000, and for tuberculosis sanatoria, \$4,800,000, giving a grand total of \$364,456,000. This, sir, is the true cost of hospital care in the province of Ontario and it is met by premium income amounting to \$94,197,000, a federal contribution of \$129,477,000, and a provincial contribution of \$145,267,000.

Last year again we showed an increase in the number of Ontario citizens insured under the plan, a figure which now stands at 6,370,168 people, or 98.1 per cent of the population, against a comparable figure at December, 1962, of 97.3 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, there has been much interest concerning the nursing situation, and I think it is necessary at this time to give you some actual facts, from the records of the commission, on salary trends and other improved conditions for the nursing profession since the hospital plan came into operation in Ontario.

There is much said about a shortage of nurses and, as reported in this House a year ago, we have been advised of the need to increase our number of graduate nurses over the next five years. This withal, it should be pointed out, sir, that Ontario in this regard holds an enviable position when compared with Canada and with the United States.

These statistics, sir, are from well-based sources. In the United States of America, the ratio of nurses to population is 1 to 355; in the Dominion of Canada, it is 1 nurse to 259; and in the province of Ontario it is one registered nurse to 147 population. The United States of America has 1,126 schools,

graduating 31,000 registered nurses in the last year for which we have audited figures, which, I believe, was 1962. In Canada there are 176 schools, which graduated 6,200 registered nurses. If we, sir, in the province of Ontario, were to train registered nurses on a ratio comparable to the United States of America, we would graduate 1,000 nurses per year. The figure we actually did graduate was almost 2,500 last year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, United States hospitals must offer, to our nurses or to any others, high salaries and many other benefits to relieve their own desperate situation.

This is in no wise an excuse or apology for our own situation, nor will we lessen our efforts to expand training and educational facilities in every way possible to keep our present position and reach the objective we have been advised is necessary.

Looking at the ratio of professional nurses employed in Canadian hospitals to hospital beds we find there has been a marked improvement over the past nine years. In 1955, in the whole of Canada, we averaged one graduate nurse employed for every six beds, but in the year 1962 the comparable figure, sir, was one graduate nurse employed for 2.7 beds:

To the greatly increased number and ratio of nurses employed in hospitals over that same period of time, of course, we must add the auxiliary nursing personnel which have largely come into their own in that period of time—such as nurses' aids, registered nursing assistants who, in recent years, have taken their place on the nursing team to perform many services not requiring the qualifications of the professional nurse.

If we look at statistics relative to nursing staff employed in active treatment public hospitals of Ontario, as of December 31, 1962, the last complete figures we have, we find that we have one graduate nurse, full-time staff, to 2.3 beds; for qualified nursing assistants we have one to 7.1 beds. Other nursing personnel, we have one to 4.3 beds.

Nursing service and nursing education staffs in the hospitals of Ontario increased by about 50 per cent in the years 1959 to 1962, appreciably higher than the 31 per cent average increase in numbers for all services. In the same period, the number of hospital beds rose by 17 per cent. Salaries in the area of nursing service increased by 22 per cent, and in nursing education by 29 per cent.

Salaries and fringe benefits: Between 30 to 35 per cent of the total cost of hospital services in Ontario is paid to personnel in

the nursing departments. This is half of the total salary and wage bill for hospitals.

Since hospital operating costs became subject to commission approval in 1959, starting salaries for registered general duty nurses have increased \$100 a month, or 42 per cent. A nurse may now be paid \$335 a month to start, as compared with \$235 in 1958. At the same time, maximum rates for the general duty nurses have gone up 45.4 per cent, that is from a maximum in 1958 averaging \$275 to a maximum of \$400 a month now. The average annual increase in the wage index for Ontario is about three per cent.

The ranges approved for Metropolitan Toronto for the coming year are markedly increased. General duty nurses are from \$335 to \$400 per month; non-registered nurse, from \$305 to \$370; assistant head nurse, \$345 to \$410; head nurse, \$385 to \$460; supervisor, \$400 to \$500; and registered nursing assistants, \$235 to \$271 per month. In the case of graduate nurses, the increments are spread over a five-year period. In the case of registered nursing assistants, the increments are spread over a three-year period.

Under the new schedule, therefore, Mr. Chairman, a newly graduated nurse may be employed at \$4,020 per year outstripping the average starting salaries paid to public school teachers. If she remains in general duty nursing, she may rise to a maximum of \$4,800, provided she does not enhance her educational qualifications in the meantime. If she does that, she can qualify for better paid positions.

Head nurses and clinical instructors will receive, as a basic salary, \$4,620 a year with progressive increases for experience up to \$5,520 per year. Nursing personnel who have completed a one-year certificate course at university may receive an additional \$300 per year, and those holding a Bachelor's degree in nursing may receive an additional \$540 per year.

In announcing these ranges to their member hospitals, the representatives of the Hospital Council of Metropolitan Toronto made the following comment: "Your representatives are of the opinion that the foregoing arrangement is fair and equitable."

Additional considerations to the basic rate of pay are the fringe benefits enjoyed by nurses employed in hospitals. These include: three to four weeks' paid vacations each year; group life insurance and pension plans; employer participation in the cost of premiums for hospital and medical insurance.

Most of these benefits, I think it should be

pointed out, were previously enjoyed by employees of only relatively few hospitals in the province of Ontario, but today they are the rule rather than the exception. The cost of fringe benefits in public hospitals has risen from \$1.7 million in 1958 to \$7.2 million in 1962, an increase of 330 per cent.

Coincident with the increased remuneration and fringe benefits for nurses and others employed in hospitals, has been a reduction of the work-week to 40 hours. This means that to the additional cost of salaries has been added the need to employ more nurses to provide round-the-clock patient service, since I must remind hon. members that hospitals never close.

Many nurses are married and wish to work preferred hours. It has been suggested in some quarters—and I make very clear that those quarters have been very few indeed—that the payment of shift differentials for the less desirable shifts would help to solve the shortage problem. The payment of shift differentials, especially to nurses, has been a practice in some hospitals in the province, but the general opinion of hospital boards and administrators is that it is not a solution to getting nursing staffs to work shifts which do not particularly please or interest them.

In 1963 the estimated number of in-patients treated in public hospitals was 937,943, for a total number of days-care of 11,459,387. The comparable figures for 1962 were 911,639 admissions, and 11,277,998 days.

The number of beds in Ontario hospitals at the end of 1963 was 43,669, or 6.7 per 1,000 population; and this, sir, I should point out, applies only to active treatment, convalescent care, and chronic care hospitals, and does not include the hospitals for the mentally disturbed or hospitals for tubercular patients.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Still thousands short.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that there are 6.7 beds per 1,000 population in the province of Ontario.

The hospital planning formula of 6.25 beds per 1,000, when compared with the situation at December, 1963, shows an apparent overall surplus of .45 beds per 1,000 population. These are average figures only and the problem of unequal distribution, of course, remains.

The increase in capital construction grants last summer, grants payable for active treatment beds and for auxiliary services, were increased by 60 per cent from \$2,000 to \$3,200 per bed. May I point out again, and

emphasize, sir, this increase was made only by the government of the province of Ontario. For any hospital already under construction on that date, provision was made for a partial grant based on the percentage of work still incomplete on the effective date.

The increase in rates of grant means that the provincial contribution will amount to one-third of the cost of construction on the average project. In a few high-cost projects, for example, where a high proportion of private rooms are built, the grant may still be less than one-third of the cost. In many projects, however, the grant will exceed one-third of the cost.

Provincial and federal grants for hospital construction—the final estimate of provincial grant contributions to capital construction in 1963-64 is \$12.1 million. The estimate for the ensuing fiscal year is \$13,193,000.

The increase in anticipated spending is due to the revision of the capital grant regulations. New projects approved in 1963 were somewhat fewer than in recent years. Resulting from the tremendous building programme carried out during the past six years, most cities and towns in Ontario have now an adequate number of beds available for their present population. Some progress has been made in the Toronto area, with three major projects commencing construction during 1963 and three other major projects likely to get started during 1964.

As a result of the extensive building programme, the fixed sum allocated each year by the federal government has proven to be inadequate, with the result that the payment of federal grant claims has had to be delayed or carried over into the next fiscal year. It is estimated that claims from public hospitals on this federal fund will be \$4.4 million short of the need and will have to be carried forward into 1964-65. This situation will worsen during this coming fiscal year by about \$1.5 million.

I want to make very clear to you, sir, that these figures do not include a backlog of grants of approximately \$6.9 million for mental hospitals constructed in recent years. That is to say, sir, that \$6.9 million which would be the federal grant applicable to these Ontario hospitals has not been received by the government of Ontario.

In September of 1961, the government, through the commission, gave support to a two-year study of a hospital-based home care programme in conjunction with the new Mount Sinai Hospital and the Toronto Western Hospital. Experience to date has shown

that community-based home care and hospital-based home care programmes complement each other and should be carried on together for best results.

The results to date indicate that the average cost of providing a day of care to a patient in the community programme is about \$5, and limited experience with the hospital-based programme indicates that the average cost of maintaining a patient for one day is about \$7.50.

Caring for patients in their homes is much less costly than caring for them in hospitals; the average cost of a day's care in hospital in Metropolitan Toronto area is about \$26.

It is proposed that these two programmes be made available to all residents of Metropolitan Toronto and that all general hospitals in the Metropolitan Toronto area be given the opportunity to participate in the programme on a gradual planned process.

The home care programme is of particular value in an area such as this Metropolitan Toronto. It is estimated that a home care programme here would, by 1966, care for between 200 and 250 patients a day, at a yearly cost of approximately \$450,000. To care for these patients in a hospital would require a \$4 million investment in hospital construction with a yearly operating cost of approximately \$1.7 million.

Because of statements which have been made in this House during the present session, sir, I think it is necessary to look briefly at the functions and the responsibilities of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Much has been made by one member, I believe it was the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), of certain letters sent to hospital boards by the commission, as if to suggest the commission was overstepping its authority. This, I say to you, is the responsibility of the commission among other things. They have the responsibility to approve the establishment of new and additional hospital facilities, and to approve the distribution of capital grants for hospital construction.

I have already noted the vast expenditures of the commission, and I am quite sure if these monies were just handed out by OHSC without any checking or approval, that the same hon. members who have criticized us would surely censure the government, and rightly so, for laxity and sloppy business practices.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The hon. Minister misses the whole point.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh, yes, of course, of course. I miss everything.

Mr. Singer: Well, he had me ruled out of order.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course, the commission must approve plans for new hospitals, for alterations, for additions, and for renovations, and of course they must approve operating budgets. That is an inexorable law of life and I think it was repeated by one hon. member on the other side of the House. That law is that he who pays the piper must have some right to call the tune.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): He pays all the tune.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course he pays all of the tune. But this does not relieve hospital boards of all of their responsibility, Mr. Chairman, to administer their particular hospitals.

If hospital boards in Ontario ever adopted the attitude that was recommended here by the hon. member a few days ago, this province would be greatly impoverished. Hospital boards have done and do an excellent service to their hospitals, their communities and to this province, but I believe they would agree that this government had completely abdicated its responsibility if we simply handed out funds to them as they asked for them with no check and no control.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, without evasion or without equivocation, OHSC has never yet told a board that it could not enter into an agreement with any union or with any other bargaining authority. Every board annually submits a budget to the commission. This budget is very carefully screened, and if any feature of it is out of keeping with the provincial pattern the budget is returned to the board for explanation; and then if the board, in its turn, can give the commission a satisfactory explanation, even such a budget could be and might well be accepted.

But it is noteworthy here that 63 hospitals in Ontario have negotiated union agreements, and their budgets have been accepted by OHSC; and most of these agreements have been reached without publicity, but in no case has OHSC ever said the contract would be rejected. Perhaps, sir, this will help to set at rest some of the misunderstanding which seems to exist. But I do assure you, sir, and through you the hon. members of this House, that OHSC will continue to exercise a watchful control over hospital expenditures, at least until its terms of reference have been changed by this House.

On the other hand, having reference to the opinions of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), neither OHSC nor The Department of Health has any authority to police hospitals in the discharge of their duties. The commission has to see to it that an approved hospital has the wherewithal to provide accommodation, facilities and staff to carry out the function of a hospital, namely, the adequate care of patients. The doing of the job is the responsibility of the hospital board.

The hon. member for Woodbine made some references to the constitution of hospital boards and particularly to the fact that—and I put it in quotes—“big business” is well represented on many hospital boards. Herein, Mr. Chairman, my opinion is diametrically opposed to that of the hon. member. I am very proud, and I hope that the majority of the hon. members of this House will join me in my pride.

I am very proud of the fact that so many well-known and busy industrialists and businessmen and women are so active in this field. I am equally proud of the fact, sir, that many others less well-known but equally busy in their own respective spheres, whatever spheres they may be, devote so much time and energy, ingenuity and enthusiasm, to the various hospital boards of this province. I have often said that it appears to me that these people give more time to the affairs of the hospital board than they do to their own business or their own affairs.

I think the hon. member does a great disservice to the people of Ontario by his implication, and if I am wrong in drawing this inference then I apologize to him in advance. But I felt there was an implication that there was something undesirable and even sinister in this so-called self-perpetuation of hospital boards in office. I can tell him that I know very many busy people now, serving on hospital boards, who would gladly retire if good replacements would offer their services to take on the job. I believe the hon. member for Woodbine, after reflection, would agree with this, and I hope that all of those busy people, whatever their private occupation or avocation, will continue their great service to the people of Ontario on the various hospital boards of this province.

I would be careless and irresponsible if I were to brush aside or gloss over complaints of poor service or lack of service. I know these things do happen and will happen, and indeed they will continue to happen so long as health care is provided by human beings. The frailties of men and women cannot be

corrected by legislation or by policing. By education, precept, by constant watchful care only, can these high standards, typical of our hospitals and health care, be maintained.

In the specific case referred to at length by the hon. member for Woodbine, these are lay opinions set against professional opinions. Only a Solomon could say which was entirely or absolutely right. But even if the professional opinions were all wrong, it must be pointed out that these unusual cases are the ones that are emphasized by the bright glare of publicity. Little is ever heard of the hundreds of thousands of cases where no human errors have occurred.

I might point out to you, sir, for the information of the hon. members, I believe the number seen in that particular hospital in the emergency department last year was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50,000 people, treated for all kinds of ills and conditions. Little is ever heard of the hundreds of thousands of cases where no human errors have occurred. This is not to say that the bright glare of publicity is all bad or wrong; far from it. I believe it is a useful instrument in the constant struggle for the maintenance of high standards of care. I assure you, sir, that hospital boards, and medical and nursing personnel are all, I believe, more concerned by such happenings than we here are, and evidence of such concern is so patent that I will not take the time here to document it.

The hon. member for Woodbine also made reference to—and I quote insofar as my memory serves me—“the well-known proclivity of the medical profession to close ranks and spring to the defence of its members.”

Mr. Chairman, how wrong he is I could never hope to prove to him. Take it from me, sir, as a member of that profession, that if all professions, trades, avocations and groups were policed as rigidly by their members as is medicine by its own members, I believe even the hon. member for Woodbine would chafe and rebel at the restraints put upon him.

All of this, sir, we have taken as our sacred responsibility to the people of Ontario, a sacred trust given to us by this Legislature to police our profession, to maintain the standards bright and shining and as high as possible, recognizing always that every one of us is a human being and that every one of us is subject to the frailty and the weaknesses so common to human beings, all ready to make mistakes, Mr. Chairman, but all as sorry for our mistakes, and all equally ready

to deplore them. Believe me, sir, our fellows in the profession are the first to criticize us, the first to censure us, the first to condemn us, the first to recommend that our privileges in the hospitals be taken away from us when we are found guilty or believed even guilty of human errors.

This is our responsibility, sir. This responsibility we shall continue to accept with the same zeal and enthusiasm we have taken before, ever keeping in mind that our duty and responsibility is to provide an ever-higher standard of care.

Sir, I throw the estimates of my department to the mercies of this House, knowing full well that you will pass them all without any argument.

On vote 701:

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I do not doubt for a minute that the estimates of this department will pass. With the majority over there I feel that it can only go one way.

I just want to make a few general remarks on these estimates, Mr. Chairman. We have been treated to a great flood of oratory here in the last few moments by the hon. Minister of Health, and I wish we had had as much action in various parts of his department. It is one thing to say your estimates are going to go through, but certainly we are not going to be downhearted with this huge herd of seals here opposing us. We are going to examine the estimates of this department—

An hon. member: TB seals we are!

Mr. Trotter: One thing with me, you are not going to be quite so fortunate as with the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) whose throat gave out with laryngitis. I am going to promise you mine will at least hang out for a while anyway.

Mr. Chairman, there was one remark that the hon. Minister made during his opening remarks having to do with the cost-sharing of the health expenses here in the province of Ontario, and in that remark he seemed to sum up why the cost of medical services has gone up to the average person here in the province of Ontario. When the Ontario Hospital Services Commission was formed, the Ontario government said that it was going to pay one-third of the costs. It has consistently ignored the fact that prior to the forming of OHSC the Ontario government paid for the costs of mental hospitals and TB hospitals. This group of hospitals, the mental hospitals and the TB hospitals, was never meant to be

a part of the services to be supplied, so that when the government comes forward and says it pays one-third of the costs, it is not correct. It is paying only slightly less than 20 per cent of the cost of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, and I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that if the government lived up to its obligation we would not have the sorry sight in the province of Ontario that we have today of the average worker having to pay half as much again for his premiums in order to be covered—

There seems to be an even more Tory attitude in a Tory government—since it won this huge majority—about the cost of health services. I noted in the paper a report of January 22 last where it was reported that Mr. J. G. Hagey, the chairman of the Ontario commission, examining the Medicare plan, said that old and sick people will have to pay more for medical insurance than younger or healthier ones.

Certainly we ignore one of the great principles of insurance in which we try to spread the cost over all the population, if, as Dr. Hagey says, when people are least able to pay and when they are old and sick they are going to have to pay most. If the provincial government is going to be guided by this principle I will say that as long as Tories are in power in the province of Ontario we are never going to have a decent health plan here.

We dealt with Medicare here in this Legislature a few weeks ago. I do not intend to delve in any more detail at the present time, except to say that it is obvious that the provincial government in the province of Ontario is delaying and delaying a most necessary plan. The unfortunate part about it is that even the plan that it has introduced is weak. We on this side of the House are going to persist until the province of Ontario gets a government-sponsored comprehensive health scheme that comes to all of the people regardless of—

An hon. member: A lot of doctors around here tonight to get you needled tonight—

Mr. Trotter: Then, Mr. Chairman, I have never seen a Minister ignore a major issue and try to whitewash a major issue in the way the hon. Minister of Health ignored the nursing crisis in the province of Ontario tonight.

An hon. member: Shame.

Mr. Trotter: We have been talking on this side in every Legislature—I know during the four years I have been here—bringing up

this fact that there is a crisis not only in the nursing profession here in the province of Ontario, but in personnel throughout all of our hospitals. I got out the debates of 1962 and 1963 and turned to the debates of March 5, 1963 at page 1361, and the former Liberal member for Wentworth, Mr. R. C. Edwards, said this:

Ontario hospital costs are going up by leaps and bounds. It may be that if we made the maximum use of the facilities that we already have that we would not need to build so many hospitals.

And then he goes on:

But certainly I do not think the answer is to blind ourselves to the fact that there is a shortage, to go around with our heads in the sand, so to speak, continuing to imply that there is not a shortage while the facts speak otherwise.

And in that instance, he was speaking of the nursing shortage. Then the learned hon. Minister of Health came out with these remarks—a man who has been the Minister of Health for four years, and this is what he thinks about the nursing shortage in the province of Ontario. He says this:

Mr. Chairman, I do not know where the hon. member gets his information. He has read part of it from the OMA brief to the Royal commission, but my advisers here are the hospital services commission, and they know of no hospital in Ontario that failed to open, or is closed, because of lack of nurses. They know of certain wards and parts of wards—

And then he goes on:

They know of wards and parts of wards closed because there are not sufficient registered nurses, and for parts of the week only.

And then he says:

Nor does the commission have any information concerning any necessary operation ever held up for lack of nurses.

They have told me that with organization and proper management in the hospital, the shortage of nursing is not so acute as it would appear.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to point out a few of the places where the nursing shortage is very acute. We mentioned that the Ontario Medical Association—those remarks I read from *Hansard*—had gone before the health services commission in Ottawa, reading their brief setting out what a shortage there was in nurses.

Here in the hospital administration magazine—it is entitled, "Hospital Administration

in Canada"—in the issue of March, 1963, Dr. T. P. Morley, he is the assistant professor of surgery at the University of Toronto and head of the neurosurgical division at Toronto General Hospital, says this:

What is surprising is that in one of our largest teaching hospitals whole floors of its magnificent new building have never opened their doors to a single patient since the building was completed four years ago.

It is a situation—and incidentally, I researched and it was the Toronto General Hospital—which is not peculiar to the hospital I have in mind, as many hospital boards across the country must be uncomfortably aware:

Everywhere there are scores of beds lying empty because there are no nurses to staff them. So, if the public has become inquisitive, it is surely entitled to be so.

That is what Dr. Morley, one of the leading surgeons in Toronto, had to say and this was the Toronto General Hospital. Then in the annual report—the 1962 annual report of the board of directors of the Northwestern General Hospital—they had this to say:

During the entire year of 1962 your board of directors was faced with the fact that because of the shortage of hospital staff personnel in the province, floors that were completely furnished and ready to receive patients could not be thrown open to the public.

The more your board inquired into the question of staff shortages which the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and The Ontario Department of Health deny exist, the more they learned that because of the shortage of personnel practically all hospitals in Ontario slow down their operations over weekends.

I will go into that point about the slow operations on weekends, later on.

And then, Mr. Chairman, there came out in August, 1963, a report on education and the provision of personnel by a committee for the survey of hospital needs in Metropolitan Toronto. On one page they say this:

Almost every hospital indicated on the questionnaire and during interviews that the nursing shortage was a threat to good patient care. Several hospitals reported that due to the shortage of nurses there had been a delay in opening new wings. Others reported that some nursing units had to be closed during the summer months because no replacements could be found for the over-worked and inadequate staff.

And then that same report, at page 22, pointed out the increase of registered nurses from over 50,000 in 1955 to 70,000 in 1961, indicating this is for all of Canada. But it said:

However, a serious shortage of nurses exists and will grow even more severe if greater efforts are not put forward to increase the number of graduates.

Mr. Chairman, we heard nothing about new efforts being put forward by this government to solve the nursing shortage that exists here in the province of Ontario. Certainly, it is chronic throughout the country but it is very severe in the large metropolitan centres here in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the hon. Minister was using the figures of how many nurses we have per bed; if he realizes the fact that we graduate all kinds of nurses, and that there are a number in Canada as a whole and there are a number in Toronto and in Ontario—in fact there are 11,000 of them—who do not even practise their profession. When they use these figures that there are so many per bed and so many per patient in Ontario, they ignore the fact that thousands of them are not practising their profession—certainly not in the general hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would point out to the hon. member that the figures I used were the active nurses in hospitals. The figures I used referred to nurses actively employed in hospitals now.

Mr. Trotter: All right. I will read what they call the numbers game. I will go into some of these figures to show you how, but using numbers, you completely misconstrue the hospital situation. Obviously, from these authorities, there is a shortage. This hon. Minister comes along and wants to say that there are so many per ratio, or something, but the nurses simply are not there. If you visit anybody in a hospital the topic of conversation is the shortage of nurses. Everybody seems to know about it but the hon. Minister of Health.

Listen to this. Here is the difference. In Canada—all right now—they say we have a good ratio per population for nurses. In Canada, there is said to be one nurse for every 250 people and in Ontario one nurse for every 178 people, which is very good. This is one of the highest, if not the highest ratio in the world. This is what the Registered Nurses' Association for Ontario reported for 1963. But then this report says:

This ratio is computed by including the

44 per cent of nurses registered in Ontario who are not employed in Ontario.

Now there is a big difference. We have 44 per cent of the nurses registered here in Ontario who do not work in Ontario, and this is where these figures that are given by the government are completely cockeyed.

For example, here is how we compare: Nurses for 10,000 population. In Canada, of the nurses for 10,000 population we rank last behind all these countries: Sweden, the United States, New Zealand, Norway, Ireland, Denmark, the United Kingdom. We have 23 nurses for 10,000 population. Mind you, I know some of the Tories over there are deaf to any type of health insurance scheme but in the United Kingdom they have 48.8 nurses per 10,000 population, more than twice what we have here in Canada. And, of course, this is where we have to go to get our nurses in order to put them in Northwestern Hospital and overcome the shortage in Riverdale Hospital.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: Oh, dry up, and put on your Beattle cap.

Mr. Trotter: According to the report put out by the committee on the survey of hospital needs, there are in the city of Toronto 3,595 graduate nurses now working in the hospitals. And including the shortage in the mental hospitals, there is an approximate shortage of 759. By 1970, we in the city of Toronto alone are going to need 6,310. Right now we have about 3,600. We will have to have a tremendous increase. Where we are going to get them, with the present programme the provincial government has, I do not know.

They have the Nightingale School of Nursing, which has been an excellent success. In this year's graduating class, there are only 53 nurses. I hope none of them fails because it will mean that much less. But these are small amounts. They have started up a new nursing school at Ryerson. I believe this year, starting in September, 1963, there were 30 nurses. That is fine. It is a beginning, but it certainly does not begin to approach the problem. And just in case the hon. Minister of Health does not think there is a shortage of nurses in the province of Ontario, sir, here is one of the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Ontario Hospital Association in October, 1963:

Whereas recent studies and discussions in which the Ontario Hospital Association

has been an active participant, have established there is a shortage of professional nurses in hospital employment in the province of Ontario,

And whereas through the said studies and discussions it is also apparent that such a shortage will continue and possibly become aggravated in the future,

Therefore be it resolved that the Ontario Hospital Association, having given careful consideration to all the factors involved, recommends—

And among the things they recommended was that the physical facilities and teaching staffs be developed in order to double the number of graduates each year.

Even if you double them, you are still going to be a long way behind, because here is our problem: Between 1946 and 1960, a period of 14 years, 12,834 nurses left Canada to go to the United States. Still, those trained here in Canada, and most of them in Ontario, are going mainly to the United States.

We did import nurses—12,616 came to Canada—but even on the immigration we lost. I think our net loss was slightly over 200. In other words, even with all these imports into these hospitals here, especially in the large areas, we are still losing nurses to the United States. It is a shocking economic loss that over 12,000 Canadian nurses go to the United States. They are paid out of public funds to the hospitals, and in cases where the universities receive grants these people receive the money. We are exporting our most valuable asset, our brains. And we hear nothing from the government side of the House. They seem to ignore the problem. It has been going on for years and it will now have a cumulative effect as the demand for services increases and as the demand for hospitals increases.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): The public will not believe that.

Mr. Whicher: Why do not some of the hon. members opposite emigrate?

Mr. Trotter: Well, it would be a great improvement, I think, if some of them did, because in this general Toronto area, which I am most familiar with, there has been a nursing shortage at the Humber Memorial, at the Northwestern General, at the Riverdale Hospital. At one time it was feared the Riverdale hospital could not open because there was a shortage of 900 nurses. Many of them have now come in from England. And, of course, I know that the Northwestern General had a vigorous campaign going on

in England in order to bring over nurses to the city of Toronto. And in some other parts of Ontario, they have gone into the smaller hospitals. But even in 1960, we lost nearly 1,400 nurses to the United States. This is Canada as a whole. We here in Ontario must see if something can be done.

Now what are some of the problems with nursing here in the province of Ontario? True, we need to do a lot of recruiting, to start bringing the cause of nursing into the public schools and into the high schools. We also need to see that the nurses get a proper education, that they take the drudgery out of nursing and bring in that quality I believe the nurses call TLC—tender loving care, something of that type. But this is the type of thing—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: You are not allowed to give the nurses tender loving care, they give that to the patients.

Mr. Trotter: No, no, they are supposed to give the patients that, Mr. Minister.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, there has been a shortage of nurses because of the tremendous need and demand for health services. And, of course, medical science has advanced. That means that the nurses need even more training than they have ever had before. And the success of the prepayment hospitalization here in Ontario, where I think over 98 per cent of our people are now insured for hospitalization, has also increased the demand. But the nurses themselves have, I would say, many problems. One is the way they are taught. Certainly they are given a course where a lot of them are treated as cheap labour. The nurses, I would say, are certainly underpaid. There has been talk that they have had an increase. I believe now the basic minimum is supposed to be \$75 a week. They are now paid in Riverdale Hospital a little bit better than the elevator operator. When the Riverdale Hospital opened in Toronto, the nurses were paid less. I heard the hon. Minister talking about \$4,000, that they were getting the \$4,080 a year they started at. Well, there are an awful lot of them starting at \$75 a week, and it is news to me that their basic is now better than that of a public school teacher. I will bet it is news to most registered nurses.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Do they get paid for holidays like a public school teacher?

Mr. Trotter: I will go into some of what they are getting here in the city of Toronto and in the province of Ontario. They were having much difficulty when they were opening Riverdale Hospital just recently. What brought the problem to the fore was the fact of their low pay.

I remember when we were talking one or two years ago about the problem of the nurses' pay, the hon. Minister said, "Well, the nurses must be satisfied with what they are getting because the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario does not complain."

There has been a series of interesting articles in the *Globe and Mail* and it is a wonder the registered nurses do not complain, or the association itself. In Ontario, as a lawyer, if the benches represented me as poorly as the registered nurses association represents the nurses, I would want to kick them out. On the governing group that runs the registered nurses association, the 85 per cent of the nurses who do the average everyday toil are not represented. Can you imagine a union being run by the foremen? That is exactly the situation for the working nurses here in the province of Ontario.

We even have a situation where on the registered nurses association board, the hon. Minister of Health is one of the members. Here is the number one employer in the province of Ontario sitting on the bargaining unit, you might call it, if I may use that unprofessional term for the nurses. Here the hon. Minister of Health sits bargaining for wages for the nurses. Naturally, no wonder they are low paid. If you put the president of the company out bargaining for the union, that is about as reasonable a parallel as you could have for the nurses' case here. This is why they have been hurt, because the profession itself has become, I would say, disheartened.

I think in one article the wording was, "Problems and confusion beset the nursing profession. Shortage of nurses, poor working conditions, uncertainty about the nurses' role in the rapidly changing world of science." That is from an article written by Michele Landsberg in the *Globe and Mail*, December 13, 1963—very recent, Mr. Chairman. I hope the hon. Minister saw the articles because he and his department could certainly do with a good reading of them and could act upon them, because we are not going to have a good, secure nursing profession here in the province of Ontario until the government takes action. I am quite convinced after reading these articles, these books and the various things that have come my way, that this requires government action.

I just want to give the hon. members a few ideas of what is going on in the nursing profession. Just a couple of items that come from the *Globe and Mail* of December 12, again by this writer Michele Landsberg. The article is called, "Nursing profession in a crisis." It says here:

The complaint most frequently heard from a hospital patient is that he has been neglected by his ward nurse. It is in many cases a valid complaint. There is a severe and rising shortage of nurses.

This is one thing here that I would just like to quote:

We did a staff survey and found the most frequent complaint from the nurses was that they did not have enough time to give the patient, said Margaret Perks, Nursing Director of Toronto's Doctors Hospital. Our nurses have to fill out a requisition form in triplicate for everything they need in the ward—a bottle of blood, a light bulb, a workman to fix a leaky tap.

In other words, the administration of the hospitals today is in need of an overhaul and when you bear in mind that even your top administrators here get, I think, some of them as much as \$32,000 a year, it seems a shame that the nurses are so far down in the pay scale.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): What a bargaining unit they have got.

Mr. Trotter: This is one of the things I think that hits the nursing profession the hardest, that it works alongside the best paid profession, namely, the medical profession, the doctors and also the hospital administrators.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Minister of Health.

Mr. Trotter: These women, who have spent years of training, are the lowest paid profession, yet they work along with the highest paid profession and I say it is up to us to see to it that this is remedied.

Overloading causes acute dissatisfaction, that is overloading of the case load. Some nurses have as many as 30 patients to look after and as one nurse who was interviewed said, it is just dangerous. In other words, I think this is one reason why we get the most unsatisfactory and unhappy cases such as the hon. member for Woodbine brought forth, about Mrs. Rudy. Mr. Chairman, there is not enough personnel to look after all the cases as they come in, and as a result it is a weakness essentially of the government here in the province. This is a responsibility of the hon.

Minister of Health, and in some respects, through the Minister of Health, also the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), to see to it that these nurses are given the opportunity and training that is needed.

One girl, and I again quote from Miss Michele Landsberg, said that during a recent stint at a Toronto hospital—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Do you get Michele to write your speeches?

Mr. Trotter: You need not criticize me for reading anything. I seldom read from a printed—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Point of order, Mr. Chairman. Michele Landsberg helps to write some speeches for hon. members of this House but not that of the hon. member for Parkdale.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I must ask the members to give careful attention to the speaker at this time and let him carry on with his speech.

Mr. Trotter: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I have got very good material. You know, we on this side of the House, Mr. Chairman, find it difficult sometimes. It takes so much time to do all the research that is necessary. I think part of the success of a politician is to marry someone who will do the research for you.

Going on with the quote. One girl said that during a recent stint at a Toronto hospital a certified assistant rather than a nurse poured out medication for the patients and that every dosage was mistaken in quantity or content. Another was shocked to find that patients had died unattended and to hear overworked ward nurses quibble about who should do up the body. There again I say it is a symptom, it is symptomatic of the shortage of nurses that exists in the hospitals, certainly I think in Ontario, and this happened to be a case in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Chairman, I want to come back to the weaknesses in the nursing profession itself and that concerns the Registered Nursing Association of Ontario. I notice that a new group has now been formed here in the province of Ontario, called the Committee for Advancement of Professional Nurses. We probably all got this in the mail today. The remarks I have to say, I was prepared to give before that arrived, but evidently there is a

group of nurses here in Ontario now, trying to get together to see what can be done to jack up the morale and get a better organization for nurses here in the province of Ontario.

The thing to remember about the registered nurses association is that its governing body consists mainly of supervising personnel. This supervising personnel is about 15 per cent of the profession and the other 85 per cent is not really represented as it should be. I say this is a matter that should be corrected here by the hon. Minister of Health. One woman said this, when being interviewed for this article in the *Globe and Mail*:

In the light of reaction in high places to criticism from the ranks, it is not surprising that one young nurse explained, "they must think I am crazy if they think I would get up at a chapter meeting—"

that is what they call the groups in the RNAO:

"—and make any suggestions. What with my nursing director sitting beside me I would not dare get labelled as a trouble-maker."

Certainly this is a tremendous weakness that should be corrected and changed.

Mr. Chairman, I disagree with what the hon. Minister has said about the differential in pay. It is true that some hospitals do not like to pay the nurses the extra pay, say, for working on weekends and for working night shifts, but some think it is a good idea. Certainly, I think that where a hospital wants to try the wage differential it should be allowed to do so. But the Ontario Hospital Services Commission controls these hospitals so closely that it is practically impossible for the board to experiment in any way.

Just for example—again from the 1962 annual report of the board of directors of the Northwestern General Hospital—the chairman of the board when reporting had this to say:

It was felt by your board that such financial inducement, that is the shift differential, would attract many married women back into the service of the hospital particularly during the weekend.

Just to interject here, **Mr. Chairman,** I would like to point out there are 11,000 nurses who are married women and not carrying on this profession here in the province who could certainly be induced back into the profession if they received decent pay.

An hon. member: What about motherhood?

Mr. Trotter: Well, I am in favour of motherhood, Mr. Chairman. I remember this: There are many women today whose families could use the money when they go out to work. There are many women who have to go out to work and do not want to. There are many who are widows and, of course, with the divorce rate and separation rate going up in Ontario and in Canada, there are many women who are back on their own. It is very wise to see to it that these poor women are encouraged back—especially those who are still carrying on their homes, and who have the extra time. They should be attracted back into the nursing profession.

Shift differentials are now paid to personnel in Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, with the Canadian government paying one-third cost. This is what the Northwestern Hospital is emphasizing. In Quebec and Saskatchewan and British Columbia they have found it worked.

It is only a question of time—

this report goes on:

—before short differentials are paid in Ontario and in all the rest of Canada. No hospital in Canada at the present time pays day premium rates of pay to its staff. But there are many business firms where the shift differentials and day premium rates of pay are a standard pay practice.

Now what happens in the hospitals today is, because of the shortage of personnel for the weekends, that the hospitals are not used at their full facility or their full use, let us say, from Friday noon until Monday morning.

It is just as if you had a plant which was operating at only 80 per cent of its efficiency; 20 per cent of the week there is a slowdown because the personnel is not available. So, just as business firms use differentials to keep the plant going at night or on weekends or on Sundays, why can they not keep the hospitals going full steam ahead by using a pay differential?

Now the Northwestern Hospital wants to try this, and I say that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission should let them experiment.

The Northwestern Hospital wrote the Ontario Hospital Services Commission asking this and they got one curt paragraph from that commission, and it said this:

With reference to nursing personnel in particular, the ranges referred to herein are considered to include shift differential. This means in effect that in order to pay a differential for evening and night shift the

day shift rate must be reduced an equivalent amount.

Well, of course, if you start to cut wages during the day in order to make up the money you want to spend at night you would be in a real mess. In other words, such instructions from OHSC are impossible instructions to follow and wage differentials fall through.

This should be used, and I think it should be emphasized and re-emphasized — and I hope that other hon. members I hear on this side of the House will speak on this problem, because it is one way of doing something to solve the nursing shortage here in the city of Toronto and the province of Ontario. But the present government is so slow at doing anything that it seems to ignore any decent proposal to get ahead.

I know that the Northwestern Hospital has often complained bitterly of the control that the OHSC has over little hospitals. I know, in one case, that the Northwestern Hospital said there was not much use in its board of directors meeting as they found that so many of the things they proposed or did was stopped by OHSC. In fact, at Northwestern Hospital, when it prepares an annual report to have it audited, the auditors sign their names and then say, "subject to final determination by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission of allowable costs of insured services under the plan of hospital care insurance and adjustments if any arising therefrom". In other words, even the auditors of hospitals feel that anything they audit is subject to what the Ontario Hospital Services Commission will do.

But I bring this control, that the Ontario Hospital Services Commission has over hospitals, up at this point for this reason: I agree that today the hospitals services need some guiding body, such as OHSC, and I do not blame that branch of government for keeping a "hawk eye" on what hospitals spend. I do not think that it should become so restricted that it stops experimentation in the hospitals, such as the use of a shift differential.

The other day when we were taking about the labour situation in the Trenton Hospital we were told, in one statement by the hon. Minister of Health, that this was a private board, like a private company in Trenton, and they would not want to interfere with the hospital. Well, of course, it is tremendous interference by OHSC as to the running of a hospital; and one of the shocking things is that the OHSC was used as a strike-breaking arm in that hospital—and I have gone

into this twice before in this House. Certainly the OHSC owes an obligation, to the personnel working in all of its hospitals, to see to it that they have proper bargaining rights.

For the hon. Minister of Health to emphasize how important it is for the commission to keep an eye on hospitals for spending money and yet, at the same time, say, "We have no control over labour," is silly; because the OHSC has the right. It has tremendous control over labour and I say that control is being misused. It is being misused in a number of hospitals—Wallaceburg, Fort Erie and recently in Trenton.

Mr. Singer: And Windsor.

Mr. Trotter: Windsor was another case. This is another reason why it is so difficult to get personnel to work in hospitals—while there is a shortage for certified nursing assistants, while there is a shortage for technicians, radiologists, and all these various groups. There is a tremendous shortage in personnel, as the committee of survey for hospital needs pointed out.

On the question of nursing I have one final thing to say, Mr. Chairman, and it is this: 95 per cent of our nurses today come from the hospital schools, and what is needed today in Canada and in Ontario is an even higher training for our nursing profession. There should be more emphasis on graduates from the universities; and instead of them just working and more or less being treated as cheap labour in hospitals, they should go to university like a doctor, like a lawyer, and have the opportunity to get a degree. This is necessary because there are going to be more and more highly skilled jobs needed in nursing because of the development of the medical field.

I know the Canadian Association of Nurses, in a brief to the health commission in Ottawa, said that they hope in the not-too-distant future that 25 per cent of the nurses who graduate would be from the universities. And certainly the University of Toronto has also presented a similar brief. Briefs to the health services commission from seven provinces here in Canada urged that more nurses receive university degrees. There has been no indication from the hon. Minister that such action will be taken, but it is certainly something that we here in this Legislature should try to further; because in this committee for the survey of hospital needs, they say this about the education of nurses, at page 39.

Now I know the hon. Minister might try to argue, "Well, this is for The Department of Education, because it is education"; but surely it is a co-operative effort between The Department of Education and The Department of Health? I do hope that the hon. Minister of Health and the hon. Minister of Education co-operate much better than the hon. Minister of Health did in the labour situation with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) in Trenton.

On page 39 of this report on personnel, they say this, and I think it is something for the hon. Minister and his department to bear in mind as a guiding principle of the education and recruiting of nurses for Ontario:

One of the most apparent of the changing concepts has been that the education of a nurse should be an educational experience rather than, in part, a method of obtaining service in a hospital. As a corollary to this, there has been greater acceptance of student participation in meeting the costs of the educational programme and to the making of some effort to relate the direct costs to the expense involved in the actual educational programme. This concept also includes the acceptance of the fact that a large subsidy from public funds is required in order to provide an adequate educational programme.

Well, Mr. Chairman, these are just a few ideas concerning what I think should be done in order to increase the number of nurses coming into the profession, not only to bring them in but to keep them. There are many arguments as to why they leave the profession, but there is probably no one single answer. Certainly many women are attracted to nursing not because of the pay, but because of the ideal. But once there they tend to drift out because the pay is poor and because there are so many other attractions for a girl with a good education. This government has not come to grips with the problem of the nursing shortage. It is going to reach the proportions of a scandal, certainly in Metropolitan Toronto, if something is not done. It is the responsibility of the hon. Minister of Health and I say to him, Mr. Chairman, it is time he quit giving orations and got to work.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I rise with alacrity, having developed a vested interest in this debate during the course of the proceedings, which did not exist at the outset.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Health for his excellent presentation and for his capacity to serve as Cicero in the breach—

although I remind him that the Roman Empire also fell, and I say to him that—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That was because it became too socialistic.

Mr. S. Lewis: Let me say to the hon. Minister that is a new definition of the decline and fall, hardly acceptable to the proconsuls.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The people pick the executives through socialism.

Mr. S. Lewis: I think the estimates of the hon. Minister are to be noted with seriousness. I begin this speech—I shall not end it in quite the same tone and some of my remarks I have no doubt will be somewhat repugnant to the hon. Minister—I begin the speech by saying that it is a pleasure to participate in this debate. We have, in a circuitous fashion, a certain proximity since the hon. Minister treats in his medical capacity the parents of the wife of my riding president, and they have for him an inestimable respect as a doctor. I know that certainly many hon. members of this House hold for him an inestimable respect as the hon. Minister of Health.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a healthful panacea described in the hon. Minister's estimates. The sun never sets on the hon. Minister's empire: criticisms are inventions of the mind rather than a reality of the eye, and those who shout crisis indulge, apparently, in whimpering cries of self-delusion. But frankly, Mr. Chairman, it simply will not wash. I submit that The Department of Health of this government is in a transparent state of disarray, and I shall attempt to document that in the less than full time the hon. member for Parkdale took.

There are two inescapable queries that arise in the minds of a responsible Opposition. The questions are: How is the department in the state of disarray and why? I should like, briefly, to examine both areas. First, and I was pleased inasmuch as I felt I had certain proprietary rights in some of the things the hon. member for Parkdale quoted, I was pleased he left certain avenues open—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): He had no other speech without that.

Mr. S. Lewis: The first compelling, shocking, documented truth is a hospital bed shortage of major proportions in the province of Ontario, the hon. Minister's remarks notwithstanding. And I may say that that is not simply the feeling of the Opposition, it is

also the feeling of government members in this House as witnessed by the Throne Speech debate. And I should think the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) and the hon. member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Peck) would be rather intrigued to hear the explanations offered by the hon. Minister in defence of the hospital bed shortage. Because the hon. member for Forest Hill began his January 24 speech in this fashion, and I quote from *Hansard*:

I am sure that hon. members are keenly aware that it is the rare and fortunate family which need not seek, perhaps several times in each generation, the services of a hospital for the mitigation of suffering, prevention of needless disability or untimely death. Yet there is a serious shortage [I repeat, from a government member] there is a serious shortage of hospital accommodation in many communities and areas in the province.

And then, as a very worthy echo, the hon. member for Scarborough Centre on February 4, said, and I quote from *Hansard*:

For those who need a hospital bed and cannot get one because of the very grave shortage [I repeat, "the very grave shortage"] that exists . . . is one to which we should give a great deal of thought.

He then explains that in the area of Scarborough, which, incidentally, he and I adjacently represent, there are no hospital facilities to speak of—100,000 to 200,000 people without any hospital facilities to speak of. He insists that hospitals be built and ends by saying this is a goal which will require "super-human" efforts, and which should be started immediately.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the hon. members of this House that hospital needs have apparently outstripped the government's capacity to cope with the problem. And nowhere is that better demonstrated than in a quite remarkable report put out by the committee for the survey of hospital needs on active treatment hospitals in Metropolitan Toronto. The report cannot be read too often into the records of this House for it demonstrates a quite extraordinary hospital bed situation in this one area, at any rate, of the province.

There are at the moment 2,360 more beds required in Toronto. That is the present shortage in 1963. By 1970, there will still be 1,171 required. And the report called this a "staggering deficit." But the report goes further. It makes a staggering analysis of individual hospitals, and it puts forward the following sort of thesis. It says it is difficult

to evaluate the available resources. There are various ways. You can have a number of beds to 1,000-people-ratio, but as the hon. Minister said himself, and I quote from his speech: "the problem of unequal distribution still remains"—and so that is a wholly unsatisfactory method of computing ratios.

And then there is a length-of-stay ratio, and you can also discuss it on the basis of types of hospital beds; intensive care; intermediate care; self-help; ambulatory; convalescent, and long-term care. But all of these ratios apparently have flaws. All are inadequate as a method of relating availability to need. But there is one method which is not inadequate and which makes profound good sense, Mr. Chairman, and that is the occupancy formula.

The committee established a percentage figure based on utilization of beds; a percentage figure that is safe and desirable for over-all use of beds, for individual departments like medical, surgical, obstetrical and pediatric. The extraordinary thing that emerges—if I may say so to this House—the dominant fact, is that virtually every single hospital without exception is seriously, indeed dangerously, overloaded in the Metropolitan area.

It is no isolated phenomenon; it is no isolated crisis and it is no isolated geographic locale.

Now if the hon. members will permit me the indulgence, I would like to spell it out for them because for some—I am thinking particularly of the hon. member for York Mills (Mr. Bales) who has no hospital in his area whatsoever at the moment, although one is being contemplated—for some hon. members it is worth thinking of the present situation and what the prospects might be. Let me take six or seven specific examples: The Toronto General Hospital—the overall occupancy rate should be 85 per cent; it was 93 per cent in 1962. St. Michael's Hospital—the obstetrical occupancy should have been 75 per cent; it was 96 per cent; the psychiatric occupancy should have been 95 per cent, and it was 114 per cent. The report said, and I quote:

The overall occupancy of this hospital has been extremely high, indicating the severe pressures which exert themselves on this downtown hospital. The psychiatric service is overcrowded to the point where it is necessary to place patients elsewhere.

It imparts a hollow ring to the psychiatric unit suggestions in the hon. Minister's estimates.

Now, in Mount Sinai, obstetrical services

should be 70 per cent—they were 87 per cent. The report says, and I quote:

The high occupancy of the hospital will be noted in all services. The occupancy of the medical and surgical services is altogether too high to meet the needs for admission to patients and the requirements of the medical staff served by the hospital.

Scarborough General—an extraordinary situation obtains in Scarborough. There is probably not another metropolitan community so underserved by hospital beds. In the obstetrical service there should be a 70 per cent occupancy; it is 88 per cent. In pediatrics, again 70 per cent; it is 135 per cent. The report says, and I quote:

Statistics alone do not give a clear picture of reality in this case since it is obvious that the children's section cannot operate at such a high percentage, and now overflows into the medical and surgical areas. If one balances the medical, surgical and children's services, it is apparent that the occupancy is close to 100 per cent—far higher than is safe or acceptable for a hospital of this size. The most urgent problem, however, is the obstetrical service where the occupancy reaches the almost impossible level of over 90 per cent for a unit of this size, and the pressures are extremely serious.

And so, sir, it goes for Humber Memorial and Northwestern Hospital, where the overall use is 97 per cent. There has been expansion, rapid expansion recently, and the report says that even with the rapid expansion, and I quote:

The occupancy is building up again very close to the maximum level with beds in the corridors at times and great pressure for medical and surgical accommodation.

North York Branson is the same. As for the Queensway Hospital, the statistics are such that the report simply states that they speak for themselves and indicate that the occupancy of each service has been almost ridiculously high.

Mr. Chairman, these are not the extremist words of a politician. These are the extremist words of sober, intelligent men attempting to make an accurate appraisal, and they simply do not give substance to the suggestions on the part of the hon. Minister of Health that there is no hospital bed shortage. But further—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think in fairness the hon. member should point out that at no place did I say there was no shortage of hospital beds.

Mr. S. Lewis: As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister in a sense is correct. If memory serves me, he said that, on the basis of the number of beds per 1,000, it would appear that there was a surplus of .45 per cent. Does my memory serve me correctly?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is quite a different—

Mr. S. Lewis: And I therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that when he says there is an appearance of .45 per cent surplus, he is implying that there is not a hospital bed shortage.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Not at all, not at all.

Mr. S. Lewis: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to relate the Toronto figure, important as it is, to the provincial figure. The report of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission for the year 1962, using the occupancy formula, says that the occupancy rate for public hospitals is 84.8 per cent. And I say to the hon. Minister opposite that it is impossible, humanly impossible, to maintain an adequate rate of service when the starting point is already at the maximum level!

Inevitably, we legislators do not suffer unduly. It is our constituents, the population of the province, who bear the brunt. And the final shock, if I may suggest, to hospital nervous systems is the apparent lack of government initiative to close the gap. The western world has no problems closing the missile gap, but the province of Ontario has very serious problems closing the hospital gap.

One would have thought—with what we in this particular party think to be the unwarranted rise in hospital premiums—that the government could at least have made an effort to get the hospital beds into operation; to build the new services; to underwrite, with public funds, public hospitals as it is increasingly the government's obligation to do. But even on the basis of present extensions and new hospitals, we will still, in the year 1970 be more than 1,000 units short in Metropolitan Toronto. I say to you that is a failure, sir, in physical resources of insufferable proportions. One of the hon. gentlemen on the benches says, "That is an improvement." No one suggests it is not an improvement—in precisely the way that you estimate nurses on the basis of comparisons with the United States and the United Kingdom to give the favourable image. But we are not making an effort here to play with improvements; we are making an effort to meet human needs. I suggest that the hon. Minister of Health

would be the first to say that the needs must be met; and if the improvements do not supply those needs, then the government must act because I am sure he feels the pressure of the problem.

I now move to another point, Mr. Chairman. The departmental failure in this respect fans out in other directions. I appreciated the hon. Minister's remarks a little earlier this evening in certain respects; but in one particular regard I was ill at ease. My colleague, the hon. member for Woodbine, earlier this week referred to a certain mushrooming of hospital medical calamities—the Mrs. Rudy case in Western Hospital, the Patricia Morgan case in Toronto General Hospital, the Mrs. Rosabelle McCurdy case in the Royal Victoria at Barrie, the Rosoinea Beaudry case in Wellesley Hospital where an inquest found that an "undue delay in sending for more qualified treatment" was a contributory factor. I agree with the hon. Minister that these are the cases which bask in the bright glare of publicity; and no one for a minute impugns the quality of treatment in the great majority of hospitals in the province of Ontario.

However, such cases do suggest this—and I think honest and reasonable thinking men will agree: They suggest that the ever-present chance of human frailty has been far too much in evidence in the last little while. They suggest that the unalleviated pressure on hospitals is fast reaching the breaking point, and it can have tragic human consequences. And they suggest, Mr. Chairman, that even boards of governors, well-intentioned or otherwise, apparently cannot come to grips with the problem.

That leads us, I think very logically, to yet another area in the fanning-out process of hospital disarray. Present-day boards of governors—and we in the New Democratic Party will say this and emphasize the point again and again, disagreement notwithstanding: We think that most hospital boards are totally unrepresentative of the community and therefore, through no fault of their own, they are substantially unresponsive to certain community requirements.

Of course, members who serve on hospital boards do a reasonably reputable job. The question is: What about the other community interests which should be serving on boards of governors? No present-day historian, Mr. Chairman, would expect that the robber barons of the 1890's in the United States would genuflect before working-class interests; and no future historians of hospital boards of governors in Ontario will suggest that self-regulating industrial and professional

groups are going to bow before certain broad community interests, sir—witness the Trenton board—and I think all in this House accept that as an inescapable fact. Perhaps it is unfair to ask it of them. There is no question that some board members simply have no sense of identification with large community areas. But I suggest that government and government alone can decree wider representation, and has a moral obligation to do so.

Government has the moral obligation to do one further thing, and I think the hon. Minister anticipated and began it this evening. He had the foresight to attempt to clarify the apparent hiatus between hospital boards and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Apparently the lines are blurred and obscured, having an uncertain authority. The mere fact that the hon. Minister had to speak tonight, to try to define that authority, is evidence of the blurring.

The hon. member for Downsview cited excellent quotations of compromised authority of hospital boards. I am not questioning the necessity of compromise in certain respects. I am simply indicating the uncertainty of authority, and knowing the hon. member for Downsview, I expect he will do it again when the sub-estimates of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission come up.

Mr. Singer: Right.

Mr. S. Lewis: But using the same document that was used by the hon. member for Parkdale—the annual report, 1962, of Northwestern General Hospital—I want to quote from the speech of the hospital president to the association meeting. This is what he said, and I recommend it to the hon. members of this House:

Frankly I do not know why this meeting is being held because of the manner in which the powers of all hospital boards and associations throughout the province have been emasculated by the overriding rights and privileges which have been conferred on the OHSC by The Ontario Department of Health.

There, Mr. Chairman, lies the crux of the problem. Because if this pattern, if this background, has relevance—the shortage of beds, the medical calamities, unrepresentative boards of governors, blurred lines of distinction with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission—if all these things lie prostrate of inadequacy of one kind or another in this province, then they lie prostrate at the feet

of the hon. Minister of Health, of his department, of the government, and of no other.

Alas, Mr. Chairman, in large measure, that is only a very limited description of the deficiency in purely physical and administrative resources. There also a serious lack of human resources. There is a drastic crisis in the nursing profession.

The dimensions of the crisis have been outlined. I do not want to bore the hon. members of the House. They are showing a reasonable indulgence at this time of night. Very quickly summarized they are these: Forty-four per cent of the registered nurses in the province of Ontario simply are not employed in the practice of nursing. Metro, according to the report referred to by the hon. member for Parkdale, will soon require 6,300 nurses, nearly double what we presently have. He also quoted the Calvin report, the same report which indicated a specific nursing shortage in hospitals. This is an indisputable fact, irrefutable fact, compiled by hospital authorities—again not extremist statements, but professional, learned statements.

In Toronto itself there is a specific pressing shortage of 680 nurses. Riverdale Hospital is a classic example and by 1970, 2,715 nurses will be needed over and above 1962. In addition to that we have the “brain drain”, the skilled professional drain to the United States.

The state of the nursing profession was first dramatized by the release of the Calvin report and then by the series of articles in the *Globe and Mail*, where it was suggested that deep discontent, restlessness and confusion, lie at the heart of the profession. Unlike the hon. member for Parkdale, I would like to put a slightly different construction on the nursing crisis. I profoundly feel, and I think hon. members of this House would begin to realize this when they read the reports in the record, that the nurse's profession needs a Magna Carta of rights, because a more exploited, abused and tension-ridden professional group cannot possibly be conceived of. The conditions under which they labour are what prescribe to a large degree the shortage and the “brain drain”.

The hon. Minister of Health announces with some pride that \$335 a month revised salary is sufficient for nurses. I say to this House that by the very nature and quality of nurses' work, \$5,000 a year is what the income should be and even at that point is not overwhelming. I say also to this House that it is a work load around the clock, that the number of hours stipulated in the work week as the report demonstrates simply do

not hold up to analysis and scrutiny, that there is no extra pay for overtime and weekends, that there are no collective bargaining rights in the nurse's profession, that essentially nurses are involved in non-nursing chores in far too great areas of their profession, and let this be said, that when they attend the hospital schools, they are consigned to nothing less than three years of indentured labour.

The curious thing, if I can assume a certain degree of interest on the part of the hon. members, is that to some degree at any rate, the nurse's profession accepts this at root level with equanimity. One wonders about this seemingly resigned acceptance, and it has its start, I think, departing for a moment, in the philosophic roots of nursing and how they bear on the problem.

Nursing began not with Florence Nightingale as the popular belief has it, but with religious and military orders. In the *American Journal of Nursing* for November, 1963, the past president of the nurses' association in the United States—I have her name, Elizabeth Porter—says, and I quote, I think it is an interesting quote:

With the rise of hospitals under the military orders and monasticism, new influences were added to those already dominating the lives of persons caring for the sick—a military and authoritarian form of organization, a rigid discipline and an almost complete abnegation of freedom. Thus in nursing's religious and military roots we see the origin of the tradition of nurses as unpaid or underpaid workers. We see, too, the identification of nursing with self-sacrifice, unquestioning obedience, repressive discipline and authoritarian control.

Added to that was a definite fear of reprisal from above, because as the hon. member for Parkdale pointed out, the essential view of the nursing profession is as an unquestioningly obedient group, a servile group in effect. That view, which is a base view in my submission, Mr. Chairman, is in large degree felt by the organized nursing organization itself, the RNAO, with 32,000 members. There is a growing rift between the RNAO and the ordinary nurses, the 85 per cent of the regular duty nurses. The open break that everybody anticipated came over what the hon. Minister casually referred to as the shift differential question.

With the greatest respect to the hon. Minister of Health, the question of shift differential was not merely meant as an inducement to bring nurses back to work.

This was meant quite properly as a recognition of the hours they are required to serve and of the prospects of young women at 11 o'clock at night having to return home. The excitement and animation over differentials relates in large part to that horrible bludgeoning to death of the 77-year-old Miss Frances Phillips on her way to Western Hospital on the night of August 2, 1963. When the nurses' registry in Metropolitan Toronto requested an increase of \$1.50 for that shift, surely in human terms it was not an expensive increase.

When the request was made it was turned down by the nursing supervisors, and a boycott, because of an identical letter sent out, was placed upon the Toronto registry. This ultimately forced it to collapse. The Registered Nurses Association of Ontario said this, and I quote:

Our association is against a differential ideologically. Payment is for service and the time of day or night does not matter.

That is a colossal fatuity because no group in this society suggests that you work purely for altruistic ideological reasons. It seems to me that in certain salary estimates certain portions of the medical profession manage to accumulate a reasonable income per year, the highest in Canada, and surely that can be extended to the type of work which nurses do. But the interesting point to note, and I think this is exceedingly important and I want to develop a very quick logical sequence, is that not only the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario turned on its own general duty nurses, but the RNAO was backed up by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. A quote from the hon. member for Parkdale, which indicated the services commission rejection of the differential idea at the request of Northwestern Hospital, definitely demonstrates that not only the RNAO was aligned against the nurses but so was the OHSC. Indeed Dr. G. P. Morley, assistant professor of surgery at the University of Toronto is quoted in a Toronto *Daily Star* editorial of May 3, 1963, as follows:

A hospital board that seeks a solution to its own nursing shortage through a rising salary would in all probability have its application turned down by the provincial commission.

But the interesting thing, and I remind the hon. members of this sequence, is that the province of Ontario is the largest employer of nurses. It has already been pointed out that the hon. Minister of Health is on the board of directors of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, which refused the differential,

and it is the hon. Minister to whom the OHSC reports, which refused the differential.

Logically, however one views it, the government not only abdicated leadership in the most aggravated area of the nursing crisis, namely, payment and working conditions, but wittingly or unwittingly conspired in the perpetuation of that plight. And I say with the greatest of conviction, to the hon. Minister of Health, that quite apart from the moral and economic rights of nurses, this government has a responsibility for the salvation of the profession before disquiet ruptures from within and the patients in the province ultimately suffer.

There will be open rebellion in the nursing profession, whatever its instinctive timidity at the present, unless the government brings hospital boards and administrators to their collective senses where the needs of nurses are concerned. This organization about whom we heard today, the committee for the advancement of professional nurses, is the first signal in the seriously deteriorating nurses' condition because this is a vastly more effective organization than the RNAO. But yet it finds the service in combat. On the outside of this brochure is a quote from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, December 16, 1963, and I commend it to the hon. members:

If nurses are unwilling or unable to organize themselves to obtain better conditions, and hospitals fail to provide them on their own initiative, they will find someone else taking the problems out of their hands.

Now, one can easily move to other areas of similar documentation, but I suspect that every hon. member in this House will participate at the point of sub-estimates. I have only one or two minor points to make relating to the sub-estimates and one of them is obvious. Certainly the entire mental health spectrum lends itself to grave concern.

I was delighted to hear of the hon. Minister's increases in this area, and of the new community hospitals for psychiatric in- and out-patient care. I want to point out when he talks about out-patient psychiatric care in the area of Metropolitan Toronto that we still have what I suggest is a totally misplaced emphasis on institutional—essentially institutional care—as compared with community and child services in the field of mental health. The fact of the matter and, the truth of the matter is that according to the report, which has now been submitted to the government, by 1970 only 311 beds in Metropolitan Toronto public hospitals will be part of psychiatric units. Now everyone in

this House knows that is ludicrous. The truth is that there remain incredible waiting lists.

Yesterday I received a letter from a Roman Catholic priest endeavouring to place a child in Ontario Hospital, Orillia, having been told that the present situation requires a wait of three years. And there are exceeding financial barriers, particularly in the area of private psychiatry, which is as everyone will admit, almost an exclusive preserve of wealth. I ask the hon. members in this chamber since when are mental disturbances dialectically related to economics.

More than a thousand Toronto school children, Mr. Chairman, are in need of psychiatric or psychoanalytic care, according to newspaper reports. But they are not receiving it. There is a need for twice the number of practising psychiatrists in the province of Ontario than presently exist, and in Canada as a whole. Ontario's ratio is a little better. That was demonstrated by the Canadian Mental Health Association brief to the Royal Commission on Health Services.

We need psychiatric emphasis on undergraduate levels so that medical doctors and general practitioners then have some grasp of the problem. I know the hon. Minister of Health will agree that we need experimentation of the order of Adolph Meyer at Johns Hopkins Institute, and more technical hospital mental health experimentation modelled on the British pattern. Perhaps most profoundly important of all, public education to the realities that mental illness is as real and as devastating a disability as any physical illness can possibly be. I am certain that the hon. Minister will concur.

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the Medicare controversy continues to boil. I simply allude to it by suggesting to the hon. members that our arguments put forward at the time of the resolution in this House were surely vindicated by the Canadian Health Insurance Association brief to the Hagey commission on January 29, which proposed maximum annual premium of \$192 per family. That was the figure proposed by groups who participated in the formulation of Bill No. 163 and it is a figure of a wantonly prohibitive nature totally unrelated to genuine human need.

Mr. Chairman, so be it. Allow me to summarize and conclude. The hospital bed shortage, the fifty per cent premium increase in hospital premium, the lack of capital funds for expansion, the proliferation of medical calamities, the oligarchic boards of governors, arbitrary directives from the OHSC, blurred definitions of responsibility in hos-

pital hierarchies, the unrest among hospital staff in Windsor and Trenton and elsewhere, the nursing crisis, the mental health dilemma, the unrelenting medical care reality, all of these unhappy truths simultaneously can do no other but indict The Department of Health in this government.

And it tends to suggest, if I may Mr. Chairman, that the area of human health in Ontario is an administrative shambles. One is compelled to ask why? There is not a single government member in this House, least of all the hon. Minister, who does not deplore the prevailing conditions. There is not a single government member in this House, least of all the hon. Minister, who does not hold human health to be paramount. There is not a single government member in this House, Mr. Chairman, who does not wish a solution. And yet the sorry situation prevails and persists.

An editorial in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of January 10, 1964, outlined most of the areas that I have referred to tonight and asks at the end as follows:

From what do all these problems spring? They are different but they have common causes and perhaps the chief of them is that there is indeed a Victorian quality in our attitude.

That, Mr. Chairman, puts its finger on the crucial point. Is it not true that a Conservative philosophy enamoured of a market place is less inclined to meet the public priorities? Is it not true that those who bow before the *status quo* have always, even well before Victorian times, preferred to patch at the system rather than to renovate it? Is it not true that those who embrace the conventional wisdoms are less inclined to enact unconventional solutions? Thus the hon. Minister and his government suffer not from any lack of sincerity or genuine concern but their set of social attitudes inhibit the will, the resolve and the capacity to correct. Thank you.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, on vote 701, I noticed in the public accounts book of 1962 that the unexpended amount in The Department of Health was some \$9.4 million. Then again, in the public accounts book of 1963 the unexpended amount for this department is once again \$9.4 million. From the two public accounts books, the only thing I can conclude is that this department apparently over-budgets to the extent of \$9 million each year. And in that way when the year is over it is very easy for this government to show a surplus. They over-budget intentionally so

that when the time does come, they show a surplus. I think the budget for this year is more than likely a little too large by an extent of approximately \$9 million. The last two years have proven this point, and I think that the hon. Minister should have presented a budget that was a little more realistic.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, on item 15 of the main estimates, I would like to talk again about the registered nurses. My basis for doing this is because I notice the hon. Minister's remarks about shift differentials. I find it hard to feel that nurses, nurses' associations and those associated to them—I find it hard to believe that they find objection to shift differential.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I ask if the hon. member for Dovercourt will refrain from discussing nurses until we come to OHSC? This is a grant for the purpose of recruitment only; item 15 is a grant that is given to the association for the purpose of helping them with recruitment programmes.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I am concerned with recruitment to this particular association. I want to refer to remarks of some representatives of the association. I think their remarks are most pertinent to recruitment—and that is the working conditions of nurses. If I could be permitted to talk on this, I would appreciate it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The whole matter will come in under the OHSC if the hon. member would not mind leaving it until then.

Mr. Thompson: I know the hon. Minister is a very fair man, and if I could just make a quote perhaps he will see why I want to continue my discussion at this point. My quote is really from a report of the first conference for staff basic nurses held under the auspices of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario at the Westbury hotel. As I understand it, this grant which we are discussing is to the association and is for the purpose of recruitment. I just want to discuss some of the remarks made at the first conference of this registered nurses association.

I would say, sir, at this meeting it was stated that shift differentials were brought forward by Miss Louise Jamieson, consultant, hospital nursing services of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, who stated that she did not consider the type of payments, that is, the shift differential payments, in keeping with professional status. An immediate response came from the floor at

this meeting at the Westbury with a quotation. And the quotation, Mr. Chairman, was from the *American Journal of Nursing* of November, 1963, in which they showed that the latest survey in the United States showed that 94 per cent of all nurses in non-federal hospitals in the United States now receive a differential wage for evening and night work. The wage increment varied from less than \$15 per month to over \$30.

The question, of course, is that we have Miss Louise Jamieson from this association, to which we would be giving a grant, or voting a grant, saying that a shift differential will not be in keeping with the professional status of nurses. Yet we find many nurses in the United States, 93 per cent of the nurses, who are prepared to accept shift differential. The question is obvious: Do they not have a professional status in the United States? Well, there was no answer from the floor of the House to this question.

And the point that I want to make, Mr. Chairman, which has been made by the other speakers, is that one begins to question whether Miss Louise Jamieson, who is part of this nurses' association is speaking as a professional nurse or as an official of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. As a professional nurse, I would say, sir, that she surely must be aware of the medical profession, of the doctors', scale of fees. And if I could quote from the doctors' scale of fees, we find that for night calls, which are received and made between the hours of 8 p.m. and midnight, the doctor says, "I will take \$7." But if it is received and made between midnight and 7 a.m., he says, "I will take \$10." And I ask the hon. Minister of Health, a doctor himself: Is he suggesting that because the doctors, in their schedule of fees, have a differential does it mean that he is condemning every doctor in the province as being non-professional?

Mr. Singer: A very interesting question.

Mr. Thompson: Again I say that I feel Miss Jamieson speaks as a member of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, and not as a member of the nurses. I could elaborate more, sir, on this, with respect to differentials that have been paid.

The hon. Minister has said that he is against giving shift differentials. The hon. member for Parkdale has explained that he thought that if we paid nurses an adequate wage during the time of coming down for night work, and so on, that then we might be able to get more nurses. Then the hon. member for Scarborough West has also pointed out that surely we should have

decent wages for people who come down to work in the evening hours, and also that they should be able to afford a taxi in order to get home.

I say, sir, that this points very much to recruitment and to giving grants for recruitment, that we get decent working conditions and decent salaries for nurses. I would say that we have looked, for example, at industries across Canada.

The Minister of Labour in a previous government, Mr. Starr, had had an examination of over 2,500 establishments that reported having regular shift operations. Four-fifths paid shift differentials; these plants employed 93 per cent of the non-office employees in establishments having regular shift operation.

It is interesting to note, in this survey, that he did not bring in hospitals but since—and again this was pointed out, I think, by both the hon. members who spoke before—shift differentials are paid in the hospitals in Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and since Dr. Urquhart, chairman of the commission, had stated 15 months ago that Ontario hospitals should be given time to adjust their working conditions to something more closely approximating the pattern of other comparative industry, for 80 per cent of the firms using shifts and employing 93 per cent of all Canadians working on a shift-work basis are paid shift differentials, then I would think that surely by this time Dr. Urquhart is thinking that he could start using shift differential payment in hospitals.

I would like to come again to the fact of recruitment. I would say very strongly that the hon. Minister, in suggesting that the nurse's pay is equivalent to that of a teacher as he has done, has not looked into this situation as closely as perhaps he should have, looking at all the factors. I would say, for example, that if there was a 16-year old girl, who had a grade 12 certificate and decided she was going to enter nursing, then she is going to have to take a three-year course after her grade 12. If she decides that she is going to go into teaching, she can take a two-year course at teachers' college; or else, if she goes on to grade 13, she can take a one-year course.

And it is true what the hon. Minister says, that the teachers' college graduate with two years' study after grade 12 will get \$3,300 a year, and that the nurse graduating will get something more than that. She will get \$4,000—I think the rates are \$4,020 when she starts—but I readily point out that the public school teacher, when she starts, is drawing a salary of \$3,300 which is less than the nurse. She is drawing a salary of

that amount in her first year of teaching while the nursing student is still completing her studies she is having to work her way through. I recall the discipline and rigour which nurses have to go through when they are working their way through. I am sure the hon. Minister himself has had experience in his younger days. Perhaps before he was married, he and I might have courted nurses and know the discipline and the work—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: I was complimenting you, sir, because—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: She will not take it as a compliment.

Mr. Thompson: Let me just say this, sir, that is assuming again they were twin sisters. One at 16 went into nursing and the other went into school teaching. The one becomes a school teacher and the other a nurse in Toronto. The public school teacher would earn a total of \$29,200 in the six years from 19 to 25 and she would have, as the hon. Minister well knows, and I do, a great number of holidays during the summer.

I notice, sir, that the Minister of Education is smiling with satisfaction at the fact that teachers do have holidays. Indeed as I look around here I would say they deserve the holidays they get. But she would have a great number of holidays. Remember, I stated that the young girl who had gone into teaching from 19 until 25 would get \$29,200. The nurse, in the same period of time, would earn \$26,000. In other words, she would be earning \$3,000 less. And what will be the life of the nurse in comparison with the school teacher? The life of the nurse during those same six years would mean having to work on Saturdays and Sundays, holidays and evening shifts, and night shifts, and receive a minimum of holidays compared to her public school teaching friend.

I suggest to you, sir, that to make a comparison in attractiveness between nursing and teaching—on either a mercenary basis or on the basis of working conditions, it is more attractive by far to be a teacher.

I think, sir, having pointed out those two, in my opinion, fallacious statements the hon. Minister has made, I will now sit down in connection with the grant on registered nurses.

Mr. MacDonald: Having talked about life and its betterment, I want to turn to the more macabre subject of death and funerals, be-

cause coming under the hon. Minister of Health is The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act for which he is responsible. As all hon. members of the House are aware, this is a topic that is receiving considerable amount of publicity. Indeed, it is receiving a considerable amount of research and discussion in lengthy book form.

The general theme advanced is with regard to the wasteful and ostentatious nature of modern funerals. I do not want particularly to deal with that tonight because I think in the final analysis, Mr. Chairman, that this is going to be the choice of the people themselves. But I want to examine some of the things that may come under the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister and I shall indicate how they come under his jurisdiction, where he can at least alter the circumstances so that there will be a greater freedom of choice.

For example, I was rather interested in this series of advertisements that the Metropolitan Toronto members of the Ontario Funeral Service Association have been publishing in Toronto newspapers. At the bottom of their advertisements they have, in keeping with the free enterprise approach, a paragraph entitled:

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

It is the right of every person to have freedom of choice whether it involves the election of a candidate for political office, the kind of clothes he wants to wear, the kind of schools to which he wants to send his children, the kind of a wedding he wants his daughter to have. So it is when it comes to the selection of a funeral. The right remains that of the individual or family to select a funeral service of their own choice at the price they wish to pay from the funeral director of their choice. No reputable funeral director would presume that it should be otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest that the Act which the hon. Minister is responsible for simply does not provide the opportunity for this. In the first instance, you have circumstances in which people, upset because of the emotional environment created by a death in the home, and things of this nature, seek the cost of a funeral. They go to one or two funeral parlours. In some instances, through investigations which I know have been held, they get half-information. They say they want an inexpensive funeral and they discover that an inexpensive funeral is in the range of \$800 or \$900, because an expensive one may be \$1,200 or \$1,500. They have no knowledge of the fact and no ability to find out readily what a funeral at a less expensive

level might consist of—one that they themselves would be content with.

For example, on the idea of costs, just let me draw two rather interesting points to the attention of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman), since he seems to be greatly amused by this macabre topic. I think he is a fan of Hitchcock and he gets his humour and—

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Where is this under vote 701?

Mr. MacDonald: I am queried, Mr. Chairman, by one of the hon. members to the left who perhaps has not been around here long enough to realize that any Act that comes under a department whose estimates are before the House, can be discussed by a member in the first estimate.

Mr. Reilly: I was just asking.

Mr. MacDonald: Good. Good. This is the place to come if you want to get the answers—as you found last night.

Now in the *Canadian Funeral Services* publication of September, 1962, we find a little paragraph that says:

A MERCHANDISING SUGGESTION

With all this talk about simplicity as a desirable objective in funeral services in contrast to current "wastefulness," "pagan practices," "ostentation" and the like, we suggest that all funeral directors might consider offering a plain black casket with a lift-off lid for \$150, a plain grey casket with hinged plate for \$300, and begin their ordinary funerals at \$450.

Maybe the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer), since he has to conduct funerals so often, will recognize immediately that these figures ranging from \$150 up are extraordinarily unknown. Nobody who is faced with the cost of a funeral could think of it in terms of \$150. And how do they get this kind of funeral? I am pointing out that to meet the problem of the public image that the profession is now being given, they are suggesting these lower prices, with the further suggestion that they should start their regular funerals from \$450 up.

In this connection I was interested in another ad in the *Canadian Funeral Services* for January, 1963. It says: "Graceful dignity created by Dominion craftsmen." It is from Dominion Manufacturers Limited, one of the manufacturers of caskets. It has a picture of one here, and at the bottom of the ad it says:

This beautiful casket displayed in your selection room will add prestige and

dignity and will produce an exceptional atmosphere of sales acceptability.

Now is that not delightfully put?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, that is an advertisement to the trade, is it not?

Mr. MacDonald: I agree it is an advertisement to the trade, but so what?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Not to the public. Let us be fair; that is not an advertisement to the public.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Those hon. members can see evil in everything.

Mr. Bryden: See evil where it is.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I come down to a specific in the light of what I have just spelled out to the hon. Minister; I want to draw it to his attention.

In the regulations to The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act, there is on page 24, regulation 28, sub-section 2:

No funeral director shall in his advertising include any reference to prices or conditions of sale.

I want to suggest to the hon. Minister that that should be eliminated, because that regulation on the part of funeral directors is the means by which they make it impossible, granted the circumstances under which most families will go to make preparations for a funeral, to ever be able to shop and get something less than the prices that they think are the prices they must pay.

If it were possible, as I submit to you it should be possible, to indicate the costs of a funeral in funeral advertising, then under the particular circumstances which the family faces they can gauge whether or not they want to consider a funeral that is being offered for, say, \$400, rather than \$800 or \$1,000 or \$1,200. And perhaps they will not, under those circumstances, be so readily led to spend an extra thousand dollars which is desperately needed to meet the needs of the living, rather than in paying tribute in excessive sentimentality to the loved one who may be gone.

Let me move on from that to one other aspect of the question. I was interested to find in the December, 1962 issue of the *Canadian Funeral Services* publication, a comment on some activities in our private bills committee here.

Let me read a paragraph:

A bill authorizing the city of Toronto to pay funeral and burial expenses of indigents was recently approved by the Ontario Legislature. Previously the city lacked authority to do this, Toronto's solicitor contending that there is no provision for it in The Municipal Act. He told the committee that such funerals were \$15 after World War I but were now \$250.

John A. Fullerton of Thessalon said that whatever is paid is not enough. Allan Grossman of Toronto said that if people bought enough insurance while alive, they would not need funeral aid from others.

And then they have got a sentence in parenthesis here which says:

(Mr. Fullerton is a funeral director. Mr. Grossman is an insurance agent.)

That I thought was useful enlightenment for the readers of the publication.

The new legislation, giving the city a blank cheque in these matters, stipulates that the city may recover the expenses later from the estate of the deceased or from anyone else who is liable for the payment.

Related to this cost of welfare, I was interested to discover, in the February, 1962 issue of this same publication to the trade, that they list—and I am not going to go into the full spelling out of it—the costs that are available for indigent funerals in cities all across the Dominion of Canada, many of them in the province of Ontario. The lowest one is \$100 and there are four cities in Ontario in that bracket: Chatham, Chesterville, Galt and St. Thomas.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Is Chesterville a city now?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, four places then—\$110 for a couple from Newfoundland and B.C.; \$115 for Winnipeg, Manitoba; \$125 for a lengthy number, including some from Ontario, like Midland, Napanee, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Sault Ste. Marie, Tavistock, Waterloo, and Winchester and so on and it goes up to the highest one now—Toronto at \$250.

Mr. Chairman, there is a paragraph leading into this listing and I want to read two or three sentences from the paragraph:

Therefore, if you supply your municipality with funeral services at a depressed rate it will be next to impossible to secure a more reasonable allowance from these other agencies, and you will find it increasingly difficult to justify higher prices for your normal funerals.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Union security.

Mr. MacDonald: I suppose that is one rather apt comment on it. However, this is once again a matter of concern to this Legislature, because it is in relation to welfare costs which we share and which we have authorized, at least, at the highest price level in the instance of the city of Toronto bill a year or so ago. But I come back to the basic point I am raising with the hon. Minister; namely, this regulation which makes it possible for the public to be kept in the dark on costs so that there is no possibility for them to shop and get a funeral at something less than the exorbitant rates.

There are two final points I want to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister, from an examination of this legislation, that I think we should take a look at.

One is—and this is really competing with Hitchcock at his worst—but it is one that is disturbing a lot of people.

From section 77 of The Cemeteries Act, I want to read to the House:

Nobody shall be cremated unless a certificate and permit similar to that now required for burial have been produced, nor within 48 hours after death unless death has been occasioned by communicable disease subject to the quarantine and placard according to The Public Health Act—

I do not think I need to read the rest.

What I want to draw to the hon. Minister's attention is that this, in effect, precludes the possibility for those who are interested in cremation to choose this as the form of burial; because I am told—and this is getting into the more macabre aspects of the topic—that the human body after death enters into a state of decomposition after about 24 hours. Yet the Act stipulates here—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: A bad time to say those things.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, perhaps we should leave this until tomorrow morning when the hon. Minister of Mines is in a more resilient mood and can take it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: But what I want to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister, after this interruption, if I can pick up my train of thought, Mr. Chairman, is that every one of the American states now, with the exception of one, Wisconsin, have reduced this

to 24 hours rather than 48 hours, so that it does not make it necessary for embalming, if the family wish to have cremation rather than the normal burial procedure. I would ask the hon. Minister to examine this legislation to see whether this kind of modernization might not be something for Ontario to consider.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, and this is related to the whole topic that I am discussing, the funeral directors, because of the problem in public relations that they have faced, have recently formed what is known as the Funeral Society of Ontario. It is, in effect, a prepayment arrangement, to try to compete with some other prepayment arrangements that have been presented to the public for funeral services. But this is really an astounding organization, and since presumably its by-laws are authorized by the hon. Minister—everything else in this field comes under his direction—I want to draw a couple of points to the attention of the hon. members.

In the first place this is presented to the public as being a non-profit-making organization. In the strictly legal sense this is correct. This organization which in the subtitle, under the by-laws here, is referred to as fraternal, doesn't make any profit, but what it does is to seek the prepayment; and the prepayment then, of course, ultimately goes to a funeral director and he makes the profit. So, as far as the public is concerned, it may mean non-profit because it is only a body to go out and solicit business, but certainly it is a false image it is presenting in that there is no elimination of profit, because ultimately it goes to the funeral director.

The other thing I am puzzled by is that this organization presumably entitles anybody who buys the certificate—which, in effect, is prepayment—to be a member and to vote on the officers and the board of directors and so on. But for some strange reason or other, all of the board of directors happen to be funeral directors. And yet you will find in its by-laws a section which is in the most magnificent legal gobbledygook but which, in effect, Mr. Chairman, is a non-conflict of interest clause. Since the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) is really bright and wide awake, I will read it and perhaps he can grasp it. It says:

No director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the society; nor shall any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the society with any director, or in which any director is in any way interested, be liable to be avoided; nor shall any director so con-

tracting, or being so interested, be liable to account to the society for any profit realized by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

I hope you got it all.

In effect, it is a non-conflict of interest clause to assure that in any business of this fraternal organization, which a director may go out and solicit, and from which he may ultimately benefit, he does not place himself in a conflict of interest. Now, I think, Mr. Chairman, that this is a rather strange reversion of normal principles. All of the board of directors of this organization, presenting itself to the public for funeral prepayment, is made up of funeral directors and in their own by-laws, made with the approval of the hon. Minister, I presume they, in effect, get themselves out of a conflict of interest. As directors they can go out and solicit business on behalf of themselves, but they are in no conflict of interest.

Once again it seems to me that this whole field is one that should be reviewed. Since it comes under the hon. Minister of Health, I would suggest that since it obviously cannot be done for this year it be one that he and his department should look into between now and next year. I have made one or two proposals, particularly with reference to the regulation forbidding the statement of price in advertising and the whole set-up of this organization. I would appreciate the examination of the hon. Minister and his report to the House another year.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to answer some of the questions in case they get ahead of me?

First of all, talking on the last subject brought up by the hon. member for York South, I have sketchingly heard of this society. It has nothing to do with The Department of Health in any way. It is a group, apparently—and I am speaking only from conjecture because I have paid little attention to it, having nothing to do with it—as I understand it, it is a fraternal group formed within the funeral directors' group. I do believe that it would come under the purview, at least, of the hon. Attorney General; poor fellow, we load all our problems on him—but I believe it has something to do with the prepayment of funerals.

If the hon. members will recall, in this House a year ago, or three years ago, when we introduced legislation to protect the interests of people who were prepaying funerals.

we were successful in persuading The Department of the Attorney General to take this over because it has something to do with matters of trust funds.

Mr. MacDonald: You have been happier ever since.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: And we were very happy, indeed, to get out of it, because this is not really a function, nor does it have any relationship, with health whatsoever.

The matter of the 48 hours for a body that is to be cremated is a subject that has given us a good deal of concern. There are arguments for and against it. There have been arguments brought forward to us by the coroners. They believe that the 48 hours are necessary for their purposes. From our standpoint we have been persuaded, in balance—and I must say that the balance is weak—that the 48-hour period is, perhaps, necessary in some degree to give the family an opportunity to decide for sure if they want cremation.

Cremation is not yet popular. It is growing in popularity, and there are many who believe it is the best disposal of human remains. This is their right. But we are looking very carefully at this 48-hour regulation because, as the hon. member has pointed out, we have noted that a great many other jurisdictions have gone to the 24-hour maximum.

Mr. MacDonald: All except one in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, I did not realize that there were so many of them. But I do know the preponderance of them are now in favour of the 24-hour time limit.

The matter of the regulations of the funeral directors—that does come to us because we are responsible for the legislation—is a matter that has given us a very great deal of concern, not only in respect to funeral directors but with respect to other groups in which there is a mixture of professionalism and business. I contend as a person that government should not be in the regulation of business. However, this is apparently traditional and so far I have not yet come to the point where I am prepared to recommend to the government that there should be a line of demarcation. I can say to the hon. member that these Acts—and there are several of them coming under the purview of my department—are all under careful study. I cannot promise that we will be ready to recommend changes next year because there are a great many difficult and involved problems

in them. Nonetheless, we are studying them with a view to seeing if we can sort out among them the phases of the operation that are directly associated with, or have in them, health implications. This, we believe, is the limit of our responsibility. There is a member—

Mr. MacDonald: And I ask the hon. Minister specifically what the opinion—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would be loath to give a reaction just off the cuff about it. I have thought about it. I have thought many things about it, and frankly I have not reached a conclusion. Therefore I would be very loath, as I say, to give an opinion concerning it. It is a matter that disturbs me greatly, nonetheless.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a matter that has been talked about a great deal here and I think I should make very clear to the House our opinions about this matter. This is the matter of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario. This organization has nothing to do with government, and government has nothing to do with it. We have, in our main office estimates here, an item of \$5,000 that was set up a long time ago, when government and the association did have a more intimate association than we have now. We are completely divorced now, if you will. We have nothing to do with them and they have nothing to do with us. But we do give them this amount of money to assist in a programme of recruitment only. We do not tell them how it should be spent, except to indicate that is the purpose for which we are giving them the money. We give the grant to them in the same way that we give grants to several other bodies, as outlined in this main office brochure.

Now, it is quite true, Mr. Chairman, that I am listed on the directorate as the honorary president. But I am the honorary president of a great host of these associations that have some loose association with The Department of Health just as many hon. members in this House are named by virtue of the fact that they are members of the Legislature as honorary members or members *ex officio* of many boards. I can assure you before my estimates come around again I shall have severed even that connection, so that there will be no question in the minds of anyone that I am sitting on one bargaining unit wearing one hat on one occasion, and sitting on another one wearing the other hat on another.

And may I make clear here, too, that I sit on neither body. I think I attend the

RNAO meeting once a year, when I bring greetings from the province of Ontario to them, when they meet in annual session. Apart from that, I can assure you that I have no association with them whatsoever, except that we are on the most friendly of terms—not to the extent of tender loving care but nonetheless on very cordial terms indeed. Nor do I sit on the Ontario Hospital Services Commission in any capacity whatsoever. It would be completely ridiculous for a member of government to sit on the commission when the commission is deciding matters that the government might well have some questions about. Therefore, I am not a commissioner. I take no part in their proceedings, but again there are very close, cordial, relations between the commission and myself.

Mr. Singer: But does the hon. Minister not recommend to the commission for appointment—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course, I do. But I do not sit in on the deliberations when they are dealing with hospital budgets and this is quite a different matter altogether. I am not taking any participation in setting budgets or saying what hospitals shall do or what they shall not do. This, Mr. Chairman, is the explanation for this \$5,000 grant. I repeat, it is given to this organization just as we give, for instance, a \$5,000 grant to the Canadian Public Health Association for certain functions in which we believe government might have an interest. This might well be the agent that would look after that interest for us.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee rise and report that it

has come to a certain resolution and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to a certain resolution and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning we will continue with these estimates.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): With the indulgence of the House, I should like to table some reports.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko begs leave to present to the House the following reports:

1. Thirtieth annual report of The Department of Municipal Affairs of the province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1963.

2. The 1962 annual report of the municipal statistics of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

3. Fifty-eighth annual report of the Ontario Municipal Board for the year ending December 31, 1963.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, February 21, 1964
Morning Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1964

The House met at 10:30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today in the east gallery members of the B'Nai B'rith Youth Organization; in the west gallery, members of the senior boys class, Islington United Church, and students from St. James Separate School, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Before the orders of the day, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is it the intention of the government to present any report of the committee which is inquiring into redistribution in the province at this session?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is simply a question of whether it will accomplish anything further before this session ends. It is continuing its work, there is more to be done in the area of redistribution, and when the report is completed, the committee will bring it forward. I cannot honestly say whether there will be a report by the end of this session or not. Some of the urgency which surrounded this matter six months ago no longer exists. I asked the committee at that time if it would make a distinct effort to bring forward some results so that we could deal with them in the last session. But it is continuing to function.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Thirty-second order, House in committee of supply; Mr. W. C. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(continued)

On vote 701:

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman, last night on the main office vote we were discussing the question of hospitals and hospital accommodation. I am not sure whether this should come up on vote 714, but because the subject matter was introduced last night, I would like to speak briefly on the problem as far as it relates to Metropolitan Toronto. I say "briefly" and I emphasize that word in rather great contrast to the long-winded speech we had from the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter). I would like to draw a distinction as well between the speech we heard last night from the hon. member for Parkdale and the very admirable speech, I thought, as far as it went, from the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), in that I hope to be able to add something a little constructive in the debate.

I am serious in this, sir, I think we owe a duty not only to this Legislature but to the people we are supposed to represent here by doing more than outlining the problems that exist in any field, and I am quite willing to admit that there are problems here in Metro Toronto. I think we owe a duty not only to outline the problems, but as well, if we can, to outline a few constructive proposals to solve some of those problems. I think the hon. member for Scarborough West in his very illuminating talk last night—I wish he was in the House so he could hear these words which are at least intended as congratulatory to him—showed a great wealth of knowledge of the field and a great tolerance for giving the House the benefits of his views. But I do wish that he had been slightly more constructive. It is fine and well to outline the problems, but we should outline as well some of our ideas on solutions to those problems.

As I say, I believe that there is a problem here in Metropolitan Toronto. I am led to

believe that this problem does not exist in the rest of the province. I think it is pretty well isolated here in Toronto. And I do want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and the department for the work and the leadership they have been showing in the rest of the province in this field. I am just wondering what is wrong with the Metropolitan Toronto situation itself. As a Metropolitan Toronto member, I suppose some of the blame falls on me in that the problem of the scarcity of hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto has not yet been solved.

I welcome the very constructive proposals put forward in the debate on the Speech from the Throne by the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop). Along this line I too would like to speak for a moment regarding the overall problem of providing hospital space in Toronto. That is the problem of financing, or of finding the money. The hon. member for Forest Hill came out, I thought, with a very admirable proposal regarding the selling of bonds by some of the hospitals. I think this is a field which, if the department itself has not investigated, it could do so and present the proposal to some of the boards of governors of some of these large hospitals in Toronto.

Another proposal that I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take under consideration is the question of mortgaging some of the hospital properties in order to raise capital for hospital expansion. This problem has already been met in a small hospital with which I am associated in Toronto and I was delighted to find the conciliatory attitude of the officials of the commission in this regard. If the interest rate payable on the mortgage is at all reasonable, the commission will include the interest charges on a mortgage in its bed rate as a capital expense. I think this is a very worthwhile move on the part of the commission and I congratulate it for it.

My only regret is that I do not believe that this manner of financing capital charges and capital expansion on the part of hospitals has been looked into by a great many boards of governors of our hospitals in the Toronto area. I think it is a wonderful solution. Trust companies and insurance companies are, I think, quite eager to get in the field. Why not? Any mortgagee would. They cannot lose on the situation. After all, the income of these hospitals is guaranteed by the province through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. I do not imagine the government would ever allow foreclosure of a hospital to take place in the Toronto area.

If it did, obviously something is wrong with the administration of the hospital and the government should have taken it over long before in any event.

I think this is an ideal way for the hospitals themselves to raise capital financing in regard to the expansion of hospital facilities, and I think it is one field which, if the department itself has not looked into this situation, it could, and bring it to the attention of more of the boards of governors. Perhaps it is not the duty of the department, perhaps it is the duty of the hospital services commission, I am not too sure. But it is a field that, at the moment as I say, in one case with which I am associated in any event, it is working, fully accepted by the commission. This is the manner in which this small hospital has expanded in the past and the manner in which it intends to expand in the future. I think it is a suggestion that could be looked into very seriously, along with the worthwhile proposals previously made by the hon. member for Forest Hill.

Of course, there is another way in which the government should get into the field, or perhaps could get into the field—whether it should or not is a question of conjecture. I understand from the Speech from the Throne for instance, that the government is going to set up a Crown corporation to aid universities in their capital financing in the future. I think the situation is serious enough in the Metropolitan Toronto area, in regard to hospital space and hospital beds, that perhaps even the government should seriously consider setting up a Crown corporation to aid the hospital authorities in their capital expansion. I do not believe that this is the purpose or the function of the hospital services commission. I think this perhaps should be a field in which The Department of Health itself should function through a Crown corporation. If the government thought it was needed, it could aid in such schemes as debt reduction and sales of bonds or debentures by the hospital authorities, as well as aiding in the mortgaging of hospital properties, perhaps by way of a reduced interest rate on the mortgage. I do not feel myself that this is needed at the moment. I feel that the hospital authorities themselves could be a lot more flexible in their attitude to financing capital expansion rather than appealing to the government and to the public. I think they do need a more businesslike approach in some of the boards of governors and the hospital administrations in Toronto.

I think they should begin to look on the hospitals as businesses. I feel they should

be able to expand in the way a normal business should expand, by means of borrowing against the assets of the hospital at the moment. I think this is a field that the government should emphasize to some of the boards of governors in Toronto because I do think capital expansion funds are very sadly needed. Along this line, I have mentioned that the main ways in which capital funds are now obtained by the hospitals are, of course, appeals to the public and appeals to the government for capital grants.

I have heard rumours, Mr. Chairman, of a system in some of the larger hospitals here in Toronto, in regard to their public appeals, which is really nothing short of extortion. As I say, I have heard these rumours. I have had young doctors complain to me regarding the system presently used by some of the hospitals and the fear of the doctors is such that I have been asked not to mention the hospitals involved or the doctors involved. This is a system that is in existence at the moment—in at least two cases that I know of—and it should certainly be frowned on by The Department of Health or the hospital services commission. This is the practice of the PO committee for the hospitals, setting amounts which the doctors themselves must contribute to the public appeal for capital funds.

I quite agree that, in a great many cases, the doctors who use the hospitals and who are on the staff of the hospitals should contribute, and should contribute handsomely, to the public appeal for building funds for those hospitals. I think a great deal of their income is derived because they are on the hospital staff or because they do have privileges in those hospitals; but I think it is extremely unfair, especially to the young doctor, to have an indication made to him by the committee that he will not be granted privileges in that hospital unless he does contribute handsomely, to a set amount for doctors to contribute to the building fund. I think this is most unfair, especially to the young doctor, and if the matter has not been brought to the attention of The Department of Health before, I hope that the hon. Minister will look into the situation and perhaps indicate to some of these people that they are being very harsh to the young doctors.

The next matter in regard to hospital funds that I want to indicate to the hon. Minister, and perhaps this should have been more properly brought up on vote 714, is that the bed rate, that is the daily rate set by the commission as I understand it, in regard to the hospitals, is set on the previous year's accounts, not on the next year's budget.

In the Toronto area this is a hardship on some of the hospitals at the moment. The reason, of course, is because of the increase in their costs—in their maintenance costs—for supplies, salaries, for nurses' salaries. In effect, the daily rate set by the commission is two years behind because, as I said, the bed rate is set on the previous year's account, not on the next year's budget. This is perhaps another matter for which, if we are going to get into further aid in the Toronto area for some of these hospitals, the hon. Minister should indicate to the commission their policy be changed. As long as the budget for the next year is soundly based, I can see no reason why the commission itself should not base their bed rate on the next year's budget rather than on the past year's account.

The final item I want to bring to the attention of the House and the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, is the matter of specialization of hospitals. I speak as a layman in this matter. I do not even pretend to be an expert. But my information is that, in Canada especially, we are still lagging behind the modern-day concept of what a hospital is, and what a hospital should be in a metropolitan area. My information is that, in cities from Budapest to Buffalo, new hospitals today are being devoted to the specialization concept; and by this I mean that as long as the community is fairly satisfactorily served by general hospitals no more general hospitals are being built. Instead specialized hospitals are being built.

For instance, I would imagine that one of the great needs here, in Metropolitan Toronto at the moment would be the central location—and by that I mean a central location as far as highway transportation is concerned—of an emergency receiving hospital whose sole function would be to receive emergency cases brought to it.

I believe the hon. Minister's figures, in regard to the bed occupancy and the figures given to the House last night by the hon. member for Scarborough West, are not consistent. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, in the overall picture in the Metropolitan Toronto area, there is a surplus—a very slight surplus—in the bed occupancy rate. But the reason for this, of course, is that in some cases, in some of the hospitals, there are specialized wards that are not filled to capacity and are not being utilized to the utmost.

On the other hand, there are other wards which are continually filled to overflowing; and my information is that for 30 years in most of the other urban areas, metropolitan areas, in this hemisphere, as well as in

Europe, the concept of building specialized hospitals has been well accepted. They have been building maternity hospitals, or for instance, emergency hospitals, where people with specialized problems go to a specialized hospital.

For instance, this concept was accepted here many, many years ago when we built the sick children's hospital. This is a specialized hospital for children, based presumably on Great Ormsby Street in London. This is the type of hospital which, I believe, we should now be building in our metropolitan areas and I think this is the type of hospital which should be built here in Toronto. And if we cannot have a community effort, if we cannot have that happy blending of private initiative and government help that is now in existence with regard to the expansion of our existing hospitals, then I think this is a field where the government itself, unfortunately, is going to have to step in and build the hospitals, to at least get them in the going stage.

Mr. Chairman, those are the suggestions I have, along with one other to the hon. Minister. Perhaps this is a matter that has been brought up before this House on these estimates, but it is the question of Sunnybrook Hospital here in Toronto.

Again this is merely hearsay—as far as I am concerned, I do not know for sure—but there are plenty of rumours running around. There are plenty of people spouting off these days regarding the empty beds in Sunnybrook Hospital. Whether it is true, I do not know, but I would hope that the hon. Minister of Health, if the commission cannot, would take this up with the federal government to see if something cannot be done to utilize that very wonderful hospital to the utmost.

It would appear ridiculous to me that, within three miles of Sunnybrook Hospital with its empty beds, there is another general hospital in which, every day, people are being put in the corridors. To me this is a fantastic muddle, a conflict between the duties of the provincial government and the duties of the federal government. I really do not know what the federal government is doing in the hospital business in the first place, but in any event they are in. My information is that the bed space in Sunnybrook and the wonderful facilities in Sunnybrook are not being utilized to the utmost. I would humbly suggest to the hon. Minister, if he has not already begun to crack that nut, to attempt to do so forthwith, at least to alleviate the pressures on the other hospitals in the area at the moment.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, as the only member in this House who belongs to the most honourable and oldest profession, that of funeral director, I would like to be permitted to make a few comments in order to correct some of the information given this House by the usually well researched and well informed hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald). May I say, Mr. Chairman, at this time, that much of the information given was far away from the truth; and the hon. member's comments on some of the data read in this Legislature were definitely off base.

I failed to recognize any criticism of the profession as it relates to The Department of Health. I do not propose to give you a lengthy paper on the role of the funeral director and embalmer in preventing the spreading of diseases by properly performing their duties as embalmers or funeral directors when preparing bodies for burial. It would be a good education for the hon. members of this House to be given the facts regarding the tremendous work done by the funeral profession during the past 50 years.

However, inasmuch as the hon. member has not discussed that aspect, I take it for granted that he has not been able to find any ground for criticism in this respect.

One of the statements made by the hon. member for York South seemed to imply that families did not have freedom of choice when they want to call a funeral director. This is contrary to fact. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, if a funeral director were found to be soliciting business in a hospital, or anywhere else, his licence would be immediately cancelled. I am sure the hon. members of this House who had the misfortune of losing one of their loved ones at any time were not coerced into calling anyone they did not want to call. They were perfectly free to call the funeral director of their choice.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for York South talked about the cost of the average funeral in this province, or in this city, as being in the vicinity or in the range of some \$800 to \$900. This is quite contrary to facts. According to the latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics report—the latest one I was able to obtain—the highest average cost for adult funerals was in the municipality of London—of Hamilton, may I say—at \$415 and the lowest cost was \$167 in a small municipality. The average cost was somewhere around \$350.

The average overhead cost, according to the latest figures obtainable, is well over

\$325 throughout the province of Ontario. I am sure this cost is well over \$450. I am speaking of costs, operating costs being well over \$450 in the largest cities and by this I mean Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa and a few other places. In spite of these figures, funeral directors in all areas are prepared to conduct funerals at prices considerably below that figure. In fact, Mr. Chairman, a large percentage of the funerals conducted, especially in larger cities, will be welfare cases, Department of Veterans Affairs cases, Last Post and Department of National Defence funerals. All are conducted at a price well below the actual cost. I can assure the hon. members of this House that all funeral directors in this province will, in the course of the year, conduct one or more cases entirely on charity. No funeral director will turn down a call because no money is available to cover the funeral expenses.

Just a word, Mr. Chairman, on the board of administration. This is really what interests the hon. Minister. A committee of this board is now at work, and I am sure that a report will be forwarded to the hon. Minister in the next few weeks, but perhaps not in time to make any changes to the Act.

Now in closing, Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to read this comment from a pastor at the Forest Avenue Church, the Rev. Donald R. Gibson of Hainesville, Ohio:

Those who are tempted to jump aboard the Jessica Mitford bandwagon should beware.

This Jessica Mitford is the lady who published the book that was mentioned by the hon. member for York South. I continue:

Look around at our churches. Are we not also victims of wall-to-wall carpeting, the colonial façade, the crystal chandelier? Billy Sunday was able to convert his thousands in ugly wooden tabernacles. Billy Graham converts his in the expensive Los Angeles Coliseum. Is a funeral chapel different from the church in this respect? We say that the beauty of the sanctuary promotes the proper atmosphere for worship. Does this not sound like the funeral director when he claims that the beauty of the slumber room promotes the proper atmosphere for grief therapy? The modern church building is a far cry from the banks of the river Jordan and the modern church language is hardly that found in the Bible. Do we need to go back to the primitive funeral any more than we need to go back to the primitive church? The American way of death is not different from the American way of life.

And I could add, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian way of life. I continue:

It may be wrong for us to live in an affluent, status-seeking society but right or wrong, we do. Our homes, our automobiles and even our striped toothpaste reflect it. Some of us are frustrated by our inability to cope with the tragedy of materialism which abounds on every side. But, is it right or even expedient to treat one small symptom while contributing to the total disease? Should we attempt to cut off the hand when the trouble is in the heart? Perhaps we ought to concentrate on how our people could think for themselves. After prayerfully considering their own viewpoints and problems they choose the elaborate funeral. Maybe they know best. On the other hand there are those who are more at home with simpler things. Some people prefer the High Mass of the liturgical cathedral whereas others find spiritual satisfaction in the little church in the country. Are we prepared to decide this issue for all the people all the time? Beware lest the author of the American Way of Death becomes the author of the American Way of Worship. Heaven help us.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I was very interested to hear the remarks of the hon. member for St. George. The hon. member takes the role, Mr. Chairman, that he so often has taken in this House before. A plague on the Opposition because they criticize and because they make no suggestions, but let me criticize because that is fine. We welcome criticism from the hon. member for St. George, and in saying what he did he made a lot of sense. He does not really need to apologize if he is sincere in his remarks to the hon. Minister, because it is his job as an hon. member of this House if he finds something wrong to get up and talk about it. I do not think he really softens the blow of the criticism of the hon. Minister by throwing a few barbs over to this side of the House.

Be that as it may, Mr. Chairman, the fact remains that there is a serious hospital shortage and a hospital emergency in Metropolitan Toronto. Anyone who reads the Toronto papers at all in these matters cannot have escaped noticing the comments that have been contained in all of the newspapers. The Toronto *Telegram*, for instance, talks about the hospital emergency in an editorial in July.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

I do not wish you to cut off the remarks of the hon. member for Downsview in view of the fact that it was the hon. member for St. George who started the whole out-of-order discussion in my opinion.

I am not going to suggest now that he should have the privilege and the hon. member for Downsview should not. But after the hon. member for Downsview has completed his remarks, Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate your direction as to whether or not we are to discuss matters relating to hospitals, nursing supply and ancillary matters under this vote or under the last vote of the estimates, because if we are going to have the discussion of it now, then the other hon. members should know about it.

The rest of us have been acting on the assumption that after the three preliminary speeches were made last night, we were to get down to the details of the first vote and not to deal with matters that come under other votes. So I would appreciate it, sir, for the guidance of at least some hon. members of the House, if you would give us a direction on this matter after the hon. member for Downsview has completed his remarks.

Mr. Chairman: Since we have gone off the usual form this morning, I would ask the member for Downsview to complete his remarks and then we will revert to the items under this vote.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, does that cut off others that you allowed last night?

An hon. member: He did not hear you?

Mr. Troy: It does not make any difference. They may not want to get it in later, they may want to get it in now.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, I tried to have this established last night when we got off on a tangent when discussing vote 701. It was apparently accepted by the House at that time that if the debate was started it could go on. It would be very helpful to me, sir, in piloting these estimates, if we could retain them in the proper niche that has been suggested by the hon. member for Woodbine.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to comment on the ruling. I will abide by what you say, sir.

The hospital emergency, as I say, has been commented on in all of our daily newspapers, commented upon substantially editorially.

The editorials came in this substantial number following the report of the survey and each of the newspapers saw fit to comment very strongly in connection with this very serious situation. As I say, the *Toronto Telegram* said in an editorial:

This is a situation that demands active recognition by municipal, provincial and federal governments.

The hon. member for St. George really did not make any new discovery, nor need he have any doubt that there is a surplus of hospital beds in Sunnybrook. This has been carefully documented in this report. There were references in the Glassco report made to the federal government that this is in fact so. In fact, if the hon. member for St. George had been doing his homework, he would have noticed that there has been reference to this made in the House of Commons in just the last couple of days, and the hon. Minister responsible in that House says he is taking the matter under consideration.

But I do agree with the hon. member for St. George and I think he makes an excellent point that since this fact has been brought forward and carefully documented—it is not rumour, as he suggests, it is fact—first the hon. Minister must be aware of it, and the hon. Minister should have been beating on the doors of Ottawa trying to do something about the situation.

We have heard nothing about the reaction of the hon. Minister in this regard. We have heard nothing about whether or not the hon. Minister has made representations to Ottawa. We have heard nothing at all about conversations or exchange of correspondence between this hon. Minister and Mr. Teillet, the hon. Minister of Veterans Affairs under whose charge I believe these veterans hospitals come. I would think if this hon. Minister were alert, this is the sort of thing he would have been doing. To reply again to the apparent criticism of the hon. member for St. George, this is constructive. This would produce some more hospital beds if there was some initiative lying in the hands of the responsible Ontario Minister.

The *Telegram* writes another editorial, saying, "Give us our need," and again refers to the hospital shortage in Metropolitan Toronto. A third editorial written by the *Telegram* on July 8, 1963, called, "The emergency," makes some very flattering references to the hon. Minister so I will read it. It says:

An irrelevant political note is introduced by the Health Minister, Dr. Dymond, into the question of the hospital bed shortage in Metropolitan Toronto.

This is a newspaper that really is not too well known for its violent criticism of this government, but it does take this hon. Minister to task and I think quite properly.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: You think that is flattery!

Mr. Singer: Well, I am sure that the hon. Minister in his careful use of sarcasm will appreciate, perhaps, or understand—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am not—

Mr. Singer: —its use by other hon. members of this House. The *Telegram* goes on to say:

This situation demands more from Dr. Dymond than the suggestion that the responsibility rests on Metro. It does, but not entirely. Metro council has an obligation, definitely, to reverse its policy against contributing toward hospital construction.

Metropolitan Toronto has done this; it has accepted this responsibility. But the editorial goes on to say:

So should Dr. Dymond. He is the Health Minister of Ontario and the survey on hospital accommodation in this area by a responsible committee must—

Well, the *Telegram* uses "must", the word is must, and I think it would be the view of most people in Ontario, I think it would be the view even of the hon. member for St. George that the hon. Minister of Health must concern himself with this report and with this problem.

The findings of the committee warrant something more than a nonchalant statement placing the blame on Metro for the deficiency of an imperative service to the health of the community. And the hon. Minister said this last year when he brought this up in his estimates: "There are not enough hospital beds in Metro. It is the fault of Metro."

Those were the words of the hon. Minister and apparently there has been very little done to change his approach to this problem since he spoke in these debates a year ago. It is intolerable that the people of this area should be second-class citizens where hospital service is concerned.

The *Telegram* puts it to the hon. Minister of Health that:

The situation is such that with or without Metro initiative—and Metro's executive committee would be inexcusably negligent if it failed to exert itself—leadership is expected from Dr. Dymond.

Surely this is a most logical comment to be made by a Metropolitan newspaper and surely

this should have shocked the hon. Minister into action if nothing that we said in his estimates a year ago were able to do it.

The least to be expected from Dr. Dymond is a meeting of the Health Minister, the executive committee of Metro and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission to concert plans to meet the emergency.

As I say, and certainly as the hon. member for St. George perhaps does not say as bluntly but this is the purpose of his remarks this morning, there has to be some leadership from the hon. Minister of Health in providing more hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto and that leadership just has not been given.

The Toronto *Daily Star* writes an editorial called, "No beds for the sick," along exactly the same theme. It quotes from the report that the hon. member for Scarborough West referred to last evening. Today, the Metro area is short 2,360 active treatment beds, mainly in the suburbs. By 1970, even if the present expansion plans are carried out, there will still be a shortage of 1,171 beds. There is criticism again of Metro council's failure to contribute, but as I say, that has been remedied now. The *Star* goes on to say: "The major financial responsibility rests with the provincial government."

It was fine to hear from the hon. member for Forest Hill the suggestions he made in his remarks in the Throne Speech debate. I commended him for those remarks before and I do again, but there has to be leadership and initiative taken by the government, and the government has shown none in this field at all and it is a disgrace.

The major financial responsibility rests with the provincial government, and the provincial government should provide leadership.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail*, in an editorial on Friday, July 5, says exactly the same thing in a longer and more thorough fashion. One of the remarks they make deals with the proposal for the use of beds in Sunnybrook and points out it was strongly recommended by the Glassco commission. It is a disgrace across this country that beds in such hospitals sit empty while sick people are denied care.

Not all of the blame lies with the hon. Minister. Perhaps a little of the blame lies up in Ottawa, but surely the hon. Minister should be beating on the doors of the responsible people up in Ottawa and trying to produce some reaction.

The hon. member for St. George was complaining that there were no constructive suggestions coming forth, and I wonder if he

has had occasion to examine the speech made by Dr. Bernard L. P. Brosseau, whose title, apparently, is that of commissioner of hospitals within the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. He is a gentleman who, I think, would be well known to the hon. Minister. He spoke to the Ontario Hospital Association on October 28 and gave a speech full of constructive suggestions.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: I am not talking about the lack of constructive suggestions; I am talking about the lack of constructive suggestions from over there. That is all.

Mr. Singer: Well, this is not untypical of the hon. member for St. George; he wants to have both sides of the coin at the same time.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): So does the hon. member.

Mr. Singer: It is nice to have him try to keep in with the Cabinet Ministers. That is entirely up to him; his relationships with them is really no concern of ours.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: The point is: If we welcome the criticism of the hon. member for St. George, we discard all of the nonsense he threw in, excess verbiage, to better reinstate himself with this Cabinet member—but let us get on with the problem. He recognizes it, we recognize it, the hon. member for Scarborough West recognizes it, in fact almost everybody in the House recognizes it except the hon. Minister of Health. This is where the problem belongs and this where we need the action from.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Meanwhile, back at the convention of the Ontario Hospital Association, the good doctor said:

The past system of hospitals is no longer suited to present-day needs and to present-day economics. This is evidenced by the uneven distribution of beds and the too frequent misuse of existing facilities resulting from the lack of integrated planning for all types of beds and from plans based solely on local considerations.

I am not going to read the whole of the report of his speech, but there are certain paragraphs here that I think are of the utmost importance.

He says that lack of regional planning has resulted in an uneven distribution of beds,

with some over-bedded areas, and the resultant over-utilization caused by demand and not need is a heavy burden on the taxpayer. Other areas have a serious bed shortage. It is estimated by the commission that the hospital needs of the population of Ontario can be met by a formula providing 6.25 beds per 1,000 population. There are, at this time, 6.4 beds per 1,000 in the province, but they are improperly distributed, as the hon. Minister made reference last evening.

He says that we must look at some of the main obstacles that must be overcome before a regional system of planning could be instituted; and this is the main point of his remarks: that there should be regional planning of hospitals, directed by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, supervised and instructed by the hon. Minister of Health and by the government of Ontario. This is where the leadership should come, and this is the field in which direction should be given, and is not being given now.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is the leadership Dr. Brosseau is giving.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is rather strange. I am pleased to hear the remarks of the hon. Minister.

If Dr. Brosseau is giving this leadership, then why has the Ontario Hospital Services Commission not seen fit to translate his suggestions into action, and why has the hon. Minister of Health not been putting forward the same sort of ideas? Why is not this being done?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It is being done.

Mr. Singer: Oh, Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the hon. Minister just are childish.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, we say it is wrong—

Mr. Singer: It is not what we say is wrong.

Hon. Mr. Dymond:—according to the hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Every one of the Metropolitan newspapers wrong? Is the report prepared wrong? Are all of these criticisms wrong, and only our Matt is right? Surely the whole world is not out of step with Matt.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh, the hon. member's speech—

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): The gospel according to St. Matthew.

Mr. Singer: The situation—I apologize, Mr. Chairman, I should not have been referring to the hon. Minister in this personal way and I retract those remarks. But the suggestion must be made, the statement must be made. All of this criticism just is not made out of whole cloth. There must be some basis for it.

Even the hon. Minister's colleague, the hon. member for St. George, this morning was talking about the hospital crisis in Metropolitan Toronto. And it is not just going to disappear by the hon. Minister saying it is not there. Dr. Brosseau provides good suggestions, and I am disappointed that Dr. Brosseau's suggestions are not given more action, rather than saying this is the type of leadership that is being provided. Leadership, nonsense!

Dr. Brosseau says:

I think we should now look at some of the main obstacles that must be overcome before a regional system of planning can be instituted. A regional system will infringe on hospital autonomy.

There is some question as to how much hospital autonomy exists. Later on, perhaps under the last vote, we will go into that a little more thoroughly.

It is possible that a percentage of the medical profession will not look favourably upon a system which undoubtedly will reduce the overall number of hospitals and cause some inconvenience to the profession. The hon. Minister rose very quickly to defend his profession last evening, and I would like to hear his comments in connection with that remark by Dr. Brosseau.

Every community would like its own hospital; a hospital enhances local prestige. The local community will have a further interest in sponsoring a hospital, because today hospitals are big business.

And this is a very interesting remark too.

Political pressures cannot be ignored. A new hospital will get as many votes as a new road or a new bridge.

I would like to hear what the hon. Minister says about these things.

Are these ideas holding back regional planning? Dr. Brosseau thinks so. He makes a well reasoned argument, and he has pretty well convinced me that what he says is correct:

Regional planning, if it is to be effective, must have a degree of authority commensurate with its responsibility. The central planning agency may acquire this authority either by legislative means—

and there is only one place, Mr. Chairman, where legislative means can be effected, that is through the efforts of this Chamber:

—either by legislative means or simply by commanding sufficient respect from individual hospitals, local planning boards and hospital organizations so that its decisions will be accepted as final. The second alternative will undoubtedly appeal to most—

Well, it may be appealing but it is not working. The doctor goes on to say:

I do not believe that such an organization can be assembled and provided with necessary financial support except through government sponsorship. Furthermore, the responsibility for developing a balanced and integrated system of hospitals has already been given to the government through the appropriate agency and with the necessary legislation.

Without co-operation amongst hospitals, and the voluntary surrender of some degree of autonomy to an agency of their choice composed of hospital trustees, community representatives and representatives of local government, regional planning and a system of voluntary hospitals cannot be reconciled with the only alternative, which would be direction and control from a central authority. Such an alternative will inevitably lead to the gradual disintegration of our voluntary system and to its replacement by a state-operated system of hospitals.

He concludes in this way:

I would like to suggest that a reasonable compromise can be achieved. The key to such a system rests with you.

That is for the audience he is talking to—the convention of the Ontario Hospital Association.

Is the local community hospital prepared to submit its plans for expansion or construction of a hospital to a local planning group? Is the local group prepared to submit its recommendation to an area or regional planning group? And is the regional group prepared to submit its recommendations to a central agency? Are hospitals willing to undertake co-operative planning and are these various groups willing to abide by the decisions rendered at the various levels of planning and accept the final decision of a central agency? If the answer is yes, then we can have a fine system of hospitals. If the answer is no, then we can have continued chaos.

And finally, in connection with Dr. Brosseau's speech, there was a very fine editorial which appeared in the *Globe and Mail* at the same time. Just a few of the remarks it gave were these:

Planning must be on a regional basis, the region being large enough to support the variety and quality of hospitals.

As Dr. Brosseau points out, such a reorganization will meet opposition on many grounds. Some of those grounds I have already outlined. Finally, in offering this view to the hospital association, he added a stinger:

Regionalization is inevitable so there is considerable urgency to organize now and devise an acceptable voluntary system if we are to avoid the imposition of a system which eventually would lead to a state-controlled organization.

Mr. Chairman, no one in this House can deny, least of all the hon. Minister of Health, that our hospital accommodation situation has reached the crisis of a fantastic emergency. I do not think anyone can really deny that we have been lacking in leadership from government, from the hon. Minister of Health, from his department and from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission in providing a solution to this. This is what the people of Ontario need. This is what the people of Ontario demand, and it is high time this government got down to its business and put the hon. Minister of Health in the position where he is doing something about this problem other than making great speeches and saying: "We are providing leadership because our Dr. Brosseau has made a speech, which we have never implemented."

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I have a question on item 18: How many medical undergraduates are there now, including undergraduates in psychiatry and dentistry? And on their graduation from the medical school or dental college what assurance have we that these undergraduates will work in certain areas in Ontario? Item 18.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, there are 483 doctors in the graduating classes of our medical schools for this year. There are 94 dental hygienists and 120 dentists in the graduating year.

Mr. Troy: Of those undergraduates in the course of psychiatry, how many now are receiving bursaries?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Every undergraduate doctor has to take psychiatry.

Mr. Troy: Pardon me. Post-graduate?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Twenty-five in the basic course in psychiatry.

Mr. Troy: What is the bursary these post-graduates get annually?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In excess of \$5,000 per year.

Mr. Troy: How many of these, then, do you get in your Ontario hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: All under bursary arrangements have to give us a return of service; a year for every year of bursary support they receive.

Mr. Troy: So then you would get five years. Since you have so many graduates, or at least post-graduates, why then is there such a scarcity of psychiatrists in Ontario hospitals? The Ontario Hospital in North Bay has to, in fact—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, once again I wonder if this could come up under the mental health item? We are getting completely off the track. This item 18 has nothing to do with bursaries for psychiatry. This is for undergraduates in general medicine and dentistry.

Mr. Troy: Can you direct these undergraduates then to any section of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Any section where there is need for a general practitioner. This is in the general practice of medicine and dentistry.

Mr. Troy: Or a dentist?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Anywhere.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I have a question under item 4. In view of the articles in the press and the report tabled by the Surgeon-General of the United States regarding the adverse effects caused by smoking, does the hon. Minister have any plan of research in this field?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In which particular field?

Mr. Spence: In regard to the adverse effects caused by smoking.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, this is a joint effort between the provincial governments and the government of Canada. We are adhering

strictly to this method because we believe that this should be on a national basis. We do not support those provinces which have elected to go on their own on programmes that are personally directed by the province. We agreed on that at the conference when all Ministers or representatives of all departments of health were present, along with the Minister of National Health and Welfare, that this would be on a co-operative federal-provincial basis. Ontario intends to stick to that method.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I cannot accept the prevalent idea at this point that the shortage of hospital facilities is confined to Metropolitan Toronto. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health a question: Mr. Chairman, is it not true that the large hospital schools for retarded children in Ontario are overcrowded far beyond normal capacity?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is the wrong item, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Farquhar: To the point of not being able to accept children at the extreme levels of physical and mental retardation?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, once again may I ask that we stick to the items under consideration? We are roaming the broad prairies once again. That will come up under mental health.

Mr. Farquhar: Will the hon. Minister not accept a question at this point?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Not, Mr. Chairman, until it comes up under its proper item, division of mental health.

Mr. Farquhar: This is a question under mental health, sir.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We are not on that vote at the present time.

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask, if I might, a question which I believe comes under item 35. If I am out of order, I would be quite happy to sit down.

I have a clipping here which I took out of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of February 1 and it deals with a very, very serious matter which, I believe, would come under this item. It deals with the matter of a death in a hospital in Windsor and the death was, shall I say, to a degree, handled—it should have been handled, possibly—by the cancer clinic in Windsor, and I note that the

coroner's jury, in this item, suggested that the charter for this institution should be revoked. I think that this type of thing is possibly just as serious as any item that has been mentioned by the hon. members in this discussion as they have gone from, shall I say, the cradle to the grave in their discussions. I would certainly like to have the hon. Minister give us some kind of an outline as to whether or not The Department of Health approves of these clinics, whether or not they are licensed by The Department of Health and anything else that he can tell us that is going to help the people of this province to be, shall I say, rescued from this type of threat.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, this is a very good question—a very important matter. First of all, the province of Ontario has consistently refused to charter this organization. The history of this organization goes back a very long way. The principal has been dead now for some years, but the clinic continues. When Ontario refused a charter, the group, under the leadership of the late Dr. Hett, applied for, and was granted, a federal charter. The province, at the time, was not consulted, as far as I can ascertain from the records, although again I gather from the records that The Department of Health of this province objected to the issuance of a charter. When a charter for such an organization is sought, the Provincial Secretary's branch usually asks us if we have any objection to the issuing of a charter. It is then possible to put our views on record.

On December 30, 1959, I received a letter in answer to a letter which I sent to the then Secretary of State asking that the charter be withdrawn because the commission for the investigation of cancer remedies on October 16 recommended to me that this charter should be withdrawn. Going into its history and finding that this was a federally chartered organization, I wrote to the then Secretary of State, and he sent me a five-page letter on December 30, 1959, which said, in effect, that they could not, on my request, withdraw the charter.

This charter should have been cancelled automatically on the death of Dr. Hett, because I do not believe that treatment of this kind should be given except under the direct supervision of a doctor. I find that no doctor, whose name, even by implication, is associated with it, will accept the responsibility for treatment given in the clinic.

The commission for the investigation of cancer remedies in the province of Ontario

investigated this and its conclusion was that while it believed the treatment was harmless, it was also of the opinion that no good could flow from its use. I, once again, in view of this jury's recommendation, asked the Secretary of State to recommend revocation of this charter, but I must admit to the House that I am rather pessimistic, in view of our past experience, that he will comply with my request.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to number 18 again for a minute. The hon. Minister gave the figure, I believe, that there were 483 doctors—graduates in the medical profession last year across Canada. Now—

In Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: I do not think this figure means too much to us because the fact is that across the province of Ontario in many areas there is a great shortage of members of the medical profession and members of the dental profession.

In rural Ontario there are many places where there simply are not enough doctors and not enough dentists. I am wondering if enough is being done, if we have enough schools to graduate these medical and dental people whom we are certainly going to need in the future. I suggest that from all the reading that I have been able to do that such is not the case.

The pamphlet, "Supply and demand in university graduates," put out by the National Employment Service, points out, for example, under dentistry: The need for dentists continues to be great.

In the article, it goes on to show that at the present time there is no possible chance to pull the supply up equal to the demand in the immediate future. It suggests that perhaps not enough is being done to see that there are enough schools for the training of dentists. It points out that at the present time there are six Canadian universities now operating programmes leading to degrees in dentistry and at the beginning of 1964 the University of British Columbia will offer an undergraduate dental programme.

Mr. Chairman, I would say that in my opinion, and I would be interested in having the hon. Minister's opinion, that this is simply not enough, these figures that are given by the hon. Minister of Health. I know that they are correct. But when he says that there are 483 medical students graduating this year or last year, let us not forget that

there were, I believe, 162 medical doctors who left Canada last year for the United States or for other countries.

From the information that I have received there are, I believe, 12 medical schools in Canada, and these 162 who left this country were the numbers of three medical schools. In fact, about 25 per cent of the graduates were leaving Canada for other lands, mostly to the United States. There are many reasons for this, of course. One of them is the fact that doctors probably make more money in the United States, have probably a little better standard of living and probably may not have to work as hard. I do not know about that. I do know that doctors in rural Ontario today work exceptionally hard and I have been told by doctors who are there that if the opportunity presents itself they will only work for eight or ten months of the year because the rest of the money they make in the full 12 months goes for taxes to Ottawa and to the province of Ontario.

This, Mr. Chairman, emphasizes what I said in my criticism of the Budget, that when we get to a certain taxing point the goose is killed that lays the golden eggs. I suggest that there are many doctors in Canada and particularly in the province of Ontario, who are taking long holiday seasons in the south. As a consequence, people in the province of Ontario, and particularly rural Ontario, are suffering from the lack of medical and dental services.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the hon. Minister of Health, in co-operation with the hon. Minister of Education, should see that there are more schools being built for both the dental and medical professions. It is not good enough that in rural Ontario, in certain instances, doctors are simply not available. It is not uncommon, in the area which I represent, to wait six or eight months to get a dental appointment, and there are several towns in the area from which I come where there is simply not a dentist available. Perhaps there is only one doctor and if that doctor goes away there is no one to look after the needs of the people.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that The Department of Health has a responsibility to the people in this regard. We cannot blame the dental profession, for example, if there simply are not enough schools to train dentists. We cannot blame the medical profession if there are not enough schools to train doctors and we need them. Not only do we need them to look after the needs of our people, but quite frankly we need them to pay the taxes that are levied by the hon. Provincial

Treasurer of this province (Mr. Allan), because the people who really make money in Ontario are the professional people and particularly those of the medical and dental professions.

I would be very interested to hear, Mr. Chairman, what the hon. Minister might say about the future needs of Ontario as far as these two professions are concerned.

I was interested in the hon. Minister's remark to the hon. member for Nipissing that those students who obtain bursaries pay it back in some form by service to the province from which they got the bursary. In other words, they may stay here for a year or two years after they graduate. I suggested in other times that perhaps medical and dental students and indeed, other professionals who go through university in this province at a great expense to the taxpayer, should probably be required to stay in this province for a certain period of time. I say, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot afford to do otherwise.

We have reached the point where taxes are at least a burden to all of the people and when we spend millions of dollars in graduating university people and then they turn around immediately and leave the province from which they have obtained this monetary help, leave immediately for Hawaii or for California to practise the profession that they have learned here in this province. I say that it is time we have to use at least a small stick and keep them in the place from which they got their education. It is most expensive to all the people of this province. I certainly was interested in the fact that those who obtain bursaries have stayed here for two or three years, whatever it may be, and I would be interested in having the hon. Minister say something about those who may not get a bursary but at least get thousands of dollars in direct taxes toward their education.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, first of all I must apologize to you. I gave the wrong figures just now relative to the number of graduating doctors. It was 303 from the Ontario universities. The 483 figure I gave you is the total numbers in the undergraduate course of dentistry, of which 120 should graduate this year, if they all pass their final examination.

I would point out, sir, that I would like that corrected in the record. I would point out that this flow of doctors—

Mr. Troy: Four hundred and eighty-three with bursaries?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No.

Mr. Troy: I asked the hon. Minister: With bursaries?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am coming to that now. First of all, I would like to point out that the flow of doctors away from Ontario is not all a one-way street; there is a two-way flow. I believe that we must be getting as many as we are losing from other countries, because of the fact that we are maintaining our present doctor/population ratio. I did state, in my opening observations, that we must provide a new health sciences centre, which is the new name now for medical and dental and paramedical training schools. We must provide one, beginning as soon as possible, if we are to maintain that ratio.

Again I have to point out to you, and I say this in all sincerity, that the ratio of doctor/population in Ontario is better than anywhere else in Canada. There are those who will say that it should be greater; it is, I believe, one to 800, or just under 900, population. The figure for Canada is roughly one to 1,000 population. Here again, Ontario is well favoured. But still we have this great problem of distribution, and I would like to know how we are going to, in a free society, tell people they must practise medicine in this area when we cannot tell the dairy man, "You must sell your milk in this area."

This is the impossible problem.

Mr. Whicher: Get twice as many doctors.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That would help a great deal. You cannot use twice as many doctors. And even in spite of that, the records are showing that the graduating doctors are remaining in the heavily built-up areas, near to the hospital facilities, and this is exactly what happens.

Mr. Whicher: I say, Mr. Chairman, that we could use twice as many doctors and dentists—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, we do not agree with that at all. We could use more dentists, but we certainly could not use twice as many doctors. This is ridiculous and extreme, Mr. Chairman. We could use more—and to that end planning is going forward as I stated. I outlined the plans that are underway in my opening remarks.

As far as getting doctors to go to places where the need is great, I think we have learned by experience already. Three years ago, this House supported me in a programme to provide bursaries of \$1,000 per year for four years to undergraduate doctors—a total

of \$3,000, or \$1,000 a year for the undergraduate training for three clinical years. The only condition we attached to it was that this was not repayable; this was an outright gift, provided they gave up a year-for-year return of service in an area where the need was great.

Mr. Chairman, I was given approval to set up 20 bursaries on an experimental basis—20 bursaries for medical students, ten bursaries each year for dental students. That would therefore mean this House has approved, in principle, of me providing by now 60 medical bursaries and 30 dental bursaries. Our figures—and this year is the best yet: A total of 18 dental students and 11 medical students.

Mr. Chairman, the cold fact of the matter is that money for education is apparently so easily obtained by students now that they can get it without strings being attached to it. Then our purpose would be defeated, because that was the only string we attached to it—and I say as one who has practised and would by choice again practice in a rural area—it is an essential part of a doctor's education to practise in an area at some distance from a hospital because then he has to develop his native ability. He has to develop a great sense of responsibility and an aptitude to deal with situations that arise in an emergency.

But here is the cold fact—the only thing we ask of the doctor or the dentist is that he go to a designated area. And he has a good deal of choice in it. The list is put before him, and, if he has a preference, we will allow him to exercise that preference with great flexibility.

This is the situation—they do not have to pay this money back. The same applies to the training of psychiatrists. The trouble is, the reason why we have not enough psychiatrists in Ontario hospitals is the very same reason why there are not enough psychiatrists anywhere in the world. There are not enough psychiatrists in any jurisdiction in the world that I know of.

We went to Europe some years ago, trying to recruit psychiatrists, and the first question I met every place I went was: Why are you coming here to take our psychiatrists away from us? We thought of going to your country to get them from you." There are not enough men going into psychiatry, and there are no women. This is the plain cold fact. Again we make it as attractive as possible; we give them generous bursaries; if they do not want a bursary we put them on staff, on salary, while they are getting their training, and again the condition attached is that there

must be a repayment by a period of service. This is the reason—I forget the figure now—but the province of Ontario could use a sizeable number of additional psychiatrists in the general practice of psychiatry, whether it be private, institutional or the other various fields of it.

Mr. Whicher: While the hon. Minister admits that there is a shortage, I would like to point out to him that the shortage is much greater than he suggests.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: What is the use?

Mr. Whicher: In the economics and research branch of The Department of Labour in Ottawa—I shall quote about the dentists and leave the medical profession alone. According to them—this is dated 1961:

According to statements by the Canadian Dental Association there should be three times as many dentists in Canada as there are.

Mr. Chairman, the reason there are not more dentists is because there are simply not enough training facilities to train future dentists.

And in the booklet once more, under "Supply and demand of university graduates," it points out that the graduating class in dentistry in 1964 will be the same size as 1963. In other words, there is no improvement whatsoever.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that such men as the hon. Minister of Health for the province of Ontario have a responsibility to get training facilities for these professional men. I do not think it is good enough to say that we are doing better in Ontario than we are in other parts of Canada; in other parts of Canada they are not doing too well either. We are responsible for this jurisdiction, and in rural Ontario the lack of dentists and medical men is ridiculous.

The hon. Minister pointed out that they went to Europe, I think, to try to get psychiatrists last year, or several years ago—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Four years ago.

Mr. Whicher: I wonder what results the hon. Minister has had in getting medical men from Europe? And I wonder whether the medical profession has accepted these medical men from Europe, because I would like to quote once more on the migration of professional workers into and out of Canada. It says this:

The attitude of the professional association—

and I am talking about the medical association:

—its entry standards, and the extent of its legal control over the practice of the profession, have also played an important role in determining the pattern of immigration of professionals [that is the medical profession] into Canada.

The federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration has given careful consideration to this problem. Quoting from one of its recently released reports:

If the newly landed immigrant has had a professional training, he may not always be permitted to start at the lowest level of his profession. Much is dependent on the rate of change of attitude on the part of his professional association. Graduate medical doctors belonging to refugee groups have been known to accept work as orderlies, etc., while waiting for an enabling certificate.

I do not, of course, know anything about how the medical profession controls people coming into Canada. Perhaps they have a right and an obligation to control them to some extent. But the thing is that when we are lacking, definitely lacking, in medical people in Ontario, and particularly rural Ontario, I suggest that the medical association and the hon. Minister of Health should co-operate with these people from other lands, professional people who wish to come into Ontario and to set up practice here.

After all, as a layman I say this, and as a doctor the hon. Minister of Health will probably criticize it, most accurately, but as a layman, I could never see the difference when you are cutting out an appendix whether you were a German doctor or whether you were a Canadian doctor.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: There is the problem.

Mr. Whicher: And it seems to me that you can handle a knife or a scalpel, or whatever you may call it, equally as well, graduating from the University of Berlin, as you could from the University of Toronto. However, the hon. Minister may have an answer for this, but the fact is that we have not got enough medical men in Ontario and we as taxpayers in Ontario and representatives of our constituents are expected to do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think that this should be made eminently clear. I think this should be understood fully. First of all, the medical association has nothing to

do with the immigration of doctors. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, over 100 years ago, was charged with the responsibility of maintaining a high standard of medical education. This is its responsibility. It sets the standards of entry into our medical schools. It sets the minimum standard curriculum, it sets the licensing and registration regulations and it is in charge of discipline. This is its responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, I think it should also be made eminently clear that because a man has "Doctor" in front of his name or has a great and imposing array of letters after his name, that does not make it right that he should be let loose on the public of Ontario. To say that a doctor, because he graduated from some university, is a doctor in his own land, he should be allowed to practise medicine in Ontario, is equally wrong, Mr. Chairman. The hon. member for Bruce chose a bad comparison. Without knowing for certain, a doctor graduating from the University of Berlin, if such an institution exists, I am quite certain would have no difficulty in getting his enabling certificate in Ontario. But the qualification, Mr. Chairman, is that the doctor coming into Ontario to practise medicine in Ontario, must pass exactly the same examinations as I have to pass, and every other doctor, a native of Canada or otherwise, if he is going to practise medicine here. This is only right and proper.

A bad doctor is not better than nothing at all. Let me make that eminently clear. And again to use the unfortunate example that my hon. friend used, any doctor can handle a scalpel, yes he can handle a scalpel, but where he directs that scalpel, of course, is an entirely different thing, and taking out your appendix is not just like cutting your toenails. I can tell you very certainly that one can die very readily from bad surgery if the doctor does not know his anatomy and does not know what he is doing, what he is looking for and what he is taking out. I think that we need to get this matter in proper perspective. Doctors are not being kept out of Ontario for any other reason except for the standard of their training and their ability to practise medicine according to our standards, and this, I think will have to be the criteria so long as the college is charged with this responsibility.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I understand that there is some move afoot that a qualified doctor, say, coming from Germany, must become a Canadian citizen before he can take up the profession of medicine in Ontario. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I believe there is. Not a German doctor, any doctor, any of them coming into Canada.

Mr. Whicher: Does the hon. Minister agree with that? Does he approve of that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, I certainly do. I do not see why we should give him his training and establish his prestige that will attach to his licence in Ontario, so that he can go somewhere else. We find that this has happened.

Mr. Whicher: Would they have to have a five-year waiting period, then, before they could practise?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Those for whom five years is necessary. First of all, three years' training in a hospital is necessary. Three years' internship is a necessity before he can practise anyway, so that is three years taken off.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I consider this to be an astonishing fact. Here we are in the province of Ontario suffering from the lack of medical doctors and then the hon. Minister of Health says that a fully qualified medical man from any country in the world must be a Canadian citizen and wait five years before he can help us in Ontario. I think this is a terrible situation. Does that mean that a man coming from Italy, who is a plasterer, would have to wait five years before he could start plastering walls; a nurse from England would have to wait five years before she could start practising her profession here? Does it mean that a medical doctor that is emigrating from Ontario and going to California would have to be five years down there before he—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, he will.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, I simply do not believe it, because I know doctors who have left Ontario in the last year, who are now practising in California and who are still Canadian citizens. We need these doctors here, and I do not give a rip whether they are Germans or Italians or whatever they are, as long as they know their business. This is absolute discrimination against medical people from across the world.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend is getting tremendously exercised and I am afraid for his blood pressure, but I want to point this out—

Mr. Whicher: There is not a doctor here who could look after me if I did have a heart attack.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, we would even look after the hon. member. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that before a doctor is allowed to go into private practice, his services are not excluded from the people. There are many, many salaried positions, many, many institutional positions as a doctor, where he can practise his skills and in these he is perfectly at liberty to practise. His abilities and his skills are available to the Ontario people while he is awaiting citizenship. British people from Commonwealth countries, of course, do not have to wait five years to get their citizenship and as soon as the doctor can get his enabling certificate and pass his examinations, he will be allowed to practise medicine.

Mr. Whicher: But, Mr. Chairman, the point is that nobody is going to immigrate into Canada if they have to wait five years.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Again, Mr. Chairman, I have to point out that the records completely deny that. We have more applications by doctors to come into Canada than can come, because their qualifications just will not stand up.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question: Is it true that up until now a doctor could come in from another land, qualify here by taking the examination, and then become a practising physician in Ontario without becoming a Canadian citizen? Has that been true up until now?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, may I crave the indulgence of the House to delay this answer until Monday so that I may get the up-to-date and accurate information concerning this matter?

Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North): Mr. Chairman, I assume that this comes under this vote. I would like to raise a question concerning a very small but particularly concerned group in Metropolitan Toronto, a group that is particularly, I think, overlooked. It is the young adults who are suffering from cerebral palsy. These are the ones who are permanently disabled and require full-time institutional care. Up until a short time ago, there was an institution in Thornhill that was accepting these people, but I am informed that at the present time there are no facilities available for these young adults. I wonder if

the hon. Minister has given this any consideration and could tell us about this problem.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, this is a very difficult matter and one that has been under our consideration for some time. I think I reported in the House last year when someone asked a similar question that I personally had made many efforts to try to encourage some board or organization in the establishment of such a centre. Co-incidentally, just a very short time ago I learned that the Crippled Children's Society has now developed an interest in this area and we are in active consultation with it at the present time while it is seeking suitable property. It would be my hope that before another year rolls around, such an institution will be provided. There is available fairly substantial government support for this sort of thing, but I have never felt that the government should get into the business of establishing and operating such an institution.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, for the five years that I have been in this House I have asked the hon. Minister if rules or regulations were going to be established concerning ambulance operators. Each of the years the hon. Minister has said he is studying the question and shortly would come up with some type of regulation.

Is the hon. Minister ready at this time to come through with regulations concerning ambulance operators?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I have to refute the statement that I said we were about ready to come up with some regulations. At no time have I ever stated that I was ready to come up with regulations.

I have to report now, sir, that this matter is in the hands of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) since it was referred to him, as so many things are. His committee, I understand, is working on it.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, then I have another question. In looking through the public accounts we see large amounts of equipment purchased by the various hospitals throughout the province. What is the department's policy concerning the purchase of the equipment? Is it buy Canadian, buy Ontario, or is it buy wherever possible?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Dependent upon price and quality, the lowest tender or the lowest bid is usually accepted. A certain amount of leeway is allowed for Canadian and

Ontario purchases. But we believe in the government policy of buying in Canada, buying Canadian-made wherever possible, buying Ontario-made where it is of comparable quality and competitive price; and if we cannot get it then, or if there is such a great difference in the quality or price, we have to buy it from whatever source we can get it.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have two other questions that I would like to ask of the hon. Minister. I notice the grants in this department are about the same as they have been in the past. Does the hon. Minister require the various associations to which he makes grants to provide him with a financial statement as to whether they need these grants or not? Possibly the grants are simply being given to them and the funds are simply a nice little bit of extra money provided. To me it would seem logical that any association wishing a grant should show need for the grant before the grant is made.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, every association, everybody to whom we give grants through this department, must submit a financial statement each year before the budget is proposed. They must also show how they have expended their last year's amount. Our great difficulty, sir, is withstanding their very pitiful and heartrending pleas for more money. There is not one of these organizations which, according to their financial status, cannot justify the request for further funds. But we feel that The Department of Health is giving as much out of its budget as it can to this purpose.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, one other question. Back in the city of Windsor about eight months ago there was a fatal accident in one of the operating rooms of a hospital. As a result of that does the government intend to come down with possibly more rigid safety regulations concerning the use of gases in hospital operating rooms, or are they satisfied with the procedures as are now followed by the anaesthetist and those who administer the various types of gases to patients?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the regulations, of course, are not regulations of The Department of Health. They are of the fire marshal's branch and we are never satisfied with them because accidents of this kind do, from time to time, occur. The wonder to me is that they are so few. This does not lessen our concern about them, and very thorough studies following such accidents are conducted, I understand, by the

fire marshal's department. If there has been any lack of rigidity in regulations, then the fire marshal's branch brings down more rigid, or it is hoped, better functioning regulations.

The human factor again comes into this matter. But I can assure the hon. member that the anaesthetists are naturally going to take all possible precautions, if for no other than selfish reasons, because in an explosion they are very vulnerable. I can say that while we are never satisfied we are constantly watching to see that the most rigid restrictions possible are enforced for the control of explosive materials of this nature.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, has the department learned anything as a result of the explosion in that Windsor hospital; information that could be relayed to other hospitals, and in that way be to the advantage of all operating room procedures? Have we learned anything from that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, all information derived and all lessons pointed out from these matters are turned over to the commission, which in turn advises the hospitals under its control as an educational programme in the hope and belief that other hospitals where such conditions exist will be corrected. May I state again at this point that these matters do not come under this vote. We are getting off the track again.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, one other question. Are there any more thalidomide cases coming to the fore?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer, Mr. Chairman, is no. Two were brought here because the parents moved from some other jurisdiction into the province. We have 25 now as against 23 a year ago. Since thalidomide was outlawed, we would not anticipate that there will be any more thalidomide babies.

Mr. Newman: Thank you.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there are two items that have been raised in the discussion of vote 701 which I think have not been adequately disposed of as yet. I would like to make some reference to both of them if I may.

First of all, with regard to the question of doctor supply, I think the answers of the hon. Minister have been totally unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, the medical profession seems to regard itself about on the same level as God. The hon. Minister, being a member of that profession, betrays many of the complacent attitudes of the profession and the

bald assumption that whatever they do is right and nobody should ever have the right to criticize them.

Now, I am going to suggest to him that the College of Physicians and Surgeons has not been discharging its public responsibility with regard to the control of the supply of medical doctors in this province. It has, to an important degree, been operating a guild monopoly. I am not suggesting that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or some similarly well qualified body having the confidence of the profession, should not be in charge of the licensing and training of doctors. I think that is obviously essential. But I think it is also essential that they should discharge their duties with no other consideration in mind than the public interests. The protection of the economic position of the profession now operating here should not be a consideration at all, and they should not be permitted to exercise it.

The hon. Minister said, and he is right, that it is important to make sure that we have only doctors who are qualified in this province. The report, incidentally, of Dr. Clute, that was issued some time ago, would indicate that there are quite a few not emanating from foreign countries whose qualifications might be questioned. However, that is not the point in which I am interested. I am more interested in the use of power by the medical profession—power bestowed upon it by the public—to restrict the supply of doctors unnecessarily. There is absolutely nothing in Canadian citizenship that gives a person any competence whatever in the practice of medicine. I am a Canadian citizen. I do not have any competence in that field whatever.

It is a completely unnecessary and deliberately restrictive requirement to say that a medical man, who is fully qualified in the medical field, must nevertheless be a Canadian citizen before he can engage in the private practice of medicine in this province. There is no justification for that at all. What it means, as the hon. member for Bruce has pointed out, is that doctors from any European country cannot become fully licensed until they have been here five years because they cannot become citizens until they have been here five years. That restriction is quite unjustified and should not be permitted. If the College of Physicians and Surgeons insists on retaining it, then some steps should be made to remove it.

Secondly, there is no evidence that I know of to indicate that doctors coming from countries or jurisdictions with which the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons

have reciprocity are necessarily better qualified than those coming from other jurisdictions. I would like to find out from the hon. Minister, if he has the information, the number of jurisdictions with which the college has reciprocity. This is a deal among doctors. It has nothing to do with one's qualifications to practise medicine. A doctor could be fully trained, fully competent, but could suffer disadvantages.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This information will be given to the House the first of the week.

Mr. Bryden: The information on the number of jurisdictions upon which there is reciprocity, or what? Well, we have enough information now to indicate that something should be done about it. However, I am quite willing to leave it until the first of the week, if that is what the hon. Minister would prefer.

I would like now, Mr. Chairman, to revert to a matter that was raised by the hon. member for Kent East and disposed of rather quickly. I believe it comes under this vote. If it does not the hon. Minister can so indicate and I will be glad to leave it to the proper vote—the whole question of the campaign, may I call it, relating to smoking. As I understood what the hon. Minister said, this province plans to co-operate with Ottawa in any action that may be taken in that field, and I would agree with him that that is the proper approach. However, this is the only place where we can raise any questions regarding this very serious problem. I would like to raise one or two matters with the hon. Minister for his own consideration and for discussion with the authorities at Ottawa.

It would appear, from information that has been produced over the past number of years, that smoking is one of the more serious public health problems in the modern world. Smoking is an addiction, and it now appears that its consequences in terms of public health are perhaps more serious than addiction to alcohol. Addiction to alcohol—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): It has not been proven. I have smoked for years and years and years—

An hon. member: Look at the result.

Mr. Bryden: Do we need any further proof, Mr. Chairman?

Addiction to alcohol has tended in past years to occupy public attention more than addiction to tobacco, possibly because the results it produces are more dramatic in

terms of deterioration of human personality and human physical health. But I think it now becomes pretty clear that the long-term consequences of addiction to smoking are even more serious than those of addiction to alcohol. Furthermore, nicotine seems to be a more addictive substance in that it hooks almost everybody who gets started on it in a relatively short period of time, whereas true addiction to alcohol develops—as far as I can understand—in only a relatively small number of cases.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Is the hon. member an expert? Did he ever smoke in his life?

Mr. Bryden: I would say that, 20 years ago, I resembled a chimney almost more than anything else. I was a very heavy smoker. I have been addicted to pipe smoking, cigar smoking and cigarette smoking. I am in the same category as Mark Twain—I found there was nothing to giving up smoking, I have done it hundreds of times.

This is one of the difficulties, Mr. Chairman. It would appear that it is only in rare cases, and under very favourable circumstances, that people can shake this addiction. They can give it up for a time. I know a man, for example, who was off tobacco for seven years and then went back on again.

There never seems to be a definite cure. It is an addiction that can recur. And this is leading me to the point that I wanted to put before the hon. Minister: There are suggestions from Ottawa that there should be large-scale educational campaigns to try to persuade people to give up smoking, and also to try to persuade the younger people of the country not to run this risk of addiction to tobacco. They are almost certain to become addicted if they do very much experimenting with smoking.

Experience in other jurisdictions, as far as I can see, has indicated that such campaigns are not very successful or have not been successful in the past. They sometimes have a temporary effect. I understand the publication of the Surgeon-General's report in the United States has had, to date, an effect that may be only temporary; it has reduced the consumption of tobacco. There have been campaigns undertaken in Britain, for example, where the consumption of tobacco declined for a period and then slowly rose to its previous level and just continued to increase.

I am wondering—I am not objecting to campaigns of public education, particularly those directed to youth, although even they

seem to be largely ineffective, I am not objecting to them—but I am wondering if this is the best answer to the problem. I am wondering if more time and effort, and more money, should not be spent on research to see if it is not possible to discover ways and means of removing the cancer-producing agents, and other agents which have adverse health effects, from tobacco without creating something that no smoker wants to smoke.

I saw in the paper a while ago about some gentleman down in Florida—he was a non-smoker himself, this may explain his experiment—who decided that to encourage people to give up tobacco he would give them a substitute, and he started to make cigarettes out of lettuce. I think it was dried lettuce—

Mr. Oliver: Cabbage!

Mr. Bryden: But when he was asked by the press what his cigarettes tasted like, he said: "Well, let's face it, they taste like lettuce". And, I suspect, having a lot of experience over a great number of years with smoking, that a lettuce cigarette would not be considered as an adequate substitute by even a moderate smoker.

There may be ways. I think we should try to discover ways. And I think this is the direction the campaigning should take, rather than what appears to be pretty futile efforts to persuade people not to smoke. I suspect that a great many people, Mr. Chairman, excluding the hon. Minister of Mines, consider that there are real hazards in smoking and would be happy if they had never acquired the habit. But it is much more easily said than done to give it up. If ways could be found whereby they could carry on the habit without running the risks that are now involved, I think this is the long-term solution to the problem, perhaps the best solution to the problem; so I would put that suggestion before the hon. Minister to discuss with the federal authorities.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, many good points have been brought up by the hon. member and the most important, I think, of all is the apparent futility of educational programmes. I think it is less than one month since the Surgeon-General's report was produced in the United States of America and yesterday morning, I believe, I read in one of the newspapers: "Sale of cigarettes on the increase again."

How are you going to educate people to stop smoking when they have all the evidence presented to them so graphically and often-times brutally? I think we have to come to

the decision of the old patriarch Ephraim who was joined to his idols. However, I still think that education has a good deal of effect in the youngsters. And I believe, if our educational campaign had started early enough, and if it is the right type of campaigning—and this I think is one matter we must watch very carefully; scare campaigns are less than useless.

The average youngster today sees all of this nonsense, such as has been portrayed, and one picture that is very highly recommended, and the attitude is: "Aw, so what?" Our children today are thinking for themselves, as they have always done, so I think that the educational campaigns have to be intelligently prepared and well presented.

However, the research is, I think, the most important problem and is the most difficult one. I think that we ought to know that a great deal is being spent on research and there is one elusive factor. Speaking to a group in industry only a short time ago they assured me they will make any kind of money available for research to those who are willing and capable to undertake it, to find the factor that is the carcinogen. Now they have not found this factor.

It is quite true that, a few weeks ago, it was reported that two German scientists had isolated it. There has been no confirmation of this but I have no doubt that a great deal of research is going on, on this clue alone. But this, I think, is the secret—when once the carcinogen is found.

I should point out that this is in cigarette smoking, and I was very interested to be told just a few days ago, too—and this is one of the peculiarities of it—that while cigarette smoking is likely to cause, or may probably cause, carcinoma of the lung, pipe smoking may not, even though pipe tobacco and cigarette tobacco are practically the same. Why this should be I do not know.

An hon. member: It depends on how one inhales.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, there is some argument about that because they have studied many cases where inhaling was not a practice and some of them have developed carcinoma of the lung. There are many other factors besides cigarette smoking, but there is enough evidence to prove that cigarette smoking is an important factor; and for that reason any clue will be tracked down very vigorously. But I will be glad to re-emphasize to the committee, which is now sitting on the mapping out of a programme to be put in use across Canada, and I will

point out the hon. member's proposal because I think it has a great deal of merit.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, we opened this question about post-graduates in psychiatry. The hon. Minister told the House the bursary was \$5,000 a year. I understand that it goes up each year, so that possibly in the post-graduate course the province will have given an outright grant to post graduates of probably \$20,000, approaching \$25,000. Does one get four years of service in an Ontario hospital, or what are the restrictions? Can he practise psychiatry anywhere in Ontario—or must he practise in a government institution?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The return of service must be given in a government institution, and the salaries do go up every year. The bursary is static and we claim it from the federal health plan. It stays at \$5,000 a year, but the amount of salary, of course, is in keeping with civil service yearly salaries.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, one item under this vote deals with the money that has been granted for the assistance of thalidomide babies. In the hon. Minister's opening remarks he also referred to some special assistance that was going to be given to those suffering from cystic fibrosis. I would like to refer briefly to that, and say how glad I am that the hon. Minister of Health and his department is undertaking this expansion of special assistance.

In my own area I know of several families who are really staggering under the financial and sociological difficulties of having one or more children who are suffering from this disease; and as the hon. Minister no doubt knows, there are very heavy requirements for medicines and drugs from an early age which extend for many years. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House in more detail

what the department is going to do in assistance for those suffering from cystic fibrosis, and to predict for the House the direction for what is really bound to become quite a large programme of special assistance for families troubled by these chronic, terrible diseases which are so expensive that they cannot be expected to accept the responsibility of looking after them themselves.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot be completely specific in detailing to the House what this will cost us. It will come out of a grant—out of an item that will come along under public health administration—the cost of it. At the present time the cost, the average cost for medication, is \$100 per month for each patient. This becomes a very staggering load.

We have, in our records, an instance of one family where there are four children out of five all cystic fibrotics. The last I heard of that parent, he was trying to hold down two-and-a-half jobs just to keep his head above water. Medical expenses were something in the order of \$10,000 per year, it is understood.

Our proposal at the present time is that, using the Ontario Society for Crippled Children as our agent, we will provide the cost of medication and part, or all, of the special equipment that is needed—the invalid equipment that is needed.

But I have to say to you, sir, that details of the extent of our support for this have not yet been worked out. I can assure the House that it will be fairly considerable, and will relieve the families of a tremendous burden under which they have staggered for many years.

It being 12:35 o'clock p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

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Friday, February 21, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1964

The House resumed at 2.25 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Speaker: The committee of supply begs to report progress and asks leave to sit again. Shall the report be adopted?

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in the next two or three minutes I understand the official party from Quebec will be arriving, and, with your permission sir, I would ask the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) to accompany me and we will welcome them at the door, and escort them up here.

When they are seated I would like to make a motion that we adjourn during your pleasure, sir. This permits the formalities of the Legislature to be disposed of during the period we are in adjournment at the Speaker's pleasure, and then we will revert to our normal condition after Mr. Lesage has spoken and we have exchanged the usual pleasantries. So, if I may, sir, I would ask the hon. members to come with me and we will greet our guests.

Mr. Speaker: Before the House is adjourned during pleasure, I would ask the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Noden) if he would take the chair, please.

Premier Lesage of Quebec and party enter the House and Mr. Speaker takes the chair.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, may I first move that this House now adjourn during your pleasure?

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned during pleasure.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of our guests, may I say it permits us, sir, to relax the somewhat rigid requirements of propriety enacted when the Speaker is in the chair in this House.

I would like to say first that I know that I speak for every member of this House, and indeed I echo the thoughts of all the people of Ontario, when I extend a very warm and a very heartfelt welcome to the distinguished

Prime Minister of Quebec, the hon. Jean Lesage, Madame Lesage, the hon. Daniel Johnson, leader of the Opposition; the hon. Hector Laferte who is Speaker of the legislative council of the province of Quebec, an institution we do not have in this province; the hon. Richard Hyde, who is the Speaker of the legislative assembly; the hon. Bona Arseneault, the Provincial Secretary; the hon. Gerard Cournoyer, Minister of Transportation and Communications; the hon. Pierre Laporte, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Madame Laporte, the hon. Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, Minister without Portfolio and her husband. I would like also to extend a very warm welcome to the members of the Quebec legislative press gallery.

It might be of some interest if I were to give you just a word of background about this visit. Last June the press gallery of the province of Quebec invited the press gallery of this House to visit with them, and some members of the government, of the Opposition and members of this House were invited to accompany the press. I might say it was a very successful and most enjoyable visit. This is the return visit; an occasion at which we have an opportunity to return the very warm hospitality we received there.

I would like simply to extend a welcome to the members of the press gallery of the legislative assembly of Quebec and to congratulate the two press galleries, or members of the press, on their ingenuity in conceiving this idea of a visit in the first place. I seized upon the idea with great avidity, if I may put it that way, when it was mentioned to me. I was delighted to have an opportunity to associate myself and this government with a visit to our sister province. Thus I am doubly pleased you have returned the visit here today. Without the efforts of the press, of course, neither of these visits would ever have taken place. We are grateful to you.

We have been looking forward to this opportunity of returning the hospitality we received last June in your very beautiful capital, the city of Quebec. Having you here today on the floor of this Legislature, does remind all of us of the very long background and the long and eventful history that the

province of Quebec and the province of Ontario have had together.

If we go back far enough—and I do not intend to go into any history this afternoon—nonetheless at one time where we stand today this was the province of Quebec. This part of Canada, now known as Ontario, was once part of Quebec. Let us go back to the many names we know in this area: Champlain and the early Christian missionaries, Frontenac and LaSalle. We have, hanging in this building, a picture of a man by the name of Brule who accompanied Champlain on some of his expeditions. He was the first white man ever to visit this area. We have a painting showing him on the banks of the Humber River. I might say, that river was not polluted in those days to the same extent it is now.

This is the long background we share. As we go back into history, originally I suppose our forebears were adversaries. But when their troubles were completed they joined together and united against a common enemy in the days of 1812. Then, of course, in the 1840s when this was one political jurisdiction, we think of the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine, who collaborated in bringing to fruition the whole principle, the whole idea of responsible government.

And then, of course, our history brings us to the period of a hundred years ago—which is very close in all our minds these days, because of the approach of our centennial—and we think of those men who worked together and who were co-architects of what is known as the great Canadian Confederation.

So when one thinks of all that background and what has been done in the past, it is particularly appropriate that this visit should take place when we are preparing to commemorate, in Charlottetown this fall, those early meetings at which were hammered out the basic concepts of Confederation. I might put it this way. In these years people of both English and French background are making quite a careful assessment of our history and of the men who helped to fashion it.

I would just like to say this, that during our debates here in the last week or so one hon. member pointed out that as Canadians we are too often inclined to downgrade ourselves, to belittle our accomplishments; perhaps to belittle our achievements and our judgments despite the fact that if we put the accomplishments and achievements of Canadians against the accomplishments of other people in world history, I think we compare very favourably. We do ourselves a distinct disfavour when we do not realize that we have been able to achieve some very great

things. One can look at what has happened in other lands and then make these comparisons. I think we can be proud to be Canadians when we compare what we have done to what has happened elsewhere.

In those days of 100 years ago there were many problems. I do not think that we face any greater problems today than those men did then. In fact, I feel that while we have many problems, we have 100 years of history upon which to draw. They had none. They had to fly blind, if I may put it this way, in making decisions and deciding courses of action that have influenced you and me through the years. They did not have the advantages we have. Thus we should be able to do a better job in solving our problems than our forefathers did before us because we have not as difficult a task to do.

As far as our constitution is concerned, I said last week, Mr. Premier, while we were debating some of these matters, that I did not approach the fact of changing our constitution with any fear or with any trepidation. If it needs to be changed, we will change it. If it is not functioning, we must examine it and we must see where it needs to be changed. I do not think that we should be fearful of it. Being a true Progressive-Conservative, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe in change for change's sake, but change when change is necessary. In view of the events of these last few years, what lies ahead of us and the things we are commemorating, it seems to me to be very natural that we should examine some of our institutions and really assess their effectiveness in the world in which we live.

There is, of course, much to be done in our relationships between various levels of government. There is nothing partisan whatsoever when I say that, in my opinion, it does seem to me that our federal-provincial relationships are perhaps a little tangled.

In any event, I think we need to develop some new processes. I think we need to devise better methods for co-operation, better forms of action. I do not know that the conferences we are presently holding are just as effective as they might be; there might be better ways of going about these things. These we must examine in order that we will have a flexible constitution, and in order that we will keep our country in tune with the times in which we live.

One other point and then I will be finished with this particular aspect, but I am happy to have the opportunity. I think we must at all costs—the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) said this last week and I

could not agree with him more—avoid at all times any atmosphere of crisis, because we can work out all our problems if we will just maintain our equilibrium and our balance.

Thus it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you here today, Mr. Lesage, together with your hon. Ministers, your wives and the members of the press. We are delighted to have an opportunity to return your hospitality.

You may like to make some comments, sir, but before that might I, Mr. Speaker, ask if the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party could say a few words.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rush to agree with the hon. Prime Minister, both in the tenor and the extent and the warmth of the greeting that he has extended to you, Premier Lesage and Madame Lesage, and the distinguished guests who have favoured us with the visit here today.

I concur almost entirely with the hon. Prime Minister. He bordered on a political sentiment for a moment or so, but he is apt to lapse into those periods and we cannot do anything about it. But, in the main, one cannot but concur with the sentiments that he expressed, and the thought that I would leave with the House this afternoon comes from what the hon. Prime Minister said in his closing remarks.

I have always felt that we are tempted at times to magnify the differences that might exist and to minimize those great grounds of agreement that we have between the two provinces. The greatest service that all of us can render is just to remember that the things that may at times seem to divide us are small in comparison, yea, they pale into insignificance before that great breadth of agreement, that great breadth of understanding, and that great relationship that has existed down through the years. I think if we expound the positive and leave the prophets of doom to their own worthy ends, so to speak, we will have rendered a great contribution.

Like the hon. Prime Minister, if the constitution needs changing to keep in tune with the times, then we are big enough, surely, in both these provinces and in the other provinces of Canada, to visualize that Canada needs a constitution, not a rigid document, but one that can be amended and bent in order to meet the changing needs of the times.

As we gather here this afternoon, with our friends from the great province of Quebec,

it seems to me that the meeting itself, the gathering together and the meeting of minds, will serve to instruct those people who may have doubts about our relationship, will say to them that the things that divide us are small in comparison with that great mass of opinion and that great ground of agreement that binds us together, historically and every other way.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. leader of the Opposition in expressing a warm welcome to our friends from the province of Quebec. An occasion like this invites a little historical reminiscing.

I think we could remind ourselves, and I am confident we all believe, that this nation was built in the first instance on a working partnership between English and French Canada. And I think in this Legislature, perhaps it is well it should be said from this side of the House, just as it has been said by the leader of the government, that whatever our differences on other issues, we stand united in reaffirming this partnership with French Canada and in working to achieve the mutual enrichment that it offers to both of us.

There is a second point, Mr. Speaker, on which we stand united. Confederation was shaped 100 years ago to meet the needs of our forefathers. It was shaped as an effort to build in this country a bicultural and a bilingual nation, a vision that has tended to dim over the years. But as the hon. Prime Minister has, just a few moments ago, reminded us, Confederation is not a strait-jacket, it is a constitution that was shaped and can be reshaped; and if we can achieve more fully the vision that inspired our forefathers back in those years, as well as meet the needs of the 20th century, then I know, we, on this side of the House, join with the hon. Prime Minister in saying we are very willing to sit down in an atmosphere of reason and to reshape our constitution for the next 100 years.

The hon. Prime Minister made reference to Lafontaine. Mr. Speaker, this may be the very best occasion to recall that back in 1841, just after the united Canadas had been established, Louis Lafontaine, through the wisdom of the constituents in the constituency where he was running in Quebec, was defeated; and Baldwin, the man with whom he was going to form one of the first of those many historic partnerships in Canadian history, opened a seat for Lafontaine, and for the years 1841-1844 he represented the fourth riding, in the

county of York. I have the honour today to represent part of that historic county of York in this assembly, and I think it is well that we should recall this, Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the death of Lafontaine which will be celebrated next Wednesday.

And now, Mr. Speaker, if you will forgive me for a personal allusion, my ancestors on my father's side came out from Scotland well over 100 years ago—now I recognize 100 years is short in the presence of our French Canadians, it is 200 or 300 years with most of them—but they came out a little over 100 years ago and settled in the Chateauguay Valley just south of Montreal, across the river from Glengarry. It was really just part of a larger Scottish settlement that centred in Glengarry.

Indeed, back in those days when the winter winds got cold, even colder than they are today, and the ice froze on the river, the young men from around Ormstown, where the forefathers of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) came from, or some of his family lived, from Huntingdon, from Howick, used to get the cutter out, hitch up the horse, and get the buffalo robes out, and they would go across the ice to visit the girls on the Glengarry side, and thus it was that my grandmother came from Bainsville.

As the years went by writers like Ralph Connor immortalized *The Man from Glengarry*. I think it is rather significant, Mr. Speaker, to take note of the fact that the men from Glengarry in this Legislature in recent years have borne the names of Guindon and Villeneuve. Indeed, both of them will vouch for the fact that if you go back to Glengarry you will find many a Scottish family, including MacDonalds, who are proud of their Scottish ancestry, who wear the kilts with pride, who play in the pipe bands and who take part in the Scottish games, the highland games, and whose mother tongue now is French.

This is something of a symbol of the unity that has been built in this bridge between Quebec and Ontario, and I would like to envisage that weekend of last June, of which I still have the warmest memories, not only of the hospitality, but to sample once again the atmosphere of that magnificent historic city, Quebec City. I would like to view that visit and this return visit as just another of these efforts to build more of these bridges between Quebec and Ontario, so that we can reshape Confederation to be a more useful instrument in the second 100 years of our history.

I would say to our guests from Quebec, Premier Lesage, Mr. Johnson: "Bienvenu à Toronto."

Hon. Jean Lesage (Premier of Quebec): Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I have to tell you and the members of the House how deeply moved I am, and I am sure my companions are also, at the great reception which is given to us this afternoon. The Prime Minister was right a few moments ago when he said that we owed the initiative to the members of our respective press galleries. I want to join with him in congratulating them and thanking especially the members of your press gallery, thanking them for their welcome. I believe that those who accompany me would be right in criticizing me if I did not mention the touch of charm that you have added this afternoon to your hospitality, in having your Christmas choir sing for us "Vive les Canadiennes", apart from our national anthems.

I thank the Prime Minister and the leaders of the two Opposition parties in this House, and I am sure that the invitation that has been tendered to me by the Prime Minister to address this House was inspired by a friendship which goes beyond personal friendship; it goes to the very deep roots that have been mentioned by the three gentlemen who have preceded me.

The best evidence of the appreciation of the province of Quebec of the invitation that has been tendered to us is the fact that they have taken a great risk in having the leader of the Opposition and the Premier fly on the same flight, but I am sure that I am speaking for him when I say that—neither for him nor for me—no sacrifice could stop us from flying to shake the hand which has been extended to us. You know that, in spite of noisy and irresponsible statements or acts that draw more publicity than the mature attitudes, Quebec does not wish to take the attitude that most of us, I am sure, have taken on some bad days of our youth: "I want to be alone." Of course, everyone knows that Quebec wants to assert itself and that is quite different.

Tout le monde sait que le Québec moderne prend conscience de lui-même. Je veux dire par là qu'il prend conscience de ce qu'il est et de ce qu'il peut devenir. De ce fait, il s'interroge aussi bien sur ses structures économiques, sociales et politiques internes que, comme vous, comme ceux qui m'ont précédés à la tribune sur le cadre confédératif lui-même. C'est là, à mon sens, une conséquence normale de l'évolution rapide qui se produit aujourd'hui chez nous.

Je comprends fort bien qu'elle puisse étonner ceux qui étaient habitués, à prendre le Québec traditionnel pour acquis. Il ne faut pas oublier cependant que ce changement, par ses nombreux aspects positifs, enrichera en définitive le patrimoine commun de tous les citoyens du Canada. Mais il y a une condition à cela, une condition dont j'ai souvent parlé: qu'on nous accepte tels que nous sommes.

Thus to us, Quebec is the political expression of French Canada, and this fact distinguishes our province and makes it different from other provinces of Canada. We owe this particular situation to history and to geography. It forms part of our reality which we, as French-speaking Quebecers, must take into account.

It also indicates the collected tasks that we must undertake as a people. It directs our actions and guides our efforts in every sphere. As a matter of fact, not only must we safeguard our ethnic entity, and I am sure that nobody in this House would think of jeopardizing it, but we must also the find means that will allow our language and culture to spread.

In the discovery and application of these means we are facing problems that are peculiar to us and we know that in the last analysis they will undoubtedly be solved by our own efforts. In this endeavour above all, we are determined to help ourselves. However, if some of Quebec's present problems are peculiar to us for the reasons I have just outlined, I will certainly not go so far as to say that this is the case in every field. On the contrary, it seems to me that every province in the country is facing difficulties similar to ours.

For example, I am thinking of the increasing cost of education — these are popular words in this House I am sure—the ever-rising charges stemming from health and social welfare measures, the needs of regional development and economic growth, and how many other problems? If we take into account only those responsibilities given to them by the Constitution, all the provinces are faced with financial obligations which very often—and this is the case in Quebec—are disproportionate to their present fiscal resources.

And if I am not mistaken, Ontario is in the same situation or almost. I have read the newspaper accounts of the hon. Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Allan's) Budget speech. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to borrow some of the hon. Minister's re-

marks, and especially those in which he says that the government of Ontario will claim greater sources of revenue at the resumption of the federal-provincial conference. I fully believe that you will not be alone—or should I say that we will not be alone?

From what I have just said, one might be led to believe that the provinces only need money. This is an over-simplification of the problem. As a matter of fact, the truth is more complex. If the provinces need money, it is simply because they want to carry out their responsibilities themselves. It is because they are determined to devote their efforts to the development of their human capital at the time in our history when the armament race has lost its relative importance. And who can blame those who think that way?

As a result of these problems that are drawing us together, I believe we are entering a period in which relations between the provinces will be much closer. We will work together more and more in groups of two, three, four, five or ten. Up to now, we could say that the relationship between governments in Canada has been vertical, that it is largely limited to relations between federal and provincial levels.

I believe—and it is not the first time I have mentioned this—that this relationship will gradually become horizontal, that is, inter-provincial. This new type of balance will not be completely established for some time. I realize that. My friend, Mr. Frost, who was nice enough to accompany me this afternoon, will recall that this was one of his warnings at the first inter-provincial conference in Quebec. In fact, we do not yet have the necessary institutions which would enable us to reach this goal immediately. These institutions will undoubtedly develop from common provincial needs, and will contribute to a new pattern for the Canadian Confederation of the future.

Then we must start thinking about this right away. Such institutions cannot be improvised. They are perhaps justified by concrete reality, but their scope depends upon the ideals that allow them to take shape, and which breathes life into them right from the start.

In Quebec we have said always, as has been said here this afternoon, that the Canadian Confederation should be reviewed. In my opinion, the institutions that are likely to facilitate inter-provincial co-operation constitute one of the important elements of this renewal. And I am sure that on this point, as well as on so many others, both Ontario and

Quebec, who have a common boundary, can share the same opinions. And I wish again, Mr. Speaker, through you, to thank all those who have outstretched their arms to receive their brothers and sisters from Quebec.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Monsieur Speaker, permettez-moi tout d'abord de dire à Monsieur Lesage, à tous ses Ministres de la province de Québec et à tous les gens distingués qui l'accompagnent, que nous sommes heureux de les avoir parmi nous et que nous les remercions de la visite qu'ils nous font aujourd'hui. J'espère que nous pourrons leur rendre un peu la pareille que nous avons eue au mois de juin dernier dans la vieille capitale de la province de Québec. Alors, Monsieur Lesage, Madame Lesage, soyez donc les bienvenus, vous et ceux qui vous accompagnent et que vous ayez un

joyeux et excellent trois jours dans notre capitale, Toronto, de la province de l'Ontario.

Permettez-moi, en passant, de vous donner un accueil tout particulier au nom de mes neuf confrères de langue française de la Législature.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House to Monday, I would like to say that we will then go back to the estimates of The Department of Health. They will be followed by the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3.05 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, February 24, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the galleries of the Legislature today, members of The Progressive-Conservative Ladies Association, Peterborough.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT, 1964

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources) moves first reading of bill intituled, The Ontario Energy Board Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, the Ontario Energy Board and The Energy Act are being revised and updated in the light of experience, in order to improve administration. Section one is now self-contained and therefore there is no need to refer to The Energy Act, 1964 for the meaning of expressions used in The Ontario Energy Board Act, 1964.

The provisions respecting pipe lines and a number of other provisions have been transferred from The Energy Act for greater convenience. In addition, the following changes are of interest:

The powers of the board are clarified. The provisions with respect to the storage of gas are strengthened. The appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from orders and decisions of the board is brought into line with similar appeals from orders of The Municipal Board, thus bringing about uniformity of practice and procedure in these matters.

The pipeline provisions are broadened to deal expressly with pipeline stations.

THE ENERGY ACT, 1964

Hon. Mr. Simonett moves first reading of bill intituled, The Energy Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Speaker, The Ontario Energy Board Act is being revised and updated in the light of experience in order to improve administration. At present the interpretation section of The Energy Act serves also as the interpretation section of The Ontario Energy Board Act. Hereafter both Acts will be self-contained in this respect. A number of unused sections in the present Act have been removed. A number of sections have been transferred to The Ontario Energy Board Act, including all of the part dealing with pipelines. Other provisions have been rearranged and subdivided for greater convenience. There are no fundamental changes in principle.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), notice of which has been duly submitted. When will the government make public the report of the committee set up to make a full-scale inquiry into the economic conditions in the Windsor area, as had been ordered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in December, 1962?

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): In reply to the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, Mr. Chairman, the report has been finalized and submitted. We are studying it now, and as soon as the contents are made known to the Cabinet, we will make it public.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): My question is to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree). Sir, have representatives of The Department of Labour met with the committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association to discuss the regulations for the new Operating Engineers Act? Was a similar

meeting held with representatives of employees in the industry and would the hon. Minister consider postponing any meeting of the standing committee of the Legislature until the regulations are available and adequate time has been given for their study?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the first part of the question, may I say that the department has been in receipt of many inquiries concerning The Operating Engineers Act, from a number of organizations, including trade unions and the Canadian Manufacturers Association. On each occasion my department's officials have attempted to clarify those points that were raised by these interested groups.

Representatives of my department met recently with the Canadian Manufacturers Association at their request to explain the bill. I am instructed that as recently as Saturday, February 22, a member of my staff provided information regarding the Act and the proposed regulations to Mr. John Parker, president of the Toronto Area Council of the International Union of Operating Engineers, prior to his attendance at a meeting at which a number of officials from the union discussed the new Act. In addition, information of a similar nature was given to officials of the Institute of Power Engineers and the hoisting local of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

In order to provide information to all interested parties prior to the committee meeting to deal with this legislation, last week I instructed the staff of my department to summarize the proposed regulations which would be enacted under this statute and to distribute this summary to members of the committee and other interested groups. This material is being sent out today.

The establishment of a special committee in June, 1962, to review this legislation satisfies a recommendation of the McAndrew report that the legislation be studied. Mr. H. A. Polson, QC, Professor E. A. Alcutt and Mr. George Rose made up this committee and spent many months hearing representations from a wide range of organizations. Some 46 exhibits were filed with this committee and 28 briefs. The committee reported to me some six months ago and subsequently its report was made public on November 12, 1963. As a result, further representations were made to this department on the contents of this report by individuals and groups representing both employees and employers.

In dealing with the last part of the question, I would like to point out that on Febru-

ary 17, when I introduced this bill for second reading in the House, it was agreed by the hon. members of the Legislature that early this week would be a suitable date for the committee on labour meeting, and would allow ample time for those groups who wished to make representations at that time. In order to ensure that ample time was provided, the committee meeting was set for Thursday of this week rather than Monday or Tuesday as initially contemplated.

Mr. Speaker, there is no rush about this matter and ample time will be provided for all those who wish to make representations to the government with respect to the proposed legislation.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Labour would permit a supplementary question?

In view of the very substantial display of doubt about the provisions of this bill, as exhibited at a meeting of some 1,500 people held at the Royal York Hotel in this city yesterday, I wonder if the hon. Minister would not deem it advisable to withhold this bill, perhaps even for the present session, in order to enable officials of his department to enter into a series of discussions with all of these people who are so concerned about the provisions of this bill, in order perhaps to bring into the House a bill that would meet with some acceptance of the people concerned in the provisions thereof.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is desirable that the committee sit as arranged on Thursday of this week, if for no other reason than that we would have the opportunity of having the issues delineated and clarified as to the respective positions which the various parties have taken on this matter.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to extend any debate on this thing, but may I ask another supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I cannot allow the question to become a debate.

Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, may I ask your indulgence about removing the restriction with regard to the wearing of hats by ladies in the visitors' gallery? In this day and age, it is the accepted thing for ladies to attend church and other public gatherings without hats.

Mr. Speaker: I wish to thank the member for Hamilton Centre for her question.

This is a matter to which I have given a good deal of consideration lately. I have discussed the matter with the Clerk of the House and he informs me that it is no longer the practice in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom. Therefore, with the approval of the House, I shall instruct the attendants to not enforce this custom any longer.

Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Thirty-second order, House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 701:

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, when the House rose from the discussion of this vote last Friday, I was inquiring of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) for some additional information, sir, as to his policy for the extension of special aid to those citizens of the province suffering from cystic fibrosis. I was also inquiring whether he felt that in the future there would be an increased programme making special aid available for those people suffering from diseases of this type. The government has already extended special aid to the so-called thalidomide babies and we are glad to see this extension to the cystic fibrosis sufferers. I would like him to comment about the possibility of further extensions.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, I thought I answered the hon. member's question on Friday. However, I stated at that time that I was not yet in a position to give a detailed outline of just exactly what we were going to do, but we are involving ourselves quite extensively in this matter. Our first concern will be to provide assistance in the matter of medications and the special inhalator type of equipment that is needed by all of these cystic fibrotic cases.

Mr. Nixon: The point was, Mr. Chairman, that we are pleased that this assistance is being extended to cystic fibrosis, but is it possible that it might be further extended to those suffering from congenital heart defects and victims of other long-term diseases, who have to bear very great medical expenses over a period of many years?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, all of these things are very much under consideration. Like Lincoln, we plant our feet firmly and move forward constantly. We do not go backwards, but to state at the present time how much farther forward we are going to go in this session, I cannot do.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, on Friday the hon. Minister told us that he would tell the House about the question that was raised re the rumour that doctors were going to have to remain and become Canadian citizens before they could practise in the province of Ontario. In other words, foreign doctors would have to live here for five years before they could practise.

I believe the hon. Minister told us he would answer that question today. Perhaps he would give us that information now?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I was wrong in my answer on Friday. Until the early 1950s this was the rule—that a foreign doctor coming in to Ontario is required to become a Canadian citizen before he could be granted full licence to practise. This no longer obtains. This was changed so that so long as he is in Ontario as a landed immigrant, and can satisfy the examiners that the university from which he graduated has prepared him to work toward an enabling certificate in Ontario, then he is accepted.

The enabling certificate is granted after he has fulfilled the requirements sought from Ontario graduates: three years' internship and his ability to pass the basic science examination. Therefore, a foreign graduate, if he is from a school of standards acceptable to Ontario, could be practising in just over two years after arriving in Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: I would like to say that I congratulate the hon. Minister that he has been able to give this reply because it is much different than the one that was given on Friday.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I am a little puzzled and rather confused—well, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) chuckles and if he had to phrase his estimates in the peculiar way that these are phrased in we would be puzzled about his estimates too.

An hon. member: The hon. member is always puzzled by them.

Mr. Singer: Well, I recognize this; perhaps I am not too bright.

We are here to listen to a little information from the government, but I am a little puzzled, Mr. Chairman, as to the exact amount of dollars that this government devotes to research. And as one reads through the 35-odd votes, or items that are in vote number 701, I was trying to figure out how many dollars are voted to research. I note on item number 4 there is \$10,000 for medical and other research. In item number 22, there is \$10,000 for the Canadian Mental Health Association. In item number 34, there is \$20,000 to the governors of the University of Toronto, Banting and Best Research Fund. In item S, which is the second one under item 35, there is another \$10,000 to the governors of the University of Toronto.

But I would like the hon. Minister of Health to tell us, and I would have hoped that the hon. Minister would be proud to tell us, that there were "X" dollars of our budget—our health budget—devoted to research, and that the province of Ontario had embarked upon a project in the year 1963-64 or 1964-65 in some particular public health field, or health field that worries the people of the province of Ontario; that in the foreseeable future, say, in the next 12 months of the fiscal year, that we could identify a number of provincial dollars that would be devoted into research to a particularly puzzling health field and that, as a result of the spending of the public monies of Ontario, we would be able to say that the government of Ontario through its Department of Health had devoted a number of dollars in an effort to provide a solution for a health problem that has perplexed the doctors of Ontario and the people of Ontario. I wonder why if this is the intent of the province, that there is not some further elaboration in the gathering together of these funds into an identifiable item and why the hon. Minister has not been able to devote some part of his remarks in introducing his estimates to telling us that the province has embarked upon a programme of research into a particularly serious problem concerning the public health of the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the amount of money and total spent on research is \$4,318,000 and there should be an additional sum of \$200,000 in this. It is broken down in this way: \$1,732,000 federal funds which we spend in this province through this department; \$2,586,000, provincial funds; in addition to that, a good deal of the money in certain of our hospitals for the mentally disturbed is devoted to research. For instance, CPRI in London is very largely a research

project. Thistletown Hospital here in Toronto is very largely a research hospital. Alcoholism and drug addiction, \$250,000; cancer, \$738,000; mental health, \$2,250,000; maternal and child welfare, \$240,000; medical rehabilitation of crippled children, \$113,000; tuberculosis, \$115,000; general public health, which looks after communicable diseases and prevention, epidemiological studies, environmental health, clinical research into fibrovascular disease, urological disease, ophthalmology and arthritis, for a total of \$769,000; and \$150,000 provided for fibrovascular research, which this government gives to the Ontario Heart Foundation; a total of \$4,518,000.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for his further elaboration on the sums of money that are being devoted for this purpose. In round figures, as I understand it, the hon. Minister says—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: \$4,500,000.

Mr. Singer: It puzzles me as to why we should have to ask a question in this regard and why there could not be a special vote or a series of votes devoted solely to research. It is rather confusing to pick these figures out. As the hon. Minister read them I was not able to make an immediate note of each figure that he mentioned nor am I able to comment in connection with each individual item, but it occurs to me that perhaps some of these figures the hon. Minister mentioned are devoted to research, some to the—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It was all research.

Mr. Singer: Well, yes, some to research, some to the maintenance of administrative facilities in some of the institutions—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, no, no, Mr. Chairman. These organizations whose names I read out—the amount of money that I read against the name is that portion of the grant given for research.

Mr. Singer: Well, that is fine. Accepting the hon. Minister at his word, can he identify and I think he would be proud to identify, the fact that Ontario is spending this \$4,500,000 directed to particular fields of investigation, and that for 1963-64 or 1964-65 we are investigating a particular field of mental health or particular concern of cancer disease or particular concern in some other field? I would think it would make abundant commonsense if the hon. Minister would say that as a part of our overall expenditure—a very substantial portion of the Ontario

budget—that Ontario is investigating, or encouraging the investigations of a particular health problem. It makes it very confusing and very difficult to pick out of this book the dollars that are estimated. I happen to have the additional information that the hon. Minister gave to me in answer to my request and I would have thought that this should have been one of the key approaches of our government in so far as the whole health problem is concerned; that we would have been proud in Ontario to identify ourselves with research in a particular field or series of fields; and I would urge the hon. Minister that when the time comes for the preparation of his next series of estimates, that he could devote a particular vote or series of votes to research and that he will be able to tell us that as a result of the expenditure of “X” dollars we have made some progress, or we expect to make some progress or some other thing because this is a real challenge to us, surely, in the field of health, that we are providing money for our scientists to investigate the diseases that to date escape the awareness and understanding of our scientists and our medical people.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, following my hon. colleague's questions, I would be interested to clarify, taking, for example, cancer. I would be interested to know in what proportion in connection with the total research done on cancer in this province, is the amount that the Ontario government gives with respect to other monies given, for example, from the United States, for cancer research. That is my first question.

My next question. I wonder how the basis of allocating this research fund is decided. As I understand it—and I hope that the hon. Minister will correct me on this and give me the information—but as I understand it, there is a committee of acknowledged medical people who are told that there is a certain allocation of monies that could be used for research and that they examine the various departments—for example, Princess Margaret Hospital—to see what they are doing in order to decide to allocate so much money to them. My question is that, in the United States there has come from research doctors a suggestion that the committee which does the allocation, should be rotated every two years or so in order that it will not be made up simply of men who are administrators, but that it is made up of men who have been in research themselves and who can assess the value of research.

Sir, my second question is, how is the

research in regard to cancer allocated on this? What kind of people are on the committee or council, or whatever you call it; are they reallocated every so many years, and are there actually practical research men on that committee?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the committee that passes on the worthwhileness or assesses or evaluates the various projects submitted for research support, are not administrators at all. They are all highly skilled medical men, or in the case of cancer, for instance, there are doubtless some highly skilled physicists as well, since the treatment of cancer is going beyond the immediate medical field.

Just to give you some idea of the calibre of the men, those on the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation Advisory Medical Board, are the men who would evaluate and assess the worthwhileness, if such a word exists, of the projects submitted to the medical director of the Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, who in this instance is Dr. Crosbie, a man of long and wide experience in gynaecology and a man who has done a great deal of both basic and clinical research himself. The medical directors of the regional cancer treatment centres—and they are at London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa—the deans and the heads of departments of surgery and medicine of the medical schools of Toronto, Queen's, University of Western Ontario and University of Ottawa. The medical statistician of The Department of Health for Ontario, Dr. J. B. Richards of Port Arthur; Dr. E. R. Harris of Kirkland Lake; Dr. Brooks, Toronto; Dr. Dauphinee, Toronto; Dr. Donohue, Toronto; Professor Johns, Toronto; Dr. R. C. Laird, Toronto; Dr. Geraldine Maloney, Toronto; Dr. R. B. Meicklejohn, Toronto; Dr. Warwick, London; Dr. W. K. Welsh, Toronto; Dr. K. J. R. Whiteman, Toronto; the president of the general practice section of the Ontario Medical Association; a nominee of the Ontario Association of Pathologists; the president of the Ontario Medical Association; the secretary of the Ontario Medical Association.

All of those men are highly skilled and highly regarded in the profession and none of them is an administrator.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I appreciate the eminence of these men in their field. Could the hon. Minister tell us—and I am sorry I do not know more about this; he may want to look into it more, but I am sure he knows many of these men personally, and by reputation. Could he tell us: Are some of those men actually researchers, by that I

mean are working in labs and with test tubes and doing examinations? I say this because of some articles that I have read in which there has been the suggestion that, both in Britain and United States some research had bogged down because there were people who—I do not say a dean is an administrator, the dean of a medical school, but I would suggest that perhaps he is out of touch with actually working in the laboratory—and they felt that in both Britain and United States, there was a greater vitality and a greater understanding of possible research projects when you actually got the man who was in the field to be part of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, there is some difficulty in understanding exactly what is involved in research. A researcher must not, or need not, work with test tubes or glassware. Clinical research is just as essential. Indeed, it is more essential because it is then that the basic research is really put to the test. The things that have been arrived at, the conclusions that have been reached, the postulations that have been offered by the man in the laboratory, the man with the test tubes, do they stand up when it comes to the application with the human body? This, of course, calls for clinical research.

On the other hand, I would say that almost every one of these men—and unfortunately I did not read them all out, because there is a greater list on the back of the page—have done the basic type of research. For instance, Dr. Hamilton, the Dean of the University of Toronto, is a pathologist of note, who has done a great deal of research and actually has contributed a great deal of original research. Dr. Warwick, the present Dean of the University of Western Ontario, was one of the leading physicians at Princess Margaret Hospital, before he was called to be dean. He, too, has done a great deal of original research, both basic and clinical. I am not sure of Dr. Lussier's background, the Dean of Ottawa, but Dr. Botterell, the Dean of Queen's University, has also contributed much to research, both basic and clinical in the field of neurology. Dr. Ettinger, past Dean of Queen's and also one of the advisory committee, has spent his whole life in basic research. He has never been in clinical research. Dr. Collip is the name of a scientist, the former Dean of the University of Western Ontario, not only known in Ontario but known all over the world for his original research, particularly in metabolic diseases, again, almost exclusively basic but also in some measure, applied research. Dr. Dead-

man, for instance, a pathologist of note; Dr. Ray Farquharson, a man who has spent his whole life in research, mainly clinical, but also has done a good deal of basic research.

Practically every one of these men and women have given a very great deal, and have added a very great deal, to the wealth of our medical and surgical knowledge. I think it can be taken that these men are well skilled and very capable of passing on the projects that are passed. It is rather interesting to note that practically all of the research projects of which they approve—when they go on to Ottawa, those that are going to profit from federal health grants—are again approved in turn by the medical advisory committee set up by the federal government to screen the projects in their turn. This, I think, is one of the best demonstrations of the ability and the calibre of these men and women who pass on them in Ontario.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. I realize the importance of this because I am sure the hon. Minister, like every one in the Legislature, hopes that Ontario can continue to take pride in famous research people, such as Banting, and so on, and that we will have others in the future.

I had noticed, and I asked this in the estimates about three years ago, that some internationally famous researchers, I am thinking of two of them, have left Canada. I never did get to hear why they had left; but apart from this, in discussions I have had myself there were several questions which appeared to cause at least some dissatisfaction in medicine with top research people.

One is that a top research man, as I understand it, must have post-graduate doctorate people working with him as a system. The question was: Perhaps there are not enough scholarships and encouragement for post-graduate doctorate research people? I ask the hon. Minister: How many such scholarships are offered?

Then I ask with respect to this: It seems to me that medicine and research has no national boundaries; and I am sure that the hon. Minister, when he spoke in the estimates and referred to citizenship being a qualification in connection with a man who is healing people, made an unnecessary remark. I would say that, because research has no national boundaries, I would hope that there is a liberal allowance for researchers who travel to any part of the world to attend conferences; and again, from a very narrow personal knowledge and personal relationship with some researchers, they have told me of the difficulty in getting

travelling expenses through the Ontario government when they would want to attend some conference. Could the hon. Minister assure us that there are such funds for post-graduate researchers?

My question again, sir, the one that he has not answered with respect to cancer research, was the very first one. I am sorry I am shooting a number rather quickly at the hon. Minister but he has mentioned the amount of money which the provincial government gives to cancer research. I asked the question: Of all the money that is put into cancer research in Ontario, what proportion of this is provincial money?

Then my other questions have been about post-graduate scholarships and assistance to help these top researchers, and a further question about the travelling expenses and facilities for our research people to travel to other countries.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The amount of money given by this government to the cancer foundation is \$1,220,000. This matches a similar amount given by the federal government. We do not ask them how they divide it up.

They allocate to research that part they need. We do not say: "You must allocate this part, or you must allocate some other part." This is why it is rather difficult to do as the hon. member of Downsview suggested. Mr. Chairman, this is something that appeals to me very much, and I have consistently argued with my people about this, the setting out of a certain number of dollars in each budget for research. But some years we might not get applications for research.

It is very easy to say the government should be proud of supporting some specific project of research. We would be, but it is not always easy to get a man or a woman who is prepared to do that kind of research, and we do not say we want a scientist to undertake research in "X" subject. We wait until a scientist applies, makes application and submits his project for consideration, and then we find the money for him somehow.

Sometimes we have to turn down a project because our advisory committee tells us it does not believe that such a project should be supported. But we have turned down very few. Therefore—I hope this answer is complete—the Cancer Research Foundation decides what part of its money will be allocated to research. And I might say that this year they should have a good deal more available for this than they have had, because a goodly sum will come to them through extended out-patient services by the provision of the

radiotherapy treatment on an out-patient basis.

The next is money available for travelling fellowships. I am afraid I cannot answer that with a clear-cut definite answer. In certain cases travelling is permitted. Again it is tied to the project. But more and more we find a loosening up—I was going to say a liberalization, but that is a dirty word—a broadening of the attitude toward this. And one of the very interesting dialogues—indeed it was a broad discussion, it was not a dialogue—at the last federal-provincial conference, was the inflexible conditions attaching to federal grants. Every provincial Minister of Health urged the national Minister to become less inflexible, to allocate X number of dollars for health purposes and let the province decide in what area of health activity it should be used. We were very much impressed with their attitude towards this and we are very hopeful that she will become very liberal in her interpretation of the conditions and will grant our request. To that end then we can be far more flexible ourselves in our attitude.

Now the assistance that researchers need: Here again this is an almost impossible question for a government department to answer because here again we do not know because we do not ask the people. We give them the grants, they submit their applications, submit their project; it is screened by the assessment committee. If it is passed, a grant is given. And, then, how they apply it, or how they use it, is really their own concern, so long as they use it within the framework of the project application. Now whether there is a scarcity of people of doctoral calibre, I do not know, but many of them, of course, are engaged in assisting in research, working towards the doctorate. Many of them use this as the basis for procuring the doctorate. Again, I have to say I am afraid I cannot answer this question.

Mr. Thompson: May I thank the hon. Minister for his liberal interpretation of my question.

Mr. Singer: Sir, I think there is a lot of merit in what the hon. Minister of Health says. I do not think that any research scientist or doctor or what-have-you who embarks upon this research wants to be tied within four walls of strict provincial governmental control. But the thing that comes to my mind immediately is the fantastic impetus that a man like former President Roosevelt gave to research into poliomyelitis. He did this because of personal reasons; he made this one

of the great causes of his lifetime, that there should be research, and he used all of the powers of his persuasion and of his office to corral monies, to use the power of government to encourage research and investigation into the problems concerning poliomyelitis. And so eventually Dr. Salk arrived with a solution and others improved upon that. Now could there be any greater service to mankind than the sort of initiative that President Roosevelt inspired? This is the sort of idea that my colleague, the hon. member for Dovercourt and myself are trying to get across, Mr. Chairman. Surely it would make some sense if we are spending \$4.5 million of Ontario money into research, that the government of Ontario could say: "Let us have some research into"—and I will take only one instance, and I may be entirely wrong in this—"into lung cancer research as a result of smoking". Pick whatever subject you want and instead of putting a few thousand dollars here or a few hundred thousand dollars over there, if as an inspiration the hon. Minister of Health said, or the government of Ontario said, "Let us devote the next several years of our research monies into a particularly serious field of health". It may well be that we could emerge with a solution to a very serious problem or even if we did not emerge with a solution, then we would have added a great deal to the general public knowledge in a particular field. I am not suggesting for a minute that we tie within the four walls of the terms of reference any particular group of researchers because you are going to antagonize them and drive them away. But I am suggesting that we could indicate as an item in these expenditures that we are going to devote X dollars for research. And if the province of Ontario deems it proper then this particular field—the hon. Minister of Health is far more versed in selecting a field than I am, I am not a scientist—is the field the province is going to concentrate on for the next two or three or four or five years in order to see if we cannot as a service to mankind emerge with a solution. And we are prepared to devote our few dollars to this.

And I would think for identification, for producing results, if we directed our efforts into one particular field that we could emerge far more successfully than in nibbling and putting a bit here and a bit there and a bit there and really emerging with nothing in the great field of knowledge, and driving off, as the hon. member for Dovercourt says, many of our research scientists who seem to be denied the monies that they feel are pro-

per, driving them off into other jurisdictions where the dollars are more inviting and where the freedom is more inviting.

All I am suggesting is, Mr. Chairman, is that with the dollars that we are spending—and the hon. Minister says \$4.5 million out of our budget of \$150 million-odd, \$4.5 million, which is a substantial sum of money—let us direct that into a field which can be reasonably identifiable, which can attract into Ontario some of the top researchers who are going to be given sufficient facilities and freedom and that sort of thing, to be encouraged by investigation, so that Ontario can say that we spent the last year or two or three trying to find a solution to this very serious health problem. I think that in this way, rather than trying to be all things to all people, we could achieve a very substantial improvement to the health of the people of the world, not just of the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair that I say to the hon. member that this is the language that I spoke 5½ years ago. And I spoke this language for a year until my research advisory people took me aside and tried to teach me the facts of research life. It was quite a revelation for me to realize that you did not turn research off and on as you turn a spigot off and on. For instance, let me say to the hon. member that at the present time I know of one tobacco company that has a substantial sum of money lying waiting for some scientist to pick up and do research on finding the carcinogen that causes the trouble when cigarettes are smoked. There have been no takers for two years.

I, too, thought at one time that if we took all our money and said, "Let us spend all this for research into the causes, the control and treatment of schizophrenia as some jurisdictions are doing". But then the scientists tell me, no, it is far better to apportion out the monies available—and who knows but that a little bit to this project and a little bit to that and a little bit to some other, will yield a great deal of truth. The hon. member spoke, for instance, about the impetus that the late President Roosevelt gave to researchers in poliomyelitis. It might be a matter of great interest and probably information for the hon. members of this House, that the only successful culture in which the polio virus was grown was developed here in Toronto by the University of Toronto assisted by The Department of Health. It may be of interest to remember too, that the late Sir Frederick Banting was given, grudgingly, \$2,300 for his research, out of which he found insulin which

has saved hundreds of thousands of lives and will go on, I presume, to save millions of lives yet. The small amounts, that may seem small to us here who cannot possibly be expected to understand all that is involved, perform a very great deal of good and I think it would be most unwise if I were to lead the hon. members of this House to believe that I accepted as a good plan, the devoting of all of our money, \$4.5 million, to one particular phase of activity. I think this would be wrong and I must say to you now that I shall have to continue to be guided by my advisers, the best men and women whom we can find because this is their faith and this is their belief.

I grant you that what my hon. friend from Downsview states about the impetus given by one like President Roosevelt in polio, and the late President Kennedy in mental retardation—these things are good, and because of the personal involvement—at the time of the late President Roosevelt, poliomyelitis was a worldwide, raging epidemic that was snuffing out lives and crippling far more than it killed and therefore, a far more serious disease; and because of the fact that—coincidentally, shall I put it—the many years of research that had been going into this matter all culminated and the whole thing came to a peak, so to speak. At the time I remember, in the city of Toronto, we used to spray kids' noses with—what was it?—copper sulphate. We might as well squirt water up, but we believed that this was good and about the same time came Salk vaccine.

The late President Kennedy in his own family saw and lived with the problem of mental retardation, and this gave them a personal urge backed by a huge personal fortune—but this in itself was enough to spur and stimulate.

And I have stated many times that I would that some of our people who have been so afflicted—or the families of some of our people who have been so afflicted—would catch something of the same vision as Roosevelt and Kennedy had. In the meantime, we will work along the way we are doing but again I say to you, for emphasis, Mr. Chairman, that I would be dishonest if I led this House to believe that this would be the wise way to allocate our research fund.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to follow up on the point that has been under discussion, if I may. I will agree with the hon. Minister that there is no simple answer to this problem. And I would also agree with him that he has to pay very close attention to what he is told by

his advisers in the field but advisers sometimes can be conservatives too, and unnecessarily cautious in their approach.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the two approaches which have been discussed here are not mutually exclusive. I would not like to see some of the research funds discontinued which the department is now making available in relatively small amounts to various projects that appear to have merit, but we are living in a world now where it has been demonstrated that a concentrated programme can often produce results in the field of research, and that if one gives leadership and starts into a particular field and really gets down to work on it then it can produce results.

For example, it is not a straight medical problem that I want to refer to, but an achievement in the field of research in the health field was demonstrated by penicillin. Penicillin was developed into a practical proposition by a large-scale programme initiated by the government of the United States at the beginning of World War II. The actual substance had been discovered 20 years before that, but putting it on a basis whereby it could be produced in quantities that were usable was due entirely to a large-scale research programme initiated and largely financed by the government of the United States.

I am not suggesting that the government of Ontario would have the kind of money available that the government of the United States put into that particular crash programme. The United States has also been working on a programme relating to cancer research. I do not know whether it is producing any results or not, but it seems to me that if a government agency gives leadership, stating that it would like to get work going in a particular field—and there are certainly a great many fields that one could select—and that it is ready to put up money for it, substantial amounts of money, it seems to me that sort of leadership could produce results.

I do not see why it could not be possible to interest some scientists in the work, get them going and, if necessary, get some sort of an institute set up to provide them with facilities for their work. I think this is the kind of thing that hon. members on this side of the House are interested in. I would not suggest that it be undertaken in substitution for anything that the government is now doing in the way of making grants available for specific projects, but I think the government could very well consider, possibly in

co-operation with other governments, giving leadership in specific fields. One field that comes to mind is the old field of arthritis research. I notice the government has a grant for the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society—it is a grant of \$15,000. I have heard it said, and I believe that it is true from evidence I have seen before the Kefauver commission in the United States and elsewhere, that if the amount of money spent by the public on quack remedies in North America were spent on research on arthritis, it is more than likely that cures could be found—or at any rate that effective remedies to at least reduce the suffering caused by this scourge could be found.

This is a field, among many others, where I think governments could give leadership by making funds available, and actively trying to enlist the interest of scientists, working through, of course, the voluntary organizations now in the fields. I think there is a big area there.

I am surprised that the hon. Minister's advisers have been so discouraging to him. I would agree with them if they are trying to prevent him from reducing funds he now has in mind for projects that may be submitted, but I would hope that the government might consider making more funds available over and above what they now have in mind to initiate and encourage large-scale research programmes—I will avoid the words "crash programmes" because I think in this field it is not appropriate, but large-scale concentrated programmes trying to find answers to specific problems.

I would suggest that the hon. Minister might discuss this again with his advisers—not in terms of transferring money now provided for other purposes, but in terms of making additional money available for a specific project of that kind. I think it is also a project that the government might discuss with other jurisdictions. I think if there were a pooling of funds by several governments we could get an amount of money that might very well produce a significant result in a relatively short period of time.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to tell the hon. member for Woodbine that there is, in some measure at least, a pooling of funds. This is one of the advantages of the federal health grants, with the provincial grants for research, because these grants are all gone over very thoroughly by the Dominion council. This is an advisory body to the federal Minister of National Health and Welfare and is comprised

of the deputy Ministers of Health of every province, and certain other advisers. But they constitute the advisers to the federal Minister on these matters, and look at the whole broad picture as it applies to the Dominion of Canada, as well as it might be correlated with research going on outside of our boundaries.

The hon. member for Dovercourt pointed out there are no geographic boundaries to research. All of these things are taken into consideration, and it might well be that if a project is turned down by our advisory council because of some exceptional work being done somewhere else, that is known to the advisory council.

I would also point out again, sir, the unwisdom, the infeasibility, of governments stimulating research. Indeed, I think this would put a very unnecessary and very undesirable hobble upon research. Fleming and Floyd were not looking for penicillin.

Mr. Bryden: That is just an ancient Tory evasion.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Fleming and Floyd were not looking for penicillin when they found it. The United States got into the deal when they found this gave promise, and they got into the production of it because we were in the throes of a world war where infection could decimate the military strength of a nation far more quickly than could bullets.

When the University of Toronto found the culture medium upon which Salk vaccine for poliomyelitis was grown, they were doing certain research in cancer. One could go on through the whole gamut of medical research. Many things that are looked upon as wonders today come about completely by accident, and this is why —

Mr. Bryden: But many also came about because people were looking for them. It is quite true: When you start on a research project, you never know for sure what you are going to turn up. It is not true that nothing has ever been discovered when people were deliberately looking for it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, no! I am not trying to tell this to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, but I am trying to point out that this demonstrates the folly of believing that governments should give leadership. We provide the wherewithal, and I am assured that no project, that is acceptable to or passed by the advisory council, has been turned down for lack of funds. This, I think, is the keynote; and as long as the wherewithal

is made available to the scientists who are inspired to do the research then there should be no difficulty in it.

Banting was not urged by government or by his university. Indeed, as I recall the history of Banting, he was quite often rebuffed by his university, but he was inspired to go after this. And because he had a dream, he had a faith, and he followed it through to a successful conclusion in his field. Other scientists have had a dream, and have been following that dream and have come up with something entirely different and unrelated to what they were looking for in the first place.

I believe, sir, that the function of government is to provide the wherewithal; and, to this end, we will continue to keep on asking you for additional monies for research as the need arises.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a few remarks in regard to this, because research in this field is going to be most important and I, quite frankly, look to the present hon. Minister of Health as one of those who has done more than most in this field. He has got the reputation of being interested in research. But I think it is most unfortunate that he feels that the leadership does not come from the government, except in supplying funds. Well, even if we agreed with him at that point, I think our trouble is that not enough funds are available.

I think, in the overall picture in Canada, it is not the fault of this government here in Toronto, or the fault of the present administration; the fault is that we have been poor in research largely because the public have not been aroused. We have not had particular leaders who have had an interest, such as Roosevelt, in a certain field; nor have we been fortunate in having the large foundations, men with wealth who have made the funds available.

I think, in comparing what the Americans have done and what we have done, in many respects it can be blamed on private enterprise not making the funds available it is necessary that we should have. That is why government in Canada is going to have to show more leadership than it otherwise would have done. We have to ask this question.

The hon. Minister has mentioned Banting. Now, Dr. Banting is the only Canadian in 60 years to receive a Nobel peace prize for research in a health field, yet small countries like Belgium and Sweden have received seven or eight Nobel prizes. So we have to ask ourselves: Why is it that a country,

with the brains that we have, exports the number of doctors we export? We export 250 doctors a year to the United States. We would like to ask why, if these things are happening here, are we not doing something. I would say Ottawa is not leading. Perhaps they may say, "Well, under The BNA Act, it is up to the provinces." Well, certainly, it is up to the provinces. A province with the wealth of Ontario should do far more for research than we have.

For example, in the United States, of all the monies in research, in all the different fields, 60 per cent is spent in health; whereas in Canada, of all the money for research spent—of all the monies we have for research in all the fields combined—we only spend 20 per cent in this field. My hope is that the hon. Minister of Health who, in speeches in the past few years, has shown a real interest in this field, will prevail upon the government to allow more funds to be spent in research.

During the past year, I had an opportunity to see some of the drug factories here in Toronto and Montreal, and whenever I would go to one of these plants I would always ask this question: "How do you keep your personnel?" And their answer was: "We do not. Once they become highly trained, or become well known, the American companies offer more money and down south they go." The other problem also is that so many of these large companies are owned by the Americans, so that if any real research is being done, the Canadian is automatically transferred down to the States.

So the government, if they are going to hold onto Canadian brains and stop this export of brains, are going to have to step in and offer more help to the men who are doing research.

There is one exception, and it is right here in Toronto, where the well-trained men are not going to the States and that is Connaught Laboratories. Sir, I asked this question of them; I said: "How do you hold onto your personnel?" And the answer was this: "We do not have any trouble." And their answer to why they could hold onto their personnel, their top men, was this: They let the men do the true research they want to do. In other words, they practically pick the subject they want to work on, and they pay salaries almost comparable, not quite as high as they could get in the United States in some of the large firms.

So here is an example. The Connaught Laboratories is leading the way, as it led the way in the days of Banting. I hope that the

government would see to it that the where-withal, the funds, will be made available for this type of work to be expanded, because it is a shame that we, in this country, with the brains we have, with the money we have, can only win one Nobel prize in 60 years. Yet we see these smaller countries doing seven or eight times better than we do.

I think it is incumbent upon the administration, especially the administration of this province, to see to it that the money is made available and, if necessary, that we attract men from other countries, if, for example, we want to make a drive on mental health, just as the Americans made a drive on penicillin. Again, let us remember that though atomic energy may have been developed and the atomic bomb may have been developed in the laboratory, in the experimental fields by the scientists, it was Roosevelt who made the political decision that money would be spent to develop the atomic bomb. So I say that in matters of health—in any type of research as far as that goes, but where vast sums are needed—it is a political decision that will call in the brains and put them to work.

I hope that, with this in mind, the hon. Minister of Health will get more of a drive on and will not listen to some of his more conservative advisors, that he will stick to the speech he made in this House on February 12, 1959. If he sticks to that, he will be a good Minister of Health and he will ignore some of the more conservative advisors he has.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I just want to add a small postscript to this. It is only a few days ago since the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) poked fun at us for saying that the government had no plans for the '60s. He thought this was one of the greatest jokes that could possibly have been unloaded on a government that was so well designed and well orientated and well planned and, in addition, had the vote. We cannot take this away from him. He has the vote of the people, which was given on September 25. But surely, Mr. Chairman, it makes some sense to say that, in the field of medical research, in the field of education—the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is not here this afternoon—in the field of industrial research—the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) is not here either—that with our limited resources—and in the broad picture our resources are very limited, our budget is perhaps \$1 million or less, is less than one-third of the federal budget, it is a fractional amount, a tiny fractional

amount of the American budget—but with our limited resources, if we had some sort of plan to embark on in research in the health field, in the educational field, and the industrial field, surely we could spend our money most wisely.

I do not think the hon. Minister need apologize for a moment about the sentiments that he admits he expressed in this House five and a half years ago. I think he was on the right track then, and as my colleague, the hon. member for Parkdale says, Mr. Chairman, he perhaps retracted from that point of view in the last several years because some of his more "small c" conservative colleagues have prevailed upon him, for reasons best known to themselves and himself, to take a different approach.

I would have hoped that I would have heard from him, when he introduced his estimates, that the primary objective of his department would be to do research. I would hope—and we have not heard the hon. Minister of Education, and I hope I am wrong but I do not think we are going to hear it from him—that he is going to devote a very substantial amount of his effort to research. And I would hope that we would hear from the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, that he is going to devote some time and effort and some of our valuable dollars to research. But when we bemoan the fact that this government does look to the '60s, we talk about this government sitting back on its haunches and having no desire to experiment, no desire to find new knowledge, this is the sort of thing we condemn. Research and new knowledge are the things that we need. And this is the contribution that we in Ontario can make and this is the contribution that we in Ontario would hope that the hon. Minister of Health would direct us to in his department.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I wish I had the vocabulary that the hon. member for Downsview has. I think if he could get some of his medical friends to take him through the operating theatres of some of our big hospitals in downtown Toronto and see the original work that is being done there—away out in advance of the world—not of Canada, not of the United States, but of the world. There are men coming from all over the world to see the work that Dr. Bill Bigelow is doing and Dr. Mustard, not only in cardiovascular surgery but in all types of surgery and neurosurgery. There are those who are coming to see our Ontario hospitals, to see the experiments we are doing here in Ontario. The unfortunate thing—it reminds me

of what a professor used to say, "You know, you boys are so busy searching for nightingales that you can't see the sparrows that are all around you." The work that Ontario has done in every field of medical and scientific research is outstanding and is accepted as such by the world, by those who know.

Now, it was not any "small c" conservative advisors who caused me to change my thinking. It was just that I was in too great a hurry and had not thought through the problem, did not understand the problem. And men to whom I listen, from whom I seek advice are, as I have pointed out to you, among the most outstanding medical and surgical brains on this continent. And if I were to fly in the face of the advice that these men gave me, of course I would deserve the censure of this House, I would bring Ontario's fine reputation down into the mud and I have no intention of doing that. I repeat to you, Mr. Chairman, my responsibility is to urge my government and the federal government to provide the available money. The scientists know the money is available, they know we are seeking these projects because they have told us that these are the things they are after, but until a man or a woman gets the idea, gets the inspiration—and I must say that this may sound a bit philosophic, but the scientists must get an inspiration to go out hunting for something that may never have been heard of, just a germ of an idea in his or her mind. Until—

Mr. Trotter: Why would so many leave the country?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They leave the country for reasons best known to themselves. Why did I leave my country? Because I knew this great country was a country of opportunity and could give me more than the country I left. Where would this great country of ours be, where would this great province of ours be if we had all stayed home? I say to you we believe that this country would give us a chance, a chance it has given us, and it is our duty to repay it by making use, good use, of the opportunities presented to us. Those men and women who go to other countries—it is not a one-way street—there are those coming from other countries to ours. There are scientists—the hon. member for Downsview said to us just a few moments ago, "Research and medical science, all kinds of science, knows no geographic boundaries". And this is why men and women travel. They do not know boundaries. They may be in the United States today, they may be in Moscow in a week. And this is happening. Indeed,

some of the stories the researchers tell me read like the greatest novel, the greatest fairy tale you ever read. Because this is a fantasy. This is how the germ of an idea starts, Mr. Chairman. And these are the things that we think we have to encourage. But if we make it possible for them to have their project well considered by their peers, and then find the wherewithal to do it, then we will get somewhere in research.

Mr. Singer: We want the hon. Minister to be brave again.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am still brave.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister in his explanation to us—I agree there is flexibility and I want to just pinpoint this, if I could, with a researcher whom I had the privilege of knowing and who unfortunately died about three weeks ago, Dr. Ostapchuk, who was doing a study of neurology, I think; it was beyond me in a sense but all I know was that he was suggesting from pure research, which he was doing, he was discovering, he felt, a method by which schizophrenia and other mental illnesses, might be caused by poison in the blood. And when I think of the significance if he had actually proved this, pinpointed it, the significance of treatment to thousands, not only in our province, but across the world, and also in terms of dollars of what this would have meant in connection with closing these overcrowded institutions. I say, Mr. Chairman, I think of the time when he first came to Ontario. In a sense I apologize in one way that I am talking about some of the things that he talked about to me personally but I think it reflects perhaps a difficulty that I know some others have had, that he came and felt first of all a real difficulty in getting scientific knowledge from across the world. He wanted translations. He himself was a scholar who spoke a number of languages. Yet he wanted to know what his co-partners were doing throughout the world. And I wonder if we have an international library with respect to this or whether it is done on a haphazard basis.

Secondly, he had to wait with apprehension and fear as he presented his case through various bureaucratic channels which exist in universities and on up to the government. He had concern about whether he would be permitted to travel, to go to some conferences. And I would say this, that I think that this man was provided an opportunity and was provided—I am taking an example of one who was given the opportunity—but as I remember spending evenings talking with him and thinking of the exciting advent that will take

place of opening the doors for people who suffer from mental illness if we could only just give him every help. I thought to myself that surely rather than taking pride in buildings—and now they are building a big institution up in Lindsay or somewhere—this is where we should be concentrating our monies in helping this man and giving him great credit. I read, sir, just recently an examination of why scientists have gone to the States. Some of them admit very blatantly they have gone because of the financial remuneration that they will get in the States which they would not get here. But a number of others say that it is because there is no enhancement for the researcher in our society. Now I suggest this is partly public but again I think it is also government. I think that what we hope, and I am sure the hon. Minister also hopes is that something that Ontario can do is to become a Mecca for research and I think we have a proud record. Our concern is when you look at the proportion of your funds which you have given to research—and I realize apportioning funds is a tough situation and I am quite sure the hon. Minister had to battle with Treasury and the other Scrooges that he has, and that he probably wanted to give more money. We are behind the hon. Minister in trying to get more money so that Ontario, in the field of medical research and betterment for humanity throughout the world, will always hold its head high.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on item 24. I would like to ask a question or two of the hon. Minister. Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation—I see where there is an increase of some \$367,000 over the previous year. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the addicts who are subjected to drugs are on the increase. Could he answer that question?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I cannot answer the hon. member about the drug addicts, but alcoholics are on the increase—this is a worldwide experience. I do not believe that it could be said, with any degree of accuracy, that drug addicts in Ontario are on the increase. I think, with treatment being more readily available to them, it is more easy to get them out. But again I have to point out that treatment is a pretty hopeless situation.

Mr. Bukator: To pursue that a bit further, Mr. Chairman, I was wondering whether the research foundation has considered giving—and I know I am treading on very thin ice

at the moment, I want the hon. Minister to know that I am not speaking on behalf of the Liberal Party, I am speaking on my own behalf and I am just asking questions. I have not established in my own mind that this may be the proper thing to do. But do the research foundation and the doctors of this country feel that drug addicts should get drugs administered free to eliminate the racketeers, to eliminate the drug peddlers, to stop this trafficking in drugs? I am wondering whether there has been any research done in that department.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, a very great deal. This brings up the question that we covered, I think, very thoroughly last session, if you recall, because at that time we had Lady Frankau from England here. In fact, she was here visiting us during the time my estimates went through last year. I was very interested in what had come to be called the British system, and I was very much surprised to learn at first hand from Lady Frankau that there was no such thing as a British system. British doctors prescribe drugs for addicts as they feel they need them during the process of withdrawal.

But if we have in mind, when we think of this matter, the continuing of providing drugs, narcotics or addiction drugs for addicts—I do not think that any doctor would accept that. This is not good medical practice. A doctor must have one thing in mind when he is trying to treat an addict, and that is to work for the day when that addict will no longer be dependent on drugs.

This actually can be done in Ontario. Studies have been conducted—I suppose they might be considered research—and there is a great deal of controversy relative to the value of this method. I think as many oppose it as favour it. What the final decision should be I think no one with wisdom less than a Solomon could decide. I believe, in essence, in it being done, in certain measures. I said in this House that, while I was still in active practice, this was my belief; and I believe I was acting quite within my rights as a physician when I treated patients in this way.

In rural Ontario we do not often run into drug addicts, but we do run into the odd one. I always believed, from the time I began to practise, that this was my right as a physician—not to continue peddling drugs but to treat the patient with the idea that I was aiming toward the day when they would be completely withdrawn from him. I believe that this is accepted as good medical practice.

Mr. Bukator: May I pursue this a bit further, Mr. Chairman? I appreciate the comments of the hon. Minister. He has taken the proper attitude, I believe, in his administering the drug when it was necessary in his opinion, because these professional men are men of integrity and I do not question what the hon. Minister did, for a moment. But if this were to catch on, am I not on the right track in thinking that we may eliminate the drug trafficking we have in this country when we read the papers and see where there are millions of dollars' worth of drugs smuggled into the country to put men on "easy street" who addict our youngsters in high schools—and certainly they must have a place to peddle it or they would not be bringing drugs into the country—but the fact is that if the doctors would take over the administering of drugs when necessary, this market may be eliminated, and it would prevent the youngsters being hooked, so to speak.

I feel that there is a great opportunity for research there. I feel, too, that, since these people have to go out and steal hundreds and thousands of dollars to get the drug, I would think that the hon. Minister would be rendering a service to the public also, because I understand that they get up in the morning looking for an opportunity to steal something so that they—on and off somewhere—can get another needle. I feel, too, that if the doctors were privileged or authorized to administer the drug, the theft would be done away with, at least. I realize that one cannot give them drugs, and continuously keep them as drug addicts, but knowing where they are, Mr. Chairman, there may be a definite possibility that they could withdraw from the habit.

We have a tremendous industry—racketeering—going on throughout the province, and the country as a whole, and I come from an area that was rapped over the knuckles not too long ago—the Niagara Falls riding—and being the member for that great riding—as the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) would say—I feel that possibly this trafficking across the border could be stopped. This is worth looking into, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would advise the hon. member that this is by no means a closed book, that this is all part of the problem facing the addiction foundation, and is very much in their minds. What specific research is going on I would not be equipped to say, but I do know that this is very much a part of their programme and a part of their concern.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, under the vote to Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation: Could the hon. Minister tell me how many beds there are in Toronto within the foundation available for women patients?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The foundation, in its own plant, only has 15 beds for this. We have beds for drug addicts at temporary quarters at the old hospital for sick children. There are two beds in each of the big general hospitals in downtown Toronto specifically set aside for that. They have asked us now for a block of 20 beds in one of our Ontario hospitals to be set apart for this function, and we are in the process of trying to organize this for them.

Mr. Thompson: I take it, then, that the hon. Minister feels that the number of beds are inadequate and is working toward an increase in beds. As I understand it, about six months ago at the foundation, for women suffering from alcoholism there were only three beds available. I assume that the hon. Minister is steadily hoping to get more and more beds available for this disease.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is right, Mr. Chairman, and in plans that are now being prepared for the new foundation building on the campus, there will be 100 beds provided.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to ask: I noted that the hon. Minister handles the health service for the Ontario Civil Service, and I notice, in reading a number of newspapers, that there are certain industries which take great pride in the forward look they take with respect to their employees. I am thinking, for example, of the Bell Telephone Company which has very wonderful treatment centres and treatment policies for employees who suffer from alcoholism.

I think of other industries where, when they see some young girl who perhaps is working as a clerk and who shows signs of early schizophrenia or some type of neurotic disorder, they have a set-up, either psychiatrists or psychologists, but some unit which can help and advise these employees if they would come to them—except that it is very confidential, and it is difficult to get an employee to expect that she needs this kind of help; but they have these facilities.

I would assume that the hon. Minister, with his interest in establishing mental health across the province suggesting that we have to try to move in before mental health reaches the stage where we put people in institutions, would be as forward in his health

clinic as any industry. I would ask the hon. Minister: How many psychiatrists, and just what is the relationship that takes place, say, for a young girl who is showing neurotic signs and needs help and who is part of the civil service?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This service we have set up within the government, and under the aegis of the department, of course is supposed to be an exemplary industrial type of medical service. An exemplary industrial type of medical service, of course, is to provide initial treatment, firstly, for employees who become sick on the job. We do not pretend to carry on the treatment of patients. In other words, we do not maintain a panel of patients.

The Civil Service Health Service is not a family doctor to all of the government employees. We see the employee and if, in our opinion, or the doctor's opinion, that patient will need longer treatment, or different treatment, he is referred to the family physician. In the event they have not got a family physician then our health service makes it its business to see that they are referred to a practising physician. In other words, we are not conducting a service in opposition to the private practice of medicine.

In the event of one who is showing emotional disturbance, if he has a psychiatrist of his choice, he will be referred to that psychiatrist. Failing that, he will be referred to the out-patients department of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital for care.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, is this the vote where I could make a few comments about chiropractors? Would that be proper?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a few comments regarding that profession, because I have benefited personally from their services and I think and I feel that they are perhaps being treated a little unfairly. I know that the profession, the chiropractors' profession, has performed in the past, a very great health service in Ontario and certainly across Canada and even in North America, as far as that is concerned. The point I want to make is that it seems there is a certain amount of opposition to the profession from the College of Surgeons and Physicians. Now this is understandable because there is a certain element of competition here and it is therefore readily understood. It remains that these people have not had the proper recog-

nition and the proper place in the health service field. I think they are still regarded by many, at least in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as quacks. They do not seem, in their opinion, to provide the service. Perhaps it is tempered somewhat by the fact that there is competition here, but nevertheless a lot of people across the country, mainly doctors, think that these people are quacks.

I must point out that they do have to go to school for four years; I believe the college down here in Toronto is one place where they can be trained for this profession. At the end of that time they have to go through a very rigorous and very difficult examination in order to get their certificate to practise chiropractic. They have tried to more or less discipline their own organization and their own profession. They have certainly tried to weed out these people who are unorthodox and perhaps have done the profession a great deal of harm in the past and they have also tried to promote their profession, and in these two things I think they have been rather successful. One indication of the progress that has been made is the fact that they have increased their services by 300 per cent to the workmen's compensation board in the past six years. Also, the value in terms of dollars of their services across the province, the current value, is now \$6 million and that is quite a sizeable amount. So we can readily see that there has been quite a growth, quite a trend in recognizing the place of these people in our health service field. So it seems to me that it is rather unfair that they should be refused, in a great many cases at least, the use of tax-supported institutions such as laboratories and hospitals. I understand that these people are in most cases at least, refused admission to practise in such institutions.

In the Noble report, I believe it admits that the restriction exists in The Medical Act in Ontario, which says that the exclusive rights to use the title "doctor" remains with the medical profession. I think we have a good point here because I think it is rather obvious that this should not be an exclusive designation of any one profession, but rather a designation of academic achievement. Now, most chiropractors in the province, indeed perhaps across Canada and even wider than that, certainly are endeavouring to serve the needs of the people. I do not think there is any question about that and most jurisdictions in North America have recognized this fact and have said to them in the form of legislation, "Go ahead, we are with you," and I believe that 87 per cent of the states and

the provinces in North America have brought in legislation so that these people can be recognized and can practise in an orthodox manner.

I know of one man, and I just cite this one example; I am sure it can be duplicated many times across the province. This one chap had a back ailment. He went to a doctor and the doctor proceeded to treat him. He eventually saw that he was not getting anywhere and took him to a hospital. He was put in traction. He was there for approximately two weeks and then he was brought home and the doctor told him that he had to wear a corselet. He wore a corselet for something like another three weeks. Admittedly the pain was gone but the fact remained that the doctor had not got to the cause of the problem. In desperation the doctor said to him, "I cannot do any more for you. I am sorry." He wrote out the name of a chiropractor on a piece of paper, shoved it across the desk and said to him, "You go to that fellow, do not tell anybody I sent you." This is the kind of dealing that I suggest exists between the medical profession and the chiropractor. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the hon. Minister, that these people certainly are deserving of recognition because they do perform a very vital function in the health service field. There are some things that the chiropractors can do, that the medical profession cannot do and certainly *vice versa*.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 701 carried?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if this is the place to raise a matter in respect to the deaf and hard of hearing.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They do not come under my department.

Mr. S. Lewis: What about medical facilities? Psychological and psychiatric treatment? Might they not come under The Department of Health?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: If they need psychological and psychiatric treatment they would be under the hospitals. This is available for them in hospitals, but the deaf as a group are the responsibility of The Department of Education.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, if I might just follow this up a little bit further. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if any indication is forthcoming as to whether the chiropractors would be included in any medical care plan that the government proposes?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Under the first steps in our proposed medical care insurance plan, sir, the answer would be, no.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would say anything about optometrists. Would they be included in the first step?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In my own thinking they would be included but this is entirely dependent upon the recommendations made to us by the committee now sitting on this bill.

Mr. Whicher: In the first vote, Mr. Chairman, where is the committee for Medicare; under what vote?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Item four of vote 701.

Mr. Whicher: Well, it certainly seems to be a very small amount, \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would advise the House that we will in this present fiscal year go over the vote by at least \$68,000. We have to get a special warrant to defray these expenses. The cost today is \$78,000.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time, if it is in order, to make some reference to a group of people who I think are among the neglected citizens of Ontario. The group I refer to consists of the epileptics. As far as I have been able to determine, there is simply no public programme of any kind to assist epileptics, no provision or sheltered workshops for them where they need them, no provisions that I know of for providing them with what appear to me to be the specialized type of treatment they require, no provisions to assist them in finding employment, which is perhaps one of the most serious causes of the difficulties of a great many epileptics.

I know of a young man in my own constituency, as a matter of fact, whom I just met recently, who seems an intelligent, capable young fellow. He is 23 years old and is at present taking a training course at the rehabilitation centre on Jones Avenue. He is very discouraged; he has made literally dozens of applications for employment and whenever the fact comes up that he suffers from epilepsy that is the end of his application. This is a man of 23 years of age who almost feels that there is no place in this world for him. I do not believe his disability is as disabling as prospective employers seem to think. He will on occasion, as I understand it, "black out". He does not go into

some of the more severe seizures that some people are afflicted with.

Epileptics, as far as I can make out, are faced with a wall of prejudice which is almost impossible to penetrate. We have legislation in this province which is designed to reduce as far as possible, discrimination in employment on account of racial origin, colour, creed and so on, but there does not seem to be any effort of any kind, educational or otherwise, to reduce prejudice and discrimination with regard to a person who is unfortunate enough to suffer a disability which is by no means 100 per cent disabling, and may actually cause very little interference in the proper performance of a job.

I pretend to be no expert on this matter, but I know of no programmes of any kind other than the general welfare programmes which may in some cases be available, for the assistance of epileptics, either in assisting them to find relief from their disability or in assisting them, which is probably a big factor in helping them to overcome their disability in finding employment. I think at least to some extent this is a matter that could properly come under the jurisdiction of The Department of Health. I know of no department that accepts any responsibility in the field and I would like to put it to the hon. Minister that it is desirable that some sort of public programme should be developed specifically related to epileptics, and to assist them, both with their health problems and with their larger problems of adjustment to the community and, more particularly, in obtaining employment within the community. I do not know if the hon. Minister has any comments to make on that but I think it is a matter that should be taken under consideration by the government at the earliest possible opportunity.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister or anyone else, what can anyone do for the young man that I am talking about who is one case, I suppose, in hundreds? A young man 23 years of age, capable and qualified, with only a minor physical disability, and yet there is no place for this young man to get a job. His attitude now is that he is just unwanted in this society.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have to say, Mr. Chairman, that what the hon. member says is very accurate. The majority of epileptics, of course, are treated by their family physician. Many of them are treated in our own mental health clinics. The severe or the uncontrollable ones, uncontrolled or

difficult to control, are treated in our own Ontario hospital at Woodstock which specializes in the care of epileptics. They are eligible for training, of course, under all the various schemes that are available as the hon. member points out. But then when they go for a job things are different. This is supposed to be one of the services provided through the special services branch of the National Employment Services; I understand they do find positions for some. Here again, if an employer says "We are not going to have you"—I would hesitate to say that it is a discriminatory attitude. I think it is an attitude of fear on the part of the employer; and I think it is probably well grounded fear in the mind of the average employer. Suppose this patient, or this person, does take a seizure and is working around some dangerous equipment, and might be very severely hurt. This is a possibility. Even if he only "blacks out". A patient taking grandmal seizures would have great difficulty getting into a situation of that kind. A patient "blacking out" could become very seriously hurt. And I believe this is the root cause of the attitude of the average employer who hesitates to take them on.

In our own department, in our own rehabilitation branch, those who are controllable and who are able to be discharged from our hospital, we try to look after. We go a little further than many rehabilitation people do, we try to find placements for them. My philosophy is that often the most difficult step for the rehabilitatee to take is just crossing the threshold to ask for a job. Sometimes I am told that if my people are there just to open the door, to give the applicant the feeling that someone is behind him, to support him, then he plucks up enough courage to go in and ask for the job. We have been able to place a few but I have to say in honesty that this has been one of the most difficult groups that we have encountered, for whom to find placements.

There are discussions going on between my department and one of the larger voluntary organizations at the present time and the discussions have not proceeded far enough for me to give the House any more definite information about it. But this is one of the groups about whom we have talked—superficially it is true, but at least we have begun discussions about them—and, while I do not want to appear optimistic, I am not entirely pessimistic about the outcome of these discussions either.

Mr. Bryden: There is just one observation I would like to make with regard to the

comments of the hon. Minister. That is that there are a great many areas of employment that do not involve any exposure to dangerous machinery or equipment. I would agree with the hon. Minister that it would be insane to put a person suffering from epilepsy in proximity to dangerous machinery or machinery of any kind, because, after all, all machinery is dangerous to some degree.

To revert again to the example I was talking about, this young man is trained in office skills, and office employment, with very rare exceptions, is quite safe employment. I think the point the hon. Minister made of having someone to open the door may be part of the answer to the problem, but if I understand what he said, this applies only to the people who have been in the province's own hospitals. Undoubtedly those people need help. But the person who has been fortunate enough that he has never had to go to a provincial hospital also needs help. He needs help, perhaps, to give him confidence, but I think there is also an educational job to be done on the employers.

Employers have jobs available in which there is no danger to the employee and yet they hesitate to employ these people. The sort of answer this young man has received is along the following lines: "I—the employer—have a large number of women working in this office, and if you went into an epileptic seizure it would be very distressing to them." Well, perhaps it would be, I do not know; but surely this man should not be barred from employment everywhere because of, in his case, the very small possibility that he would suffer a seizure that would be distressing to anyone other than himself.

I should think that other employees would, or could be, encouraged to understand the problems of a fellow human being. And I would be doubtful if they, in fact, would themselves object to the employment of this person. The problem is that the employers themselves are so frightened that their other employees might be adversely affected that they never give it a try.

I would suggest that the type of service, that now appears to be available on a limited degree for people discharged from provincial hospitals, should be expanded for the benefit of other epileptics, to give them confidence and also to explain the situation to employers so that they overcome some of their superstitions. I think that is about the size of the attitudes of some of them. If they would realize they are not taking some sort of a freak, but they are taking a human being who is perfectly capable and rational but suffers from a disability that occasionally

overtakes him. I am now, of course, talking about people who do not suffer from frequent large seizures—I understand that they would be in hospitals—I am talking about people who are not likely to suffer any serious seizure in the normal course of events, and it would seem to me that some sort of an educational programme is very much in order.

Also I would suggest that there should be a sheltered workshop type of programme for those who are sufficiently disabled—and there are many in this category, too—that it is not feasible to put them into ordinary employment. We have, at least to a limited degree—not adequately, in my opinion—but we have sheltered workshops for blind people, we have them for people suffering from other physical disabilities, but as I understand it we have nothing at all for epileptics. This would surely be an important item in the treatment and rehabilitation of these people.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, since the hon. Minister has said that under No. 4 we may discuss Bill No. 163—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I did not say that. Medical care is not under discussion at the present time. I said only that the accounts were being paid for under this item.

Mr. Troy: Well, can we discuss the advisory committee under this?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Troy: I wonder if we would be allowed to speak our mind then in some other subject under the Budget debate?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is right.

Mr. Troy: All right, because I have much to say about it.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue the question that was dealt with by my friend, the hon. member for Woodbine, because I did question it in the epileptics' association in Hamilton and they have asked me to pursue their problem at the provincial level. I find in Hamilton that the association is made up of and administered by epileptics themselves and certainly they are confused in what they are trying to do. They do not seem to be able to get any aid or attention at any source. I do not feel I can agree with the hon. Minister when he says that this is one of the hardest groups to deal with as far as rehabilitation and employment are concerned. I feel that if the will was there we could

bring about a procedure that would help them.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I permitted to speak on a point of order? If the hon. members infer that I stated that the patients themselves were difficult to work for, this is entirely wrong. What I hoped I could convey to the hon. members was that they are a very difficult group to place, not through any fault of their own, but because of the things that the hon. member's colleague pointed out.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes. Well, I did not misunderstand and I do not infer that the hon. Minister said that. I did meet with a case worker from The Department of Health—I believe that is where she was from—with the executive of the Hamilton Labour Council in regard to this question. We could not resolve what we were trying to do, that is, find employment for the epileptic groups because there did not seem to be the desire or co-operation between the employers and the unions, as it was said, but we felt that there was not enough emphasis put on the particular problem. I know it has been said in many circles that the trade union movement would be a drawback to taking these people into employment. I made some inquiries in regard to this problem with the trade union groups and they assured me that if a programme was developed in co-operation with employers that they would give all assistance possible to place the epileptics in sheltered employment. Of course, we realize they have to have someone with them who understands their problem, how to treat them if they go into a fit at a particular time, and they have to be kept away from machinery. But this is one problem, finding them employment. I think we could do something for them in another area, that is to provide them with drugs at either a reduced cost or free, and we could provide that they get their drugs by subscription from their own doctor, from the pharmacy, and not have to go to the medical clinics attached to the hospitals. I think this is one of their big problems and if we could move in this area, I think we would be doing something for them. I do not see any reason if their own doctor who is treating them, knows their situation, if he prescribes a drug they should be able to go to the pharmacy and get that drug on prescription and at a reduced cost, the same as they can at a public health clinic.

I might ask, has the government in the area of employment, set any example in this regard? Is it the knowledge of the hon. Minister whether any department in the gov-

ernment is doing something in trying to rehabilitate into employment the different groups that are handicapped and particularly this group?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is yes; I happen to know of two in my own department. But we do not ask and we have no record on the application—and I hope as long as I am Minister there never will be a record on the application. This to me would be discrimination of the worst kind and I certainly would not tolerate it. But I do happen to know that there are two epileptics on the floor on which my office is; they are controlled epileptics. I know also that we have a great many handicapped people. I say too that there are a great many handicapped people in government employ. One only needs to see those who are walking around, whose disabilities are evident. And it is my knowledge that they are doing excellent work. Indeed, this I think is the finding of all employers when they finally take the step to employ them, they find that by and large the handicapped person is a good employee.

The matter of drugs is, of course, a welfare matter, the provision of monies to buy drugs is not within the compass of my department's activities, except in those cases where we have taken on these particular matters as an experimental or private project, more or less. We have not undertaken epilepsy in this regard as yet.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to return briefly to a topic that was raised by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce a few minutes ago, namely, the position of chiropractors on the health team.

I understand that in comment on the remarks of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, the hon. Minister said it was the view of the government that chiropractic services would not be covered—at least in the early stages—of any medical insurance programme that the government envisages. Now, I will concede to the hon. Minister that you cannot get any group of doctors together in which you do not usually find a fairly sharp cleavage on this issue. I found that even among doctors I normally have a considerable area of agreement when we approach these matters.

I would like to say to the House that through our Medicare committee in the New Democratic Party, which is representative of doctors and others who are interested in the provision of medical services, we have looked

into this rather thoroughly and in our view, chiropractic services can and should be included in a Medicare programme. I do not know what the position of the Liberal Party is at the moment. Last year, the hon. member for Huron-Bruce was quoted in the London *Free Press* as saying that it was not included in their Medicare policy of that date, but now they support the basic principles of the right Medicare policy and I do not know whether this is a detail that has progressed in the interval or not.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: I have received considerable advice, Mr. Chairman, which does not surprise me. But let me get back to the reason that provoked me to rise and add a few words here, and that is the developments which I think justify the inclusion of chiropractic services in the Medicare programme. It is quite remarkable, actually, to note the growing public acceptance and utilization of chiropractic services. In fact, we discovered when we looked into it, that there are about 450 chiropractors in the province of Ontario and one of the interesting things about this number, is that unlike doctors, it is pretty evenly distributed across the province, in rural outlying areas, rather than being to such a great extent concentrated in the cities, as is the case with medical doctors.

But there are four or five areas indicating the extent to which there has been an acceptance of chiropractic services and some of them interestingly enough, Mr. Chairman, are government agencies. This is why I am always a bit struck at the inconsistency of the government which has one agency accepting chiropractic services and paying for them, and yet generally still appears to be opposed to the inclusion of them in an overall Medicare programme.

For example, as I suspect most hon. members of the House are aware, chiropractic services, or the services of drugless practitioners, are today accepted and paid for by the workmen's compensation board. In fact, for the years 1958 to 1962, inclusive, the amount paid by the workmen's compensation board were, in round figures, \$88,000; \$107,000; \$110,000; \$118,000; \$125,000. So there is a small increase each year.

Second, Mr. Chairman, I think it is not only interesting, but extremely significant that many of the private insurance companies have now accepted, in their policies, coverage for chiropractic services. What is perhaps most significant of all is that, in most

instances, they have accepted the coverage of chiropractic services without any increase in premium. In other words, they have found from experience—and I would suggest insurance companies are pretty ruthless and hardheaded on this score—that inclusion of chiropractic services does not increase the health bills; that what happens is, for whatever reason, a patient finds that he is not getting satisfaction from a doctor, he pays his next visit to a chiropractor. And, in some instances—you are constantly running into them across the province—they have found they have got some relief from the chiropractor.

Third, I think it is rather significant, and I certainly congratulate them that the Ontario Federation of Medical Co-operatives, some two years ago—if I remember correctly—at a conference in eastern Ontario, down in Lanark county, passed a resolution accepting the coverage of chiropractic services in the coverage they have organized in some 30-odd counties across the province of Ontario. I am some months out of date now, but the last time I checked with the federation's secretary five or six of these counties had moved in the intervening period, and included the chiropractic services, often without any increase in premium, because they were able to use reserves they had.

Finally, I would hope that the personal experience that I had with a doctor, who has since risen to pretty important heights in the medical field in the province of Ontario, might give a clue to some mellowing on the part of the medical profession with regard to chiropractors. Almost exactly a year ago, in the month of March, I happened to take part in a panel sponsored by the Guelph Labour Council, discussing the Medicare issue. One of the doctors, at that time on the panel, in fact, the official spokesman for the Ontario Medical Association, was Dr. Donald Atkinson of Waterloo. Some two months later, he became the youngest president of the Ontario Medical Association. In the course of a question period, after a fairly lengthy panel discussion when one of the trade unionists in the Guelph area rather vigorously presented his case with regard to medical associations' prejudices concerning chiropractors, the reply of Dr. Atkinson, was rather carefully—I do not want to misrepresent his reply or his position—could be summed up in this way: That in his view, in the next four or five years, there was going to be a rather significant change in the attitude of the medical profession.

I hope this is an accurate glimpse, from the man who now heads the OMA, of some

mellowing among the doctors in this connection.

A further point that I think is rather interesting, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that the cost involved is relatively small in the overall picture. Now I know the hon. Minister and I have been firing shots at each other on the hustings and elsewhere, on the cost of Medicare in the province of Ontario. He is certain that the figure will be in the range of \$200-plus million but that is not the figure we have come up with. Ours is more in the range of \$160 to \$165 million. But let us put that argument to the side for the moment.

The significant thing is that the amount of money that was spent in the last year in chiropractic services in the province of Ontario is estimated at being in the range of \$6 million and this includes costs for X-ray services. In any integrated presentation of health services, I think you could eliminate a great deal of overlapping and costs so that significantly less than \$6 million is the amount that is involved. Once again, I submit that because of the growing utilization of chiropractic services and the growing acceptance of them, in our view they should be included in any overall plan.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I think that the main problem you have, when considering the inclusion of chiropractic services, is the fairly widespread allegation that chiropractors go beyond the limits within which they are legally entitled to practise. Now, at the moment, I personally am a little uncertain as to just how sound is this allegation. What I can say, from our own investigations, when we were pretty forthright in presenting this widespread criticism to spokesmen for the official association of the chiropractors, is that they themselves want to make certain that this kind of thing does not take place, that in any occasion that has been drawn to their attention, when one of their members is practising beyond the legal limits that are allocated to a chiropractor, that they have taken action. In some instances they have deprived them of their legal right to practise. In other instances there have been various forms of warning or of discipline.

But the point I am just making is that the association itself claims—and I have no reason to doubt their word—that they are willing to co-operate to the full to make certain that chiropractors are not practising beyond the limits allocated to them and therefore that the dangers that allegedly exist can be eliminated. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, by way of documentation of a conclusion that we have come to from our studies, that the time has

long since passed when the rather deep-rooted prejudice in the medical profession towards including chiropractors on the medical team should be re-examined and I would hope that the hon. Minister in the course of his further consideration of Medicare after the Hagey commission report is made, might do this himself, perhaps with the possibility of moving from the outset with a broad health service rather than with a more restricted one.

Vote 701 agreed to.

On vote 702:

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Health would tell the House if it is the policy of his department to discontinue mental health clinics in the county health units.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, this is the objective at which we are aiming. As enunciated in the House last year our policy is to encourage the establishment of the mental health clinic as a part of the service provided by the general hospital. To this end we are establishing, as I announced in my opening remarks, eight such clinics this year; we established five last year; and we hope to establish five additional ones each year until the province is completely covered. We are not insisting that this be done but where, for some reason or other, there is justification for moving, we make that move; if, for instance, the health unit clinic is unable to continue, then we would urge that the clinic be moved to the general hospital.

The Brantford area was covered by the Ontario Hospital at Hamilton. There are several misstatements in the letter which has come to us apparently because of lack of correct information. The county health unit has never provided mental health out-patient services nor provided funds for such services. So this actually was a travelling clinic based in our hospital—the Ontario Hospital at Hamilton, apparently, or so I gathered—housed during its visit in the offices or some accommodation provided by the health unit, but it was not part of the health unit's programme as such. Therefore, if it is desirable to move that clinic now to one of the general hospitals in Brantford, it can be set up on a formal basis and benefit for overhead expenses under The Hospital Insurance Act. The salaries of the professional team will be provided out of my budget. This, we believe, is the better thing. It will be part, then, of the community health service.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the hon. Minister of Health has seen fit to give me some information that really I had not asked for on the floor of this House, but I do feel that I must make a further comment and draw to his attention that it is a widely held misconception that this particular mental health clinic was operated by and out of the Brant County Health Unit, because the area has enjoyed this service for well over 25 years and has come to depend on it very definitely, particularly in the field of education.

Now, as the hon. Minister himself pointed out in his opening remarks, it is of great value when young people, if they show some particular symptoms of difficulties along these lines, can be treated at the community level without any great attention being drawn to these difficulties. Now, as I say, the education system has depended on the services of the psychiatrist, Dr. Brillinger, I believe, who has been in the Brantford area for a number of years, apparently working out of the Brant County Health Unit. The withdrawal of his services has upset the citizens to the extent that a number of public meetings have been held, as perhaps the hon. Minister knows, and it was pointed out at these public meetings that no prior notification of any kind of the department's decision had been given to the health unit or to the Brantford General Hospital. Now the hon. Minister has said that these facilities would gradually be assumed by the hospital on an out-patient basis. The hospital has made it very clear that while they would be willing to do this some time in the future, they have absolutely no plan for doing that now and have taken on a very large expansion already, and cannot see it in the immediate future.

I certainly think that the citizens of Brantford area deserve a full explanation as to why they should be left without this service that they have become used to over a number of years and why co-ordination and co-operation between the department, the health unit of the county, and the hospital have broken down to such a serious extent.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, there is very definitely misinformation, misconception, here. Notification of the discontinuance of the travelling clinic was given verbally to the medical officer of health by Dr. Brillinger as early as September or October, 1963. Dr. Brillinger advised that the service would likely be curtailed on his retirement in February, 1964. A letter from the MOH dated November 29, 1963 indicates that she had been advised by Dr. Brillinger that there

would be no replacement for Brantford from Hamilton after his retirement.

A letter from K. G. Muir, administrator, Brantford General Hospital, dated December 9, indicates that he had been advised some time previously of the new provisions for assistance to general hospitals providing out-patient services, and these discussions had begun in November, 1963. The present service has not been entirely discontinued, but the medical officer of health was advised on December 5, 1963 that the clinic would not be continued beyond March 30, 1964. Therefore, she did have four months' notice.

I can say that we do not intend to have this service cut off if it is at all possible to find a replacement for Dr. Brillinger. He is retired now and is just unable to do it. But there was notification, sir.

Mr. Nixon: Might I ask, Mr. Chairman, whether the main difficulty is that the psychiatrist working with the department cannot be replaced?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is the main difficulty at the present time. If we can replace the staff until such time as the hospital clinic can open, we will continue whatever service is possible to us. But it is understood now that the clinic will go to the general hospital as soon as facilities are provided.

Mr. Nixon: Just before I leave this point, Mr. Chairman—because I say it is of great importance in the minds of the people back home, and I was quoting from the press report of a special meeting held by the board of education in Brantford, when a resolution confirming this was passed and forwarded to the hon. Minister—I would also like to point out that my understanding of the new mental health service is that anyone requiring this service would have to travel to Hamilton where the nearest psychiatrist would be. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would take that as a logical supposition until such time as we can find a replacement. But I would remind the hon. member, of course, that Dr. Brillinger only attended the clinic in Brantford four days a month. Still, of course, that is better than the patient having to travel to the hospital. But I can assure the hon. member that, if we can find a replacement, we will continue the service we have been giving until such time as it takes up its permanent quarters in the new facility.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to labour the point, but I understand that

there are some qualified psychiatrists working in private practice in Brantford. Is it the policy of the department to acquire the services of these professional men on a part-time basis, for the service of the public?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We do this, Mr. Chairman, on some occasions, and it is quite possible that this would be worth looking into. I will ask my staff if they have looked into this.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, in section 5 of this vote there is a missing digit. Is that three zeros as I presume; what is it—\$6,000?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do not understand what the hon. member means—

Mr. Troy: Well—Special Training of Public Health Personnel, etc., zero, zero, zero?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, I am looking. It should be \$6,000.

Mr. Troy: I thank the hon. Minister. I did not think that the hon. Minister would make that mistake.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do not print it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the concern of the people of Brant with respect to a gap in this service, because I would like to talk about the experiences I have had myself in referring people to the mental clinic.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if this could be left to discuss under the mental health vote?

Mr. Thompson: Under the mental health vote?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Please.

Mr. Thompson: Fine.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Very few of the public health units have a mental health clinic in association.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, the Metropolitan Windsor health unit is being expanded to a county-wide health unit. As the result of that expansion, will there be a loss of grants to the municipality of Windsor itself, or to the other municipalities involved, or will there be added grants to them as a result of this tremendous expansion?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: There would be added grants, Mr. Chairman, to cover the muni-

cipalities which have not before been in the unit. There will be no loss of grants to the municipality unless the population gets too great. No, they are at the top now. There will be no loss of grants to the municipality.

Mr. Newman: Right. I thank the hon. Minister.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, about this time last year the medical officer of health for Hamilton presented a plan to the reception and legislative committee of the council recommending that they bring to this body, or to the association of mayors and reeves, a plan to expand the public health units from the municipal basis to either a county or a regional basis, or even on a provincial basis. The plan was received well by the city council and did go on through the senior association.

The reasoning was that the smallness of units made it hard for them to acquire personnel because the area was limited, and the promotional potential was limited, and smaller groups were bidding for the personnel. This put the whole thing into a sort of chaotic situation. His basis for an expanded public health unit was that if it was based on a larger unit, they could set up graded classifications in the different health problems, and then this would produce an incentive for the personnel to advance to higher salaries and a little more prestige in their work.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on this, as to its merits? He has had it presented to his department in the last few months.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, this submission has not yet come to me, but I am not without knowledge of it. It has been talked about periodically. I have not heard of it for some time now. We have discussed it among ourselves within the department and it is our aim, indeed we are moving in this direction now, to try to encourage some of the smaller units to come together into larger and more logical units. There are some units in the province which are too small and really cannot afford to provide a satisfactory programme even with the substantial support they get from government.

Steps are already going on in this direction but Hamilton, according to our present Act, is too large to be included as part of a unit. It is beyond the limit. We give grants to municipalities of 150,000. Beyond that we have no cost-sharing programme. Again it is like so many other programmes, the door is

by no means closed; and when this submission comes to us, there may be some interesting matters in it that may be worthy of our attention. It certainly will be given attention and consideration when we get it.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. From time to time we hear about the shortage of nurses for health units. Are there sufficient nurses to take care of the needs of the health units of the province, may I ask the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, since these nurses are engaged by the local units, I actually have no knowledge of what numbers there are, or what the status is. We give quite a number of bursaries to the nurses, because they are all trained under our bursary plan. There were 62 bursaries awarded in 1963 for registered nurses going on to specialize in public health nursing.

I do hear, as you apparently do, my hon. friend, through the newspapers and through the other communications media, of shortages, but I have no factual information on it. There are 1,214 public health nurses in health units, county school health services, and in health services in cities, towns, and townships in 1963; and in the ten-year period from 1953 that number has increased from 714.

Mr. Spence: You would not know whether that was a sufficient number of nurses to take care of their needs, or not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I really could not tell the hon. member whether that is sufficient or not.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, might the hon. Minister know the comparison of salaries between dentists attached to the public health division of the department and dentists in private practice?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I would not have any factual knowledge, because I have no knowledge of what dentists in private practice earn. Any knowledge I may have would be completely useless.

Vote 702 agreed to.

Vote 703 agreed to.

On vote 704:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in vote 704, publications are sent to mothers of new-born children, are they not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: On application; they are given to hospitals to distribute them. I

think in the main, most OB divisions of hospitals present the book to each mother, particularly on the birth of her first baby, and oftentimes upon the birth of each baby.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, has the department ever considered publishing those books in languages other than English?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, we have considered it but we have not done it. It is a very costly matter. This is quite an expensive book, and we have not translated it so far.

Vote 704 agreed to.

On vote 705:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in vote 705, is that primarily dental services to schools, or to school dental services?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, the greater part is almost equally divided between that and our dental cars—our two dental cars which travel on Canadian National and Canadian Pacific lines.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a plea for the dental clinic operated in my community by the Civitan Club. The Civitan Club had to curtail their services two years ago, as a result of a ruling from the hon. Attorney General's office, preventing the raffling of automobiles. As a result of that, youngsters attending school, and primarily those on welfare, were unable to obtain the services of this clinic. The members of the Civitan Club today, I think, sell a Christmas cake to raise their funds, but this does not provide them with sufficient funds to operate the clinic on a full-time basis. Were some type of grant made available, either to them or to the local board of health, a very much needed dental service would be provided to the youngsters. These youngsters do not get dental services, I understand, from welfare. They only get extractions, if I am not mistaken; and this Civitan unit would also take care of the regular dental services required by the youngsters. Has the department ever been approached by the Civitans, or given any consideration at all to them for a grant?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, Mr. Chairman, we have had no approach from them and we have never given grants of this nature. The school programme can be operated by the public health unit in the municipality. They can, if they desire, set up a school dental service. I am not positive whether the hon. member means that the Civitan Club is

giving a general service to adults and children alike, or if it is just a school service.

Mr. Newman: No, it is only the school children; and I notice, in the public accounts book, that the townships and various health units receive the grants for dental services; that is the reason for my asking.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We do not give grants of this kind; this item is for grants to municipal governments under The Public Health Act. It is either provided by contract system, where the dentists supply the equipment and materials and their time is paid on an hourly basis, or where a larger centre furnishes a clinic and the dentist receives a regular salary. That is how we allocate this grant for school dental services.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I may explain to the hon. Minister: The dentists here work for a very nominal fee. I think they work for \$5 an hour providing these services, and the benefit that is obtained by numerous youngsters on welfare cannot really be expressed in dollars and cents. I think this could be one place where the department could give a grant, or look into the possibilities of assisting this organization in some way, if not in finance, in material for the clinic.

Mr. Troy: On this vote does the department have any other travelling clinics in addition to those of the railway-operated ones—the CNR and the CPR?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Only two, Mr. Chairman; one on each of the lines.

Mr. Troy: But other than those, that is all?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is all.

Mr. Troy: It is quite a problem in certain sections of my riding, as the hon. Minister very well knows. The CNR railway car is now out in northwestern Ontario, and I understand there is such a backlog out there that it will not be available to come east for three or four years. There are no mobile clinics other than those?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: There are just the two, Mr. Chairman, one on each line, as I say. The hon. member will probably recall, two weeks ago, that one of the weekly magazines wrote a very fine account of one of our clinics, with special reference to one dentist, formerly a well-known dentist in the city of Toronto, who on his retirement took up this work. He and his wife serve on this car, and have been doing this now for two years and doing very

excellent work. This, of course, does not mean to say the other dentist and his assistant are not doing equally good work, but it just happened that Dr. Guest's clinic was written up in that particular issue. The other clinic is doing the same good work, but we have only the two, one on the CPR and one on the CNR.

Mr. Troy: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I know that the hon. Minister is doing very good work in those railway cars, and I suppose we have to go to the Red Cross. Do they provide service, too?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think they also have one car.

Mr. Troy: I thank the hon. Minister very much.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, might I ask where one discusses the situation of dentists generally in the province? Would it be under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in my estimates that has to deal with dentists as a profession. They are a self-governing body under The Dentistry Act, but all I do is give them the Act which they administer themselves, just as we give doctors The Medical Act.

Vote 705 agreed to.

On vote 706:

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a few remarks to do with the shortage of certified nursing assistants here in this city of Toronto. I believe there is a shortage throughout the province, but the shortage in Toronto has been detailed to a great extent in the report that I referred to earlier, that report being on the education and addition of personnel. The committee for survey of hospital needs took a survey of hospital needs for Toronto, which was released in August, 1963. In that report they said that, as of August, 1963, there was a shortage of 486 nursing assistants; and I think that this should be given a great deal of thought by the present administration, for two reasons.

First of all, it helps overcome to some extent the shortage of nurses and, despite the rosy picture that the hon. Minister painted of the nursing situation in Toronto, I think when he really examines the situation closely he will know that we really need a great deal of improvement in the nursing situation here in Ontario.

If there is a shortage of 486 of these nursing assistants now in the city of Toronto—this is based on using a ratio of 30 nurses for the 100 average daily patients, and this is the ratio that this committee thinks should be used in setting out the number of nursing assistants required. If they use this ratio of 30 nursing assistants to 100 average patients daily, it means that by 1970 we are going to need approximately 1,500—I believe the number is slightly over 1,500—more nursing assistants. And if more is not done in training this type of personnel, we are going to have a major crisis here in the Toronto area.

Projecting it even farther, we are going to need more than 2,000 of these nursing assistants. Any good business firm, Mr. Chairman, tries to project into the future what personnel it is going to need, and what machinery it is going to need, and I would like to remind the hon. Minister that it is incumbent upon him to see to it that more of this type of personnel is provided for the province of Ontario. Again, I say, it would be of tremendous assistance in overcoming the shortage of nurses; also many of the nursing assistants can do some of the work that the present registered nurses do not like to do, and it would therefore make the registered nurses more available to the highly technical work that is going to be needed in the future as a result of the advancement of the medical services.

Vote 706 agreed to.

On vote 707:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on vote 707, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any danger at all to public health as a result of the increased use of detergents. The London city council one year ago adopted a resolution asking the federal and provincial Departments of Health to look into the possibility of requiring the cessation of manufacture of detergents that have less than 90 per cent biodegradable materials so that conventional sewage plants could readily cope with them. Is there any health hazard at all?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, to the best of our knowledge we can find no public health hazard. We believe that numbers of people are sensitive to detergents and get dermatitis. I do not think that this is actually any worse than it was in the case of soaps. However, one of the matters that has caused some concern about them, and about which we have been doing some research work or supporting research work, is in the matter of the sudsing—for lack of a better term. I think some of the commercials now are talking

about a defrothant. I think that is in connection with one of these pills that goes down the winding tube to your stomach; but we would like to see some kind of a defrothant that could be applicable to these detergents which gum up the sewers. I believe the water resources commission is doing a good deal of research in this, and they will be in a better position to tell you about it than we are. This is not a health matter but it is a problem in regard to sewage.

Mr. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, in recent years we had thought that the matter of venereal disease was coming under control but some figures in recent years that I have seen in connection with board of health work, seem to indicate that this is on the resurgence at the present time. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us what the situation might be in Ontario. And if it is true that more virulent forms of germs are emerging and that the disease is, in effect, increasing, what is being done to combat it?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Actually, although the incidence of venereal disease was reduced, or dropped, very briefly on the popularizing of antibiotics, when it was found that venereal disease was very amenable to treatment by those, there has been a very slight increase in the last few years. We have been rather fortunate in Canada, as well as in Ontario, that the apparent increase that has been noted in other countries has not hit us. This actually makes us a little suspicious that our case finding has been less rigid than it might be, but we have not let up in our efforts to control this. We go into every case with the same meticulous care that was observed when venereal disease was at its peak during, and following, the war years. The increase is very slight, I point out, and the total in 1963 was 56 cases, of all forms—for syphilis and all forms of newly reported cases. The reported cases rose from 36 last year to 41 per 100,000 population; but this is a rate. This is not the actual number. This is rate, 36 to 41 per 100,000 for gonorrhea and for syphilis the rise was from 12.5 to 15 per 100,000. It is not a large rise but that again does not mean to say that we are unconcerned about it, particularly because of the peculiar type that is becoming more prevalent, but I do not think it is necessary to discuss that in the House. It is a peculiar type that is very difficult to track down and very difficult actually to control. It is a big social problem and one that is receiving a great deal of

attention from the venereal disease control division of my department.

Vote 707 agreed to.

On vote 708:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, what is the function of this medical rehabilitation branch, because in my own community we happen to have an institute of physical medicine and rehabilitation that has just recently been set up? Would they be doing exactly the same type of work as what this vote would entail?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, we do not do the work here. We provide grants and the hon. members set up benefits from grants under this vote. Actually, this division was set up for two main purposes: To allocate the medical rehabilitation grant money that was available to us from the federal government; and to look after the active rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, of our patients who were ready for discharge from our mental hospitals and some tuberculosis sanatoria. We try to give them training, job assessment and on-the-job training rather than through sheltered workshops. Then, as I said a little while ago, we try to provide a placement service for them and a follow-up, to the end that the client will know that someone is standing behind him should he need support if the going gets a little bit rough.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, do I understand then from his remarks that included in the \$240,000 salaries, would also be salary of personnel working in the five or six institutional rehabilitation agencies?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The institutes of physical medicine in those votes are slated to receive grants of \$50,000, the grants to cerebral palsy centres \$138,000, and a project at the University of Toronto specifically for the training of undergraduates in the rehabilitation concept, \$100,000.

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister mentioned the fact that in my own community there would be grants available or given to the institute. Now when I look at the public accounts for the year 1963, I see nothing there at all for the Windsor Institute of Physical Medicine.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The grants that the hon. member's institute would get are federal grants, I am advised, and they will not show in our public accounts. We allocate them and draw them from the federal government.

Mr. Newman: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am not sure the report from the institute the hon. member is speaking of is in yet, but, if it can qualify, it has the right to it. Look at page G-15 of the public accounts; it may be there.

Mr. Newman: G-15?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am sorry we got sidetracked and got mixed up in our line of questioning, because I was not quite finished. The Hamilton Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation gets a grant according to the public accounts, of \$12,117. Certainly this is not the total expenditure of that establishment in Hamilton. But in regard to the grant, how would one find what results we are achieving on these physical rehabilitation agencies? I have had occasion to refer persons to them and tried to follow up on their success as to their getting employment and this is where we run into problems. Are there any records kept by the hon. Minister's department as to the success and results of the different rehabilitation agencies? Can one find whether they are doing the job, how many patients are processed through the particular agency and how many jobs might be found for them, how many have been successful in being located?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, we get a statement from each one which is supported by any grants. We do not provide all of the money for their use. Our grants are allocated on a formula basis and this formula is tied very much to the monies they have raised locally. The institutes are all run by their own boards, fully chartered, and as I say, we get an annual report from them. We do not police them, we do not really set ourselves up as experts. Actually I have not the staff, nor would I consider it wise to set up a staff, to assess the usefulness of the work they are doing. The project is sound. The basic philosophy is sound. I do not know how many of them have job placement services. This is not generally accepted—unfortunately according to my thinking, it is not generally accepted as part of the rehabilitation function. I believe it is essential and, for that reason, I insisted that it be included in our departmental programme, but whether the institutes of physical medicine do it or not, I do not know. I think the institutes of physical medicine have, as their prime objective, the providing of medical treatment

to prepare the client to go on to job training, job placement and so on. I do not believe that any of the institutes, as such, go beyond the business of providing the necessary treatment to prepare the client for occupation.

Mr. Gisborn: I am glad to hear the hon. Minister say that he thinks there should be a continuing process and I think this is something we should give a lot of thought to, that if we are going to do a rehabilitation job and do the job in taking the aptitude tests and finding out just what the particular person would be able to do with his handicap, then we should not stop this. And this is the big problem, we have to devise some way of a continuing process if we are going to rehabilitate a person, get him back into a position where he can do something, find out what he can do and then put a lot of concentration and emphasis on getting him placed in that occupation. Because you can spend money and a lot of time in rehabilitating the person to the point where he can do some particular thing. If he is then thrown out back on the market and does not get a chance to practise he may, in a short period of time, be right back where he started. I hope that a lot of attention to job placement for the handicapped will be given by all the departments in the future.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think, Mr. Chairman, that it is only fair to point out why most rehabilitation authorities have stayed out of this field. It is because in the national employment service, a special services branch has been set up and in many instances, as I pointed out before, they do an excellent job. They are experts in the field, by and large, I am given to understand. And I have to add that, because I have no personal knowledge of it. But I do know that they put forth every effort to do the job placement, the aptitude testing and the job assessment. Abilities assessment and preparation for the job is usually done by the rehabilitation group and then they do, I know, in many instances see that the client is put in touch

with the special services branch of the national employment service.

Vote 708 agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, may we revert to motions?

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves:

that commencing Tuesday, February 25, and on every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the balance of the present session, this House will meet at two of the clock in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: This is simply to add an additional hour for deliberations in the Chamber.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister tell us about night sessions for this week?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: There will be night sessions on Tuesday and Thursday of this week, and starting next week we will sit at nights on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, we will continue with these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 o'clock, p.m.



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Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today in the west gallery students from Western Technical-Commercial School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark), from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's seventh report which was read as follows and adopted:

As the committee has not been able to complete its work, it recommends that the time within which the House may receive reports upon private bills from the committee on private bills, be extended to March 5, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS ACT

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, the amendments are in the main to tidy up the Act. They also include sections increasing the penalties for offences involving false evidence of insurance, and requiring those convicted of failing to produce evidence of insurance or proof of having paid the uninsured motor vehicle fee, to pay such fee.

This bill will go to the standing committee on highways and tourism.

THE ANATOMY ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Anatomy Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this amendment is to correct a typographical error made in the publication of the last revision of the statute.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts).

Is it policy to grant licences for trapping zones to full-time employees of The Department of Lands and Forests?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the answer is "no". The question would indicate that full-time employees might be involved. We have no knowledge of any such situation. Actually we do recruit for part-time work, particularly in the summer time, people who are skilled at trapping. But certainly there is no such policy as that indicated in the question.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he look into the application of his policy in the Parry Sound area?

Mr. Speaker: Before the orders of the day, I beg to inform the House that the Clerk has received from the chief election officer and laid upon the table returns from the records of byelections in the years 1960 and 1962 and the general election held on September 11 and 25, 1963.

Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Thirty-fourth order, House in committee of supply—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before this order is called, I wonder if I might rise on a point of order, with regard to the business of the House.

Last night just before we adjourned the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) announced certain revisions in procedures with regard to the future business of this House, namely, that on Tuesdays to Thursdays the House would meet at 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays that there would be night sessions.

Mr. Speaker, it is an open secret around Queen's Park now that the hon. Prime

Minister himself—if the information be correct—has informed the Conservative caucus that the target date for the conclusion of this session is March 25. Mr. Speaker, if that be the case this simply means that we are aiming at a ten-week session. I want to say without going into any great length on this, that we in this group protest this as strongly as we possibly can. I think it is impossible for this House to do justice to the business of this province in a ten-week period. In fact we now have the situation in which we have the biggest Budget the province has ever had and we are going to have a shorter session than a year ago, in fact a shorter session than has been the general practice for some years. We never really had a Budget debate in my experience in this House and apparently it is now going to be eliminated completely with the exception of the lead-off speakers from each party.

Mr. Speaker, it is all very well for members of the Cabinet who have months to prepare their estimates, to line up in the order of convenience to themselves and in co-operation with the hon. Prime Minister, but we in the Opposition have to be prepared for each estimate. I have come to the conclusion that hon. members on the government side, though they had many things to say by way of criticisms and suggestions to the government in the Throne Speech debate, have foregone this role already, that they are not participating, certainly in any substantial way at all, in the estimates.

I sum up my point in this way: It is humanly impossible for hon. members of this House, and particularly for the Opposition upon whom falls the major job of examining the estimates with care, to do the necessary homework, if I may describe it as such, and for this House to give the necessary time and attention to the business of a province which now has a Budget in excess of \$1,300 million. The hon. Prime Minister on many occasions has said to us in the Opposition that we can sit until summer time if it is necessary to do the business of the House. The fact of the matter is that under his leadership we are moving toward a ten-week session and a target date of closing off on March 25.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is seriously in error and I want to protest it strongly right here.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have never made any such statement that I was aiming at March 25. I do not even know what day March 25 is. I have been asked and I have received comments from other hon. members—members not on

the government side—about when the session would end. I do not think we can finish by Easter, to be quite frank with you. I was going over the timetable in my office this morning with my own staff, and as I see it, Mr. Speaker—with the work that lies ahead of us—we cannot possibly be finished here by Easter. Where the assumption on the part of the hon. member comes from that the Budget debate is to be disposed of, I do not know. Perhaps he has sources of information I know nothing about. I have every intention of having a Budget debate.

Frankly, it was my intention tomorrow, to leave the estimates and go to the Budget debate if speakers are available. Of course, there is no point calling a debate unless the Whips have someone who wants to speak. Then we have quite a number of second readings here—legislation that is going to take time. We will not be able to deal with the estimates of the departments on a five-days-a-week basis, it is simply impossible. There is too much work to do. If we are going to spend the ever-increasing amount of time that we do, talking over and over again these certain facets of every department, then we simply are going to have to take the time to do it.

There are quite a few hon. members from out of town, who come in here on Monday and remain in the city all week, and I think many of them would just as soon sit in this House in the evenings than have nothing to do. So we will have night sessions, and in addition we will sit at two o'clock in the afternoon, to give all the time that is necessary for the comments we must sit and listen to, concerning the very searching examination of every department which presently takes place during the estimates.

We all know that the way we examine the estimates is a relatively modern development. The practice in days past was that all the estimates of the government were passed in one night. No opportunity was given for the examination of the function of government within the department, such as takes place today.

So, if the hon. member had come to me, Mr. Speaker, and asked me in the corridor what my plans were, I would have been happy to tell him. He prefers to come in here as always and attempt to paint a picture of the government obstructing the Opposition. This simply is not so, and I think the hon. member knows it. As far as staying here until summer I can only repeat it, because I am quite prepared to stay here. I will be here anyway. I have no desire to block you.

As a matter of fact, I am continually re-arranging matters over here to suit the Opposition. So I can only say that I flatly refute everything the hon. member has said.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, our concern in this matter is twofold. In the first place, we are prepared as I have said a number of times, to stay here as long as it takes to discuss intelligently and fully the matters that come before this Legislature. Now, whether that is Easter or whenever it is, it does not really matter. The point in which I agree with the hon. member for York South is that yesterday my hon. friend announced that from now on we would start at two o'clock in the afternoon and that we would sit three out of the four nights, actually, there are available to us in the week.

I suggest to him—and I think this is the point my hon. friend makes—that it is really pouring it on a little thick when you start at two o'clock and sit until six, then start at eight and sit until 11 or 12 o'clock at night. I do not think, honestly, Mr. Prime Minister, that this is necessary in order to finish the business of this Legislature in an orderly manner. We are not, as the hon. member for York South says, the way we are going now. We will finish sometime around Easter with the programme—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not think we will.

Mr. Oliver: Well, I think we will, the way you are laying it on. I do not think it is necessary to finish at Easter. I think we should have sat at three o'clock in the afternoon for another two or three weeks at any rate, and not at two o'clock. I think there should not be three night sessions. There is no necessity for it. If we are running into a very long session, then maybe some restrictions could be put upon us. But we are proceeding, I suggest, in a very orderly manner and we will finish the session in, I suppose the ordinary course, less than we had last year.

Now, surely, it is not necessary at this early stage to put these restrictions on the hon. members of the Legislature. That is the way we feel about it on this side.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I can only say that if it appears everybody is worn out from these long hours they will be released. It is traditional to sit at two o'clock. We have sat at two o'clock in the afternoon after the first two or three weeks of the session—

Mr. MacDonald: No.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): We have not sat on Monday nights.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I will get the records out. All right, not on Monday nights. I said we would sit at three o'clock every Monday because the hon. members come in from out of town on Monday and we cannot sit at two. But, frankly, I think that while we are here we might as well sit in the Legislature and do the business.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I will only say this. We have this rather infantile discussion every year. I can assure you that I am not going to overwork the hon. members of the Opposition. But on the other hand, I think the government must reserve to itself the right to conduct the business of the House in the way it thinks proper. I have no intention of having you walk out of here limp and worn out from these long hours of listening to voices drone on and on.

We will stay as long as it is necessary and I will look after the health of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The thirty-fourth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

On vote 709:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in vote 709: The Essex County Sanatorium in the city of Windsor has apparently had part of it, the IODE Hospital, changed into a psychiatric hospital. As a result of this change, will there be a curtailment of grants to the tuberculosis division at the hospital there, or will it carry on as it normally did?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, no. The sanatorium will carry on as it ordinarily did. Of course, it will get less money for tuberculosis in total because the need is reduced, but the total care of tubercular patients will still be provided for under the grant.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister if he could give us a general report on the growing redundancy of many of the TB hospitals. Are there a considerable

number of them that are likely to become available for other uses?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, for some time now some part, greater or lesser, of every one of the hospitals has become redundant in relation to tuberculosis and available for other uses. This has been the case in all of them, I believe, with the exception of Kingston. Kingston has caused us a very great problem because of the nature of the building and some other factors. It was originally put up for military purposes, with a very definite life span. That life span has been extended because of work done on it by the Kingston Tuberculosis Association. It is constituting a bit of a problem to us, but all of the other sanatoria have already become involved in some other purpose.

The one at Haileybury was closed up entirely and is now part of a general hospital. The one at Gravenhurst was bought by this government and is now an institution under our mental hospital grant. The one at London has been bought. Part of it is being used by us, and part of it is still being used for sanatorium purposes. All of the others are either involved as an after-treatment hospital, convalescent chronic care hospital or psychiatric hospital, as in the case of Ottawa, Sudbury and Windsor.

Vote 709 agreed to.

On vote 710:

Mr. Newman: Now, Mr. Chairman, in vote 710 the committee submitted a report in 1960 concerning air pollution in the Windsor-Essex county area. It had made certain recommendations. Does the provincial government plan on supplementing any of the recommendations? The big problem back home is that our air pollution does not necessarily originate in the city of Windsor, but comes from Detroit, the big Zug island industrial complex and likewise from coal-burning boats that ply the Detroit River. What are the plans of the province, sir?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Boats, and in lesser measure trains—well, trains not at all now—have always been a problem to us because they are under federal control. But I do believe that some part of the federal government is at present involved in an international study of air pollution control as it affects areas such as the Windsor-Detroit area.

The department, as I announced in my opening observations, Mr. Chairman, is prepared now to support any approved project of air pollution control undertaken by a municipality on the same basis any other approved

public health project is supported. So that if your public health unit wants to get into this area and undertake a programme of air pollution control, then we are prepared to support it in the same degree as we support the public health programme generally.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, will that be in co-operation with the federal authorities, because they apparently are doing something on this now, or at least planning on doing something?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The federal government, I understand, is becoming involved in a study, and we have advised them that whatever help or support they need from us, we are willing to give. In other words, we are prepared to co-operate with them in every way to get this matter under control at the border point.

Mr. Newman: Thank you.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Are we on 710 now, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman, through you, I did not just catch the explanation of the hon. Minister but I would like to raise one or two questions in regard to the air pollution problem. The city of Hamilton has established a committee. In its operations of the past year it feels it has had no satisfaction in bringing about what it really wants to do, strictly because the establishment of control is on a municipal basis and it finds that this is not going to be effective.

I understand it has, in the past year and a half, approached The Department of Health or the section of the department responsible for air pollution, with a view to expanding pollution control, either on a regional basis or on a provincial basis. The large industries in the city of Hamilton, I am sure, have done a good job to the best of their ability at this point in controlling the pollution of air by the smoke from the large stacks.

The Steel Company of Canada, in the last three or four years, has put in precipitators to stop the dust from going into the air, but the company itself is relaxing its activities and its promotion. It feels that to put the restrictions only on one municipality and have no effective legislation to compel the next municipality to take the same measures means that its efforts are not doing the job.

I am not convinced that large industries should be as peevish as this. I think that when we have a large industrial town like the city of Hamilton, they should do it regardless of what the next municipality does.

Two large industries such as Dominion Foundry and Stelco, which have the large furnaces that produce the pollution in the air, should not be peevish enough to say that we will have to relax because it is not going to be effective unless the next municipality does the job. I think the argument does merit a lot of consideration that we should have air pollution control on a large regional basis or on a provincial basis and it should be enforced by the provincial government.

The Steel Company of Canada is spending large sums of money to put in precipitators and it takes a lot of credit for this in controlling the air pollution. In one of its open-house sessions it had visitors from across the province who were interested in pollution control. They made a trip through the plant and they watched the precipitators work. The company explained the operation of precipitators and said that when they were turned on and put into operation there were something like 125 tons of dust caught in the precipitator and taken away every day to a stockpile.

On questioning, the technician, who was explaining the procedure, said, "Well, yes, it is one problem we have got. We are getting this 125 tons a day of dust out of this precipitator, saving it from going through the air, but our problem now is to stock it—find some place to store it." In further explanation he said, "Our objective is to find, through a refining process, some way to re-use this dust that we are able to save through the precipitator."

So I think there is a two-fold purpose in the precipitator. I am not sure which came first, the idea of air pollution control, or of recovering the dust so the company could refine it and then put it back into production again. Nevertheless, the precipitator does stop it from going into the air and across the city. I would just like to make sure that the hon. Minister understands that the municipality is concerned regarding this particular meeting of the steel company and the representatives from across the province. The chairman of the Hamilton committee, and I quote from the *Hamilton Spectator*, charged the governments were afraid to offend industry, and I quote:

The provincial government is afraid of big business and will not introduce industrial air pollution controls until the people of Ontario force the politicians into action. This was claimed last night.

"This," said air pollution fighter W. G. Harris, "was the biggest problem faced by some 60 municipal representatives attend-

ing an air pollution meeting." Mr. Harris, chairman of the Hamilton air pollution control advisory committee, added:

"The provincial government does not want to offend big industry. It has given us power to deal with every other type of air pollution but the big one, industrial pollution."

Those attending the meeting came from 11 southwestern Ontario counties. It was a first attempt to launch a form of regional control over the industrial air pollution problem. The high cost of industrial pollution control with a possible patch-work system of uneven enforcement alarmed some of the officials.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. Minister if there are plans by the provincial government to bring about, through its initiative and control, larger regional activity, or at least, should not the provincial government take on the job of enforcing pollution control across the province?

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, just before the hon. Minister speaks on this I would like to say a word. In the first place I think that our government is to be congratulated for bringing in the first Air Pollution Control Act in Canada. It is all very well to stand up and criticize this problem of air pollution but we have an Air Pollution Control Act which was the first one here. There are many centres in our province, local municipal governments that set up fine air pollution control programmes, but, Mr. Chairman, remember that this is a problem that transcends the boundaries of municipalities and it is a very difficult one to handle.

Speaking about Metropolitan Toronto, I think we have one of the finest air pollution control organizations on the continent here and much good work has been done. As a matter of fact, you would be interested in this figure. We were discussing the problem the other day and the man who directs the air pollution for Metropolitan Toronto said that in this area we have over a million sources of pollution. In the middle of the winter, there are actually a million sources of air pollution in Metropolitan Toronto. That includes private homes, of course, factories and everything else. So it is a great thing just to keep even with it.

I think if we need to expand in our programme of air pollution it is in the matter of research. I think here that probably The Department of Health could help. I noticed this figure is \$200,000 to assist local boards of health. Maybe there should be more

money and the accent should be on the matter of research with the right technical advice. I realize, too, that technical engineering advice on this new air pollution problem is difficult. We just do not have the manpower to handle it. But that is something that is being given consideration, too.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville mentioned about the situation on the Detroit River and the matter of ships. I have an article here which I cut out of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* a few days ago. It might give the hon. member the answer to his question. It certainly answered some questions for me. It says:

A Canadian official said yesterday that under coming federal legislation, municipalities will enforce air pollution measures as easily as a traffic policeman writes out a ticket. Dr. Morris Katz, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission's technical advisory board on air pollution, made this prediction in a speech to the 26th annual joint meeting of the Dominion Marine Association and Lake Carriers Association. Dr. Katz said the legislation has been drafted by the transport department and will be submitted to the Cabinet after the Justice Department has checked the wording. Dr. Katz said in an interview following his address that the legislation will apply to all vessels in Canadian waters within a mile of land. It will give Canadian municipalities control over smoke from shipping by giving them legislation which can be enforced the way a traffic cop writes out a ticket, he said. Dr. Katz said that a harbour commission or a health department will be able to lay a charge under the legislation and take the offence to court.

That is just part of the situation, but I know in our recommendations—the recommendations of the select committee on air pollution and smoke control—we talked with Dr. Katz. He is a very knowledgeable man in Ottawa who looked after this for the federal authorities. We discussed with him this very possibility of doing something about shipping because, after all, in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and other lake ports now we have ships coming in from all over the world. It is not like it used to be before the St. Lawrence Seaway. The local municipal governments should have some control over this garbage, smoke, soot and what-not that comes from the ships.

If this prediction made here to do with Dr. Katz is right—and I suppose it is—we are going to get some real assistance from the federal authorities in this matter of air pollu-

tion by ships; even though they may not be Canadian ships.

Incidentally, I should say, Mr. Chairman, that the *Toronto Telegram* has been conducting recently some very fine reports on air pollution, particularly as it applies to this area. I think they are to be congratulated on that. I think that through their efforts probably a little more strict enforcement has taken place in this great area.

It is a problem, one that I know is getting great consideration in all large industrial areas. I appreciate the problem in Hamilton, with their large industries. I think if the province, through our Department of Health, can assist the local authorities in their research and with technical advice, that we will go a long way toward improving the situation and endeavouring to have our air in Ontario just as clean as possible.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, to the hon. member for Wentworth East, I want to advise that if he had noted my observations at the outset of these estimates, he would have noted that we have gone into the control of this on a regional basis. This is the secret of the programme we proposed. Not only are we prepared or offering to assist municipalities in research, we will train those people in the skills necessary for inspection at no cost to the municipalities.

If the health unit will undertake programmes of control approved by us, then they will receive the same support from government for their programme of air pollution control as they now do for their public health programmes. Looking at Hamilton, I find it is an ideal situation for this sort of a programme because it is almost completely surrounded by formally organized health units. With the exception of Haldimand county, and two small townships in Welland county, the whole of that area is covered by formally organized health units. These health units all want to take on a programme of air pollution control. We are prepared to do research on their behalf. We are prepared to train the people in inspection at absolutely no cost to them. We are prepared to give financial support to their programmes, and I repeat, on the same basis as they are now supported for public health programmes.

In the case of the city of Hamilton, we do not provide any support for it in public health programmes. But we will financially support their programmes of air pollution control on the same basis as we would support the public health programme were they included under that. I think the amount would be

something in the nature of 15 per cent of the cost of approved programmes.

Now this may sound like a very small amount, but it actually is a very sizeable amount in respect to air pollution control, based on the experience of states in the U.S. that have a long and very heavy experience in this area.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I agree that The Department of Health, provincially, should be in charge of the research into the hazards of air pollution and the technical-medical methods of control. I would pose a question that has been posed by others interested in this: Should not the actual control of rectifying the problem be given to the Ontario Water Resources Commission? I understand that they have been doing a good job in relation to water pollution, that they have developed the facilities for control and have done a lot of research. What would be the opinion of the hon. Minister on the effective solution being given to the Ontario Water Resources Commission?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do not think that would be wise. I would have to recommend strongly against it because the reason for government being in the matter of air pollution control is based upon the health of our people. This is a health matter. So although the water resources commission is very much involved in the matter of providing pure water supplies, it is rather amazing that we get very great numbers of questions and complaints concerning water pollution in The Department of Health. Because, here again, the origin—or the *raison d'être*, if you will—for water pollution control, or water control of any kind as far as government is concerned, was originally aimed at providing a source of pure and potable water for people to drink that would be free from disease. However, there are a far greater number of problems, and problems of far greater magnitude, involved in water resources now. I think that air pollution control is a matter of health. This is where it belongs and this, I think, is the reason for government becoming involved in it. So that the air we breathe or the air our people breathe, be made and kept as pure as possible.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would once again like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that air pollution on an area-wide basis might be all well and good for most parts of the province, but when it comes to my own municipality it is a little different case. We would have to blame the city of Detroit and the complex directly

across from Windsor for polluting the air. I wish the hon. Minister would come our way some summer morning and see the red, yellow, green, blue, violet, purple types of smoke or pollutants floating in the air, coming across the border.

Now it is such that even the station in Harrow, which is approximately 20 miles away from the source of the original pollution, gets samplings of the smoke and dust coming in from the city of Detroit. It is most difficult for us to attempt to complain to Detroit. You just cannot do that. Detroit attempts to control it. Too often the people on the west side of our community are plagued with all of these technicolor smoke and pollutants that float across the Detroit River.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to raise another issue. On the point that has just been raised by the last speaker, are there any international arrangements to deal with this kind of thing? There have been discussions in this House on the problems of lake pollution, for example.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think this is the purpose of the studies that are now being entered into between the two governments. I believe an international committee has been set up, involving Canada and the United States. This is one of the matters of great concern to them. We would hope that out of this will come some understanding as to what each nation can, and will, do.

I would say this: I have knowledge of the fact that the city of Detroit, with some support from the state of Michigan—support incidentally, which is no greater than Ontario gives to its municipalities—is trying to control this matter. It gives one an idea, living so close to the boundary of another great nation, it gives one some idea of the difficulty inherent in this problem. There is no quick and easy answer to this. It is not the pollutants that you see that cause the greatest concern. It is the pollutants you cannot see that are far more hazardous. The smoke is dirty, it is annoying, it is a great nuisance, but it is the things you cannot see in the form of smoke that cause us, as medical people, far more concern. These are the things that are causing authorities all over the world a great deal of concern.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, under the estimates of the industrial hygiene branch, I want to raise with the hon. Minister an issue that I alluded to a week or so ago when we

were discussing non-compensable cases before the workmen's compensation board—the issue of mercury poisoning, particularly in the Dow Chemical plant in Sarnia.

Basically, the situation, as I understand it, Mr. Chairman, is that as far back as 1950, there was an investigation, an inspection, if you will, of the situation in this plant. Ten years went by before any further investigation was made and sometime in September of 1962, a further investigation was made, presumably by officials of The Department of Health. A report was made by Dr. Mastromatteo in the department, and as a result of his comments following the investigation, a brief was prepared by those who were disturbed over the situation in Sarnia. This brief was presented to the hon. Minister on January 15, 1963.

The hon. Minister has had that brief for well over a year. I can go into it, I may still go into it, but presumably the hon. Minister is familiar with the details in the brief and I wonder if he is in a position to comment on it at this point.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I cannot comment on it. I have no recollection of the brief at the present time and apparently my people have not got it here. I will get the information for the hon. member and present it in this House.

Mr. MacDonald: Having waited for 13 months, we will proceed to deal with the issue then, because the government had this brief. I want to draw to the attention of the House and to the attention of the hon. Minister, if it has not been drawn to his attention up until this point, the kind of situation that is faced according to the information that I have. In fact, what I have here is a copy of the brief that was submitted to him on January 15, 1963.

The thing that disturbs me most, Mr. Chairman, is that according to the brief, when the department was finally persuaded to make an inspection, officials of the company had prior knowledge of the visit and they proceeded to carry out a thorough and intensified cleaning job. Grill flooring that had not been inspected for years was removed, and all traces of mercury were cleaned up. Conditions seen were not normal conditions. No questions were asked, nor any information sought from the working personnel of the department. The inspection, according to my information, was a formality and a farce.

Let me quote from one or two paragraphs

in this brief, to indicate to the House the kind of problem.

Air samplings of the cell floor were carried out by The Department of Health technicians on October 10 and 11. It followed largely the plan and procedure of the previous inspection on February 25, 1950.

If I may just interject here. Note that the inspection, according to this information, looks seriously inadequate. You had inspection in February, 1950, and the next one was not until October, 1962.

No check was made into the hydrogen room, the condensate pot or the hydrogen collection pots. The company has repeatedly refused to reveal the results of this air sampling.

The reason is obvious, according to my information.

Many of the readings were above the maximum allowable limits and had been for years, at least 12 years. Sand blasting did not bring this out as implied in the letter.

This is the letter of Dr. Mastromatteo.

This has been a permanent condition for a dozen years and the question is asked: What standards is Dr. Mastromatteo using and where did he obtain these standards?

The threshold limit value for mercury as adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists is .1 milligrams per cubic metre of air. This standard is accepted by the American Standards Association which says that continual breathing of concentrations of mercury vapours exceeding this limit can result in serious injury to workers repeatedly exposed to them. The kidneys can excrete a certain amount of mercury in urine but how much and for how long no one seems to know.

In certain areas in the Chlorine #1—This is a part of the building of the Dow Chemical Company:

—where higher than the legal limit is revealed by the February 25, 1950, sampling, and because concentrations of mercury above the maximum allowable limit in the air may produce poisoning and because there is no sensory warning of the presence of mercury vapour, the use of a continuous generating detector in these areas is not only desirable but should be a must if the company is interested in protecting the health of its employees. For ten years no monitoring of the air on the cell floor was

attempted by the company. Before this the company did not even possess a mercury-vapour detector.

A few checks were made in 1960 using a Kruger No. 23 mercury detector. These results are reported in the 1960 chlorine conference report of the Dow Chemical Company. Seventy-two per cent of the readings were above the legal limit, the maximum being .40 milligrams per cubic litre of air. Samples taken in 1962 using a sunshine instrument revealed a similar situation.

In July, 1962, window washers in the mercury cell building found that their brass squeegees became amalgamated and soon disintegrated from the mercury content of the wash water. Analysis of samples of this water revealed a high percentage of mercury. This mercury came from only one source, the air of the building. This is the air the workers on the cell floor have been breathing for years.

It goes on to draw attention to the incidents. I am not going to name the names of the people involved because I do not think that is necessary. But the health of at least one employee had deteriorated to the point that he has had to be moved out from where he was working and given some minor janitorial job. The brief, when the hon. Minister gets around to reading it, will indicate that he is living partly on the welfare and the kindness of his fellow workers who apparently are supplementing his income.

Perhaps I can just read the concluding couple of paragraphs:

It is apparently plain that The Department of Health cares little for the health of the workers in mercury cell plants in Ontario. If it did, it would not allow 12 years to elapse between air checks in mercury cell plants. It must not be forgotten that both checks at Dow were instigated by individuals and organizations and not by The Department of Health.

Obviously the authors of this brief are getting a little indignant after all these years, so the next paragraph gets a little tough.

The Dow Chemical Company has dragged its feet for 12 years. In the meantime it has used its workers in the mercury cell plant as guinea pigs. Now certain officials of the company have the unmitigated gall to say no apparent harm has come to anyone. How do they know? Is it possible they know how others feel? Many employees are concerned about their health and the apparent intoxication that becomes a part of one after long years' exposure.

I do not know what further comment the hon. Minister wants to make at this stage, but I must say I am a little startled to learn that on an issue of this nature, and on which repeated representations have been made to his department, he apparently has not even been made acquainted with the situation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, this is a very large department; surely the hon. member must realize that the Minister is not advised of every test that is carried out. If the brief came to me, there is not a doubt in my mind that I read it and was given advice on it and I have asked for those papers to be brought to my desk here. When they come, I will speak on it.

But I am not advised of every inspection that is carried out by the staff of my department. This is ridiculous to the extreme to think that such a thing could occur. I would be doing nothing but listen to the reports of tests being carried out. My deputy advises me now, for instance, that frequently in this plant we are carrying out tests—not an air sampling, but friendly tests on the persons involved to give clues or show signs of mercuric intoxication.

I find it difficult to reconcile the statement he has just read with the report given to me here that the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario reports no cases of mercury poisoning, or suspected mercury poisoning. I cannot go to the workmen's compensation board and say: "What you are telling me isn't right". First of all, it is not my concern. They did me the courtesy of advising my department when we asked for this information. I must accept this because I have no other recourse. Why there is a variance in the reports I have no way of knowing. But I will get the information my department has and present it before, I hope, this afternoon is over.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear up one point with the hon. Minister. We have to refer to my own community. We have a metropolitan board of health at the moment. It is going to be expanded into a county-wide unit. If the Metro board passes the sample by-law the provincial government has recommended, is it eligible for grants?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, they are. I would like to inform the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, that his metropolitan health unit has been the county health unit for two years. I think it is two years ago since they formed the unit, taking in more municipalities. I think it is going to cover the whole of the county this year, but it is now really a

county health unit and they will have to come under The Air Pollution Control Act. They are operating now under that old section of The Municipal Act, which was repealed and gave them the authority only to control smoke. We will not support projects under that section. It will have to be under The Air Pollution Control Act.

Mr. Newman: Would this require the approval of each of the municipalities involved in the county-wide health unit, or could it be a majority of the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The expert tells me that each municipality will have to pass its own by-law. Since they are already supporting the health unit in all of its programmes, there is nothing further entailed. They will get a little more support from us. There are certain areas that will not be affected. I presume there is purely a rural part that will have little interest, but in the interests of the whole county I feel quite certain that they will go along with it.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, my reason for asking is: The town of Riverside now does not have any industry to speak of. It is on the far east side, and as a result would not be affected by pollutants to the extent of the west side of Windsor or the Sandwich-West section would be. As a result there may be the possibility that this municipality may not want to go along with such a by-law. However, the hon. Minister has assured me, this would involve all of the municipalities.

Vote 710 agreed to.

Vote 711 agreed to.

Vote 712 agreed to.

On vote 713:

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I think this is the proper vote under which we can discuss the general situation insofar as institutions for retarded children are concerned. These various institutions are named, amongst many, in the estimates. I think this subject is a subject that deserves the attention of each and every hon. member of the House.

There has been a great deal of criticism in recent times concerning the approach of the province of Ontario toward the treatment and care of retarded children. There have been a great number of newspaper articles dealing with this; news stories and articles written in depth after very substantial study. I have in my hand at the moment a newspaper report of the *Telegram* of July 8 reporting on the resignation of three teachers

from the Ontario Hospital School at Orillia. I think the suggestions made in this story are sufficiently important to read this small article into the record.

Three teachers have resigned from the Ontario Hospital school here in protest against working conditions. Kenneth Oakley, Donald Tunstell and Donald Leach have sent letters to the Ontario Health Minister, Dr. Dymond, and Simcoe East MPP Lloyd Letherby and the past president of the Provincial Retarded Children's Association, R. G. Anglin, describing events leading to their resignations. Hospital superintendent Dr. McLean Houze confirmed today that the three teachers had resigned, but had no further comment.

Mr. Oakley said the last straw, after a long list of complaints, was when the three were assigned summer jobs in the three worst cottages in the hospital, looking after children incapable of learning their own names. Our training would be of no benefit to these children while we could be a great help to those of higher intelligence levels, he said. In former years, teachers spent the summer as recreational directors and life guards at the hospital beach. Children's working hours are also criticized by the teachers. Some of them have done a day's work before they get to school, Mr. Tunstell said.

Another complaint dealt with teachers' salaries. And in this day of teachers' salaries, I think these salaries are particularly worthy of note:

Mr. Oakley, employed at the hospital for nine years and a teacher there for seven years, says he receives \$3,600 a year and has had no increase for three years. Mr. Tunstell, who has been teaching for five years, said he got \$3,300.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Probably more than he was worth.

Mr. MacDonald: What does the hon. member know about it?

Mr. Singer: I am very pleased, Mr. Chairman, to hear some noise from the hon. member for Simcoe East because he was one of the gentlemen who was written to in regard to the resignation of these three teachers. I would have hoped that by now that he would have brought his influence to bear—and it is substantial—on the hon. Minister of Health to clear up this situation.

An hon. member: He said probably more than they were worth.

Mr. Singer: Oh, I missed the remarks of the hon. member. My colleague tells me he said they were probably being paid more than they were worth. I think this is a very handsome addition to this debate. I think that the remarks of the hon. member for Simcoe East should be enshrined as a watchword of the care, attention and concern that members of this Legislature have for the attention and care of retarded children.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): On the Liberal side?

Mr. Singer: Well, on any side. Even the hon. Minister of Mines would have more intelligence than to make a remark such as the one that just came from the hon. member for Simcoe East.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Is it all right to get back to the estimates now, Mr. Chairman? Thank you.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail*, in an article dated August 1, 1963, quotes a Dr. B. W. Richards, a visiting professor in mental retardation at the University of Toronto. Dr. Richards analyzed the bed situation insofar as Ontario is concerned. It was his opinion—and he is an outstanding man in this field—that space for a thousand extra beds in Ontario hospitals and Ontario schools would ease crowding in these mental institutions, but would fail to dent the year-long waiting lists or meet future demands. Dr. Richards goes on and makes several comments concerning the situation in the various hospitals. He says:

According to the official estimate, Orillia, Smith's Falls and Aurora are over-filled by a total of 599 beds. If overcrowding were to be estimated by the distance between beds I believe space for an additional 1,000 beds is required to abolish overcrowding without altering the present rate of supply or reducing the existing demand.

And Dr. Richards goes on in this way at some considerable length. Now I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the unsigned articles in the *Globe and Mail* that ran recently concerning the whole approach to the treatment of retarded youngsters cannot have escaped the attention of the hon. Minister of Health. These, to my mind, are very excellent articles. They comment in substantial depth on a very careful analysis of this whole problem. They go through the hospitals one by one, make comments and interview the outstanding authorities in the field.

I am not going to bother to read all these articles into the record in detail. They are there, and I hope that most of the hon. members will have seen them—certainly that the hon. Minister of Health will have seen them and will, before these estimates are finished, have some comments in connection with them.

This is the sort of thing these articles comment on. All of Ontario's major hospital schools for retarded children have in common three major problems. First, they are too isolated. Second, they are overcrowded, and third, they tend to become more hospital than school, whether built in 1876 or 1961. Concerning the hospital at Orillia, the article comments:

Before World War II Orillia attracted excellent professionals with experimental ideas, but with the war the hospital school suffered professional staff losses from which it has never recovered.

This article deals with the situation at Orillia today and quotes Dr. Houze, superintendent of the hospital:

The hospital school is ten per cent overcrowded, particularly for lower-grade retarded. Dr. Houze makes this estimate of the hospital school population: mildly retarded, 20 per cent; moderately retarded, 45 per cent; severely retarded, 35 per cent.

There is a waiting list of 375 at Orillia. At Smith's Falls, Mr. Chairman, some of the patients come from Kenora, some from Fort Frances. Some of them have to travel approximately 1,200 miles to get there. There is a waiting list at the Smith's Falls hospital of some 500.

About a year ago, or perhaps not that long ago, some of us had an opportunity to visit the hospital at Smith's Falls and it is obvious that notwithstanding the care and the attention and the devotion that people like Dr. Frank and his staff give to those youngsters in Smith's Falls, the situation is not a good one there. There is not enough staff. The hospital is vastly overcrowded and the youngsters do not get sufficient care and attention. Dr. Frank says this:

We are a young school. When we opened the average was seven years. Now it is nine and a half. We are growing up but most of our patients will be with us forever.

Would Dr. Frank have put the hospital school where it is?

"No," he admitted. "I would have put it closer to Ottawa or Kingston."

And then, of course, Mr. Chairman, there is the new hospital at Cedar Springs. Originally it was planned to have 2,000 beds but it finally opened with 1,200 beds. But this newest item among hospital schools has the same mark against it as Orillia and Smith's Falls. It is too big and it is not strategically located. An outspoken authority on mental retardation in Ontario put it bluntly:

If the experts in the field of mental retardation had been consulted, Cedar Springs would not have been built where it is. One thing governments can do is to allow—then why not allow the experts to decide where and what is needed?

This is the sort of thing, Mr. Chairman, that I hope we will hear about from the hon. Minister this afternoon. What experts does he consult? What advice does he take, and if he takes advice that the experts are not prepared to give, on what basis does he make these decisions?

We have talked in this House on many occasions about the treatment for retarded children and I was pleased a little while ago to hear from the hon. Minister of Health that he is initiating some steps in the educational field to provide for education for retarded children on a similar basis that education is provided for normal children. But that is only a tiny part of this problem. The very serious part of this problem is the approach by the hon. Minister of Health and his department to the care, through hospital schools and otherwise, of retarded children. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the situation in Orillia and the situation at Smith's Falls and the situation at Cedar Springs leave a great, great deal to be desired.

Of course, all levels agree on one point. Monolithic entities like Orillia, Smith's Falls and Cedar Springs can no longer be tolerated. In another one of these articles in the same series, there are several points made that are indeed worthy of repetition. They talk about clinics and there is a reference—a substantial reference—to a clinic at 34 Grosvenor Street in Toronto. It is run by Dr. John D. Fotheringham and the clinic in very meagre quarters is doing a substantial job in this field. There is a cross-reference to a school that is being conducted in London, and I would have thought with all the hon. members we have in this House from London and the influence that they have to bring to bear on government, that some of the lessons learned in London, from this clinic in London, would have been brought forcibly to the attention of the Cabinet caucus and that some action along this line would have been taken.

Dr. Richards comments at some length on this sort of approach and he says:

Clinics like this are more desperately needed in Ontario than beds.

Dr. Richards is the visiting psychiatry professor at the University of Toronto. He observed mildly:

Ontario seems to have a bed complex. Certainly Ontario has more institutional beds for retarded children per 100,000 population than either Britain or the United States and the waiting lists are long.

But he makes the point, and I think it is a very valid point, that if community services were available, more mental retardates could be kept at home and the need for hospital beds would be lessened.

I commend to the hon. Minister's attention these two efforts, one in the city of London, and the other, a comparatively new one, in the city of Toronto. These are the sort of things that the hon. Minister should be talking about and encouraging and developing but we do not hear any of this sort of thinking at all.

An echo of Dr. Richards' convictions comes strongly from London and that is the one I was referring to, where the Children's Psychiatric Institute since 1960 has been a blazing beacon for Ontario. It has set a pattern of service, teaching and research for the Grosvenor Street clinic in Toronto and the same pattern could, and should, be applied in other communities in Ontario.

Some other references in this second article are along these lines. They quote Dr. Ida Hackney, who is the chief psychologist in the psychology department in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. She said that she is most concerned about the inadequacy of assessment facilities in the province and the serious lack of professional help for parents. There is a reference to Dr. Burdette H. McNeel, who directs the affairs of the mental health division in The Department of Health. Dr. McNeel's view is a long-range objective one. He says:

Today there is pressure to get things done quickly. Often this means the perpetuation of existing patterns. It is not a question of providing more hospitals but of sorting out the facilities we have. We need to organize programmes of different patterns for the retarded, to make more effort toward the resettlement of retardates into the community.

What better authority could I quote this afternoon than Dr. McNeel, one of the hon.

Minister's senior advisers? Dr. McNeel suggests that something different—far different—should be done from what the department is doing today and it is rather strange that we do not hear this sort of thinking from the hon. Minister.

William R. Kirk, the executive director of the Ontario Association for Retarded Children, agrees on the need for more diagnostic facilities, "but they must be a provincial responsibility," says Mr. Kirk. He argues that if diagnostic facilities are to have any purpose, then a continuing counsel for parents must follow. "It is no use diagnosing unless we can follow up with counselling help to parents."

Florence Bell, executive secretary of the family and child section of the social planning council in Metropolitan Toronto, sees the need in terms of social workers. We need more clinics, says Miss Bell, but for training as much as for service.

There is a quote here attributed to Leora Wright. She is a public health nurse serving on the home care committee of the Ontario Association of Retarded Children since 1952. Miss Wright says:

Many times the public health nurse is the first person, aside from the doctor, to contact the family. She visits the newborn baby and sees the young children of the family. Because of her basic knowledge and training in development of children she is in a position to recognize the retarded child. But the recognition is not enough because there are not the clinical facilities and the treatment facilities available.

Mr. Chairman, very briefly, I have skimmed the surface of a very important subject, a subject in which I can come to no other conclusion than that our Department of Health does not really seem to be interested in modernizing its facilities in any way. We have these old-fashioned institutions—old-fashioned in some cases in their physical set-up, old-fashioned in other cases, even though the buildings are not old-fashioned, old-fashioned in other cases because of their approach to this very serious problem.

There is the London experiment, there is the Toronto experiment, there are the views of all of these leaders in this field, there is the urgent need for proper facilities for these youngsters. This need is more exaggerated every day that goes on. There are more youngsters needing this treatment and the government seems to have no answer. As I say, this is an effort that certainly should commend itself to the government's immedi-

ate attention and I would hope that the hon. Minister of Health would have some words of encouragement for all of us who worry about this problem, and for the parents and the youngsters who are affected by it. This is one of the most serious problems to which the hon. Minister could devote his attention. I would hope he would be able to give us some words of hope for the future.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think this House ought to realize that what the hon. member has said is all very true, but he has left out the most important part of it. All these fine things he has spoken about—the London experiment, the Toronto experiment, the things that are being done—were sponsored by this government; and, strangely enough, both these came into being since I assumed the portfolio.

I take no credit for it, because these were partly the advice given to me by my advisers. Of course I listen to Dr. McNeel. He is a director of the division and naturally is my chief adviser in this matter. Of course, he is right in presenting to us long-range plans, and he is also right in pointing out the apparent hurry we are in to solve this problem overnight, a problem that we have really not yet begun to solve. All of our efforts so far are palliative, because we have not yet found what causes mental retardation in the greatest number of these afflicted children.

We must have a long-range plan. In the meantime, in many cases, the measures we have to adopt presently are palliative, and this we do. But for any hon. member in this House, sir, to stand up and say to the hon. members here, or say to the people of the province of Ontario, that this government or this Department of Health is careless of the welfare of these children committed to our care, is a dreadful impression to leave with the people of Ontario. We are not careless of these children, and they do get good care.

Of course we cannot bring them back to be normal children. Nobody imagines that we can bring them back to normalcy; and I am sorry, too, that the hon. member slipped over one of the most important parts of Dr. Richards' report. On many occasions in conversation with myself, the impression he left with me is that Ontario has provided too many beds, that these children should be in the communities; this is our philosophy and this is why we have set up centres like CPRI in London, Dr. Fotheringham's clinic here, and assessment clinics at all of the schools.

The underlying philosophy is to keep children out of institutions. Only those who

can only be cared for in an institution should be admitted. This we believe, and this is why we try to assess every child before it is admitted. There are so many difficulties, in this, so many old ideas still held by society, and no government, no authority, no profession can wipe out these ideas and wipe out all the stigma attaching to mental retardation overnight—no, not in a lifetime. We may not wipe it out in 100 years. We have been trying now for over 2,000 years I think.

The New Testament tells us about Christ casting the devils into the swine. We are led to believe that we can try to translate this into medical terms, that the so-called afflicted were suffering from some kind of insanity or mental affliction. We still cling to that old idea, and we still attach that same stigma to our mentally disordered.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot change this overnight. This is one of the greatest things we are trying to do, and one of the most difficult things we are trying to do with society—to get them to change their thinking—to get them to look upon the mentally retarded child as different, incapable only of a certain limited sphere of activity, but at least deserving of development insofar as that is possible. But for many reasons that may be difficult to explain, though not so difficult to understand, if one is working with these people, parents, families and communities.

Society at large does not want to have these children in its midst, sir, and for this reason large institutions have been built. Why they were built at Smith's Falls and Cedar Springs, I do not know. I had no say in the siting of either one of them; but probably if I had, with the thinking of the times, I might have agreed to them going there. With what I believe today, what I know today, I certainly would not put them there; but they are there and I certainly cannot take the money that the taxpayers have invested in them and abolish them.

My hon. friend spoke about the professional staff at Orillia and pointed out that there was a fairly substantial number of professional teachers in pre-war days. But we experienced a tremendous explosion of population and school teachers were scarce, not only in the schools of the retarded, but in all of our schools. Naturally teachers would choose work that was perhaps easier, and doubtless equally rewarding; and because of the great demand and higher salaries than the civil service commission approved of, they went to teach in the normal schools.

This is one of our difficulties in getting teachers, and this is one of the things we are discussing now with the civil service. It is our policy that as quickly as we are able to do this, we will not employ anyone but trained teachers, fully graduated teachers, who have taken a recognized course in teaching. However, they still must come under the civil service commission; and I am told, about the teachers who resigned, that this was, in part, their reason for resignation. This was really underlying the problem.

I would suggest, I cannot say this for certain, but I would suggest, from the salaries the hon. member mentioned, that they are not fully qualified teachers. They look to me to be more in the attendant scale of salaries. Some of our teachers were attendants with rather unusual capabilities, but because they did not have formal training as teachers they would not qualify for teachers' salary scale under the civil service.

Then I understand, too, that part of the discontent was that since they were teachers they should have the same benefits that teachers in ordinary schools have, namely, two-and-a-half months' vacation each year. In the summer time we suspend the scholastic activities in our hospital schools and we think that the children can thrive better outside. Therefore, those who are involved in teaching the rest of the year are allocated to different parts of the hospital, and I take it that if these teachers did not like to go to the part of the hospital where they were placed, they also did not want to fit into the accepted civil service regulations. This is our side of the story. There is more to it than that, but these people have left our employ and I see no sense in hurting them by dragging all of these things out and placing them on the public record.

If the hon. member wants to talk to me privately about these teachers, I do not think there is any reason why I cannot tell him the full background of the matter.

I am not trying to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that we have all the answers to this great problem. Mr. Clarke of The Department of Education has recently completed a very thorough study of our hospital schools, which lasted, I think, nearly six weeks. He has made certain recommendations and I touched on some of the things that we are undertaking immediately which came out of his study. But I can say to you that he was extremely complimentary of the work being done in our schools. Not the department's work, because we are not giving any direction from head office concerning what they

should do, but of the work that is being done in the schools under the great handicaps that we face. For instance, we are faced with the problem of having 50 per cent of our teachers lacking adequate basic teacher training. To that end it is our proposal, as I stated to you, to co-operate with or work in co-operation with The Department of Education to work out courses of training—post-basic training for those teachers to give them the benefit of all the new knowledge through special courses of teaching and training the mentally retarded. And there are many other things.

One of the things that we hope to go forward to now is the appointment of an experienced director and co-ordinator of all educational activities for the three schools, so that we can develop some sort of uniformity of programme in the three schools. We hope also to establish the academic programme under a formally organized school board, such as has been done in the sanatoria for the tuberculous for some time. We intend also to separate the groups of blind and deaf who are also mentally retarded and are under our care, to try to work out with them special educational projects to the end that they may gain whatever benefit can be gained.

Then I want to point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that we are not content by any means with our efforts in this area and we do not know all the answers in it, but I do take very strong objection to the implication that we are careless about children. However, I would like to apologize for the overcrowding. To the hon. members of this House, no matter where they come from, and I think I have dealt with nearly every one of them in this regard, I must say that I commend them for this effort on behalf of their constituents. I do not blame them for this, nor do I ever consider that they are exerting any political pressure or anything of the kind. I always thought that this was one of my responsibilities as a member, sir, and I think, too, that it is part of their responsibility to help their people who are so afflicted, to have their children admitted. I do not care where the reference comes from, if the children need to be admitted to an institution, then we will try to admit them. And I can say to the hon. members that if I were to harden my heart and say, "No, the rooms are filled, I cannot take them in" I do not think I would sleep very comfortably at night. As long as we can accommodate them, we will strive to accommodate them, we will give them the best possible care we can.

I stated at the outset that we were in the process of establishing a new 300-bed unit at the Lakehead in part of the new wing of our hospital there. This is in keeping with the advice given us by Dr. Richards and by Dr. Roberts, who inspected or studied the rest of our hospitals. We are also, as previously stated in this House, going to do the same thing in North Bay—take part of that hospital and convert it to a hospital school. But I can assure the hon. members that so long as this government is here, and so long as the thinking in this field is what it now is, there will be no more big institutions.

Five years ago when I announced the new look in psychiatric services I stated then that my advisers led me to understand that a unit for 1,000 retarded children was quite acceptable. In five years the thinking has changed and it is not now quite acceptable, and I am being guided by that advice. I can assure the hon. members, sir, that there will be no more 1,000-bed, or greater, hospital schools built.

My hon. friend from Downsview said that the school at Cedar Springs was originally planned to be 2,000 beds. This is quite true, Mr. Chairman. Indeed, I think it was planned to be 2,600 beds. That was the only control that I had over it when I recommended to the government that this plan be changed and that the size be cut to less than half. This has been done. It will have to be made a little larger because there is no proper administration building. Part of the hospital is used for that at the present time. Certain school facilities have yet to be built at that institution to round it out, but it will not gain any in beds, I can assure the hon. members of that. Nor again, I repeat, will there be any more large structures.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, and assure the hon. members of this House, that it is the long-range objective of our department to move forward as rapidly, and yet as reasonably, as possible, to the end that we introduce whatever new methods of care and treatment for the retarded as are available.

I am glad to note that my hon. friend quoted to this House the fact that Dr. Richards stated that CPI in London is blazing new beacons of service. I do not think that a week passes, or a week has passed since that unit opened, that we have not been visited by authorities from all over the world to study the methods. We are using many of the methods that we have developed and I say to you, sir, and through you to the people of Ontario, that I know of

no institution in this province, and I can think of none in Canada, where we could have a staff of more dedicated men and women than we have in that institution. Led by Dr. Zarfes, who has now been named our consultant in mental retardation, this unit has done a very great deal. I am proud to remind the hon. members again of something I announced about a year ago—that Dr. Zarfes was one of the two first foreign doctors, that is foreign to the United States, who has been singled out as a recipient for an award under the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation. When Dr. Murray Barr, the leader of our research team at CPI in London—although a professor on the staff of the University of Western Ontario; he also holds an appointment on our staff—was recognized for some of the work which he has done in microbiology, Dr. Zarfes was singled out with his unit as the recipient of a medal from the American Psychiatric Association for outstanding work. These awards and these recognitions, Mr. Chairman, are not easily, nor lightly, given. They are given after very careful scrutiny and deep thought on the part of those who are charged with the responsibility of singling out the recipient. But this is something that the province of Ontario is doing, and this is the kind of work that we are trying to do in this very difficult field.

Mr. R. W. Gibson (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, for some time now I have been hearing disquieting rumours in our area to the effect that there are serious staff problems at the Ontario Hospital in Port Arthur. I have also heard that because of this staff problem, or staff shortage, the hospital is unable to use a good many of the facilities that have been provided in that area. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell me if there is a staff shortage and if there are clinical facilities that are not being used by reason of the staff shortage?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, there is a staff shortage. There has been a crying staff shortage both at Port Arthur and North Bay since both hospitals were opened. We are hopeful that these shortages can be corrected, or at least improved, but I do not know of any facilities that are not being used because of lack of staff.

Mr. Gibson: Mr. Chairman, I understand that there are 300 empty beds in Port Arthur. Are you taking any concrete steps or can you tell us what concrete steps you are taking to make up for this staff shortage?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I have just said what we are going to do with those 300 beds. Those 300 beds are empty deliberately; we are just making preparations now to open a unit for retarded children so that the people from northwestern Ontario will no longer have to come down to Orillia or Smith's Falls.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I have a number of points that I would like to refer to under this vote, but since the question of mental retardation has now been raised I will deal with that for the moment, and no doubt other members will raise other matters.

The specific aspect of the problem of mental retardation that I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister relates to the problem of mentally retarded infants. I am now talking of infants of a year or two years old, and more particularly of those who are severely retarded, for various reasons unable to respond in any way, except in the most elemental way, to any sort of treatment. They are bedridden and in need of constant care. As far as I know, there is no public provision for the care of such children in the province of Ontario at all, with a few exceptions. In the general policy the hospital schools, the provincial hospitals for the mentally retarded, do not take in infants and therefore this is left entirely as a matter of private concern, the concern of private organizations. As far as I know there are only two homes at the present time in the whole of Ontario where severely retarded infants can be placed if they cannot get into an Ontario Hospital, and they usually cannot.

One such home is at Plainfield, and is operated by an organization which calls itself the Ontario Homes for Mentally Retarded Infants Incorporated. I presume it is a non-profit organization chartered under The Corporations Act. There is also a similar home in Waterloo. I am not sure if it is run by the same organization or not, but at any rate it is run by a purely private organization. I happen to know a little more about the one at Plainfield than the one at Waterloo, so the balance of my remarks will be confined to it, but I understand that the situation at the Waterloo home is much the same.

The Plainfield home is, as I understand it, an extremely well run organization doing extremely good work for 54 patients. That is the problem, 54 patients. I do not know what percentage of the need that would represent, perhaps we could put one of our calculating machines to work on it, but it would be a very small proportion. There are 54

severely retarded children in this home receiving very good care.

The organization which operates the home receives, as I understand it, \$7.70 per patient day from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. It had some difficulty getting that but it has been getting it for some time now, and this is the only form of public assistance granted. There are no grants for the extension of this home, which is badly needed and which the sponsors and the board of directors would like to undertake. They have engaged in fund-raising campaigns but, of course, there are many fund-raising campaigns put on by private charities. This is one which apparently does not get quite as much attention and promotion as some others, and they have had great difficulty in raising sufficient funds to carry on any expansion. I believe they are now contemplating a modest expansion but their fund-raising campaign did not reach its objective, even though that objective was a modest one. They are not able to undertake the expansion which they themselves could undertake if they had the money and which certainly is very much needed.

I may say the honorary chairman of this organization is a gentleman who will be well known to all members of the House, and particularly to the hon. members on the Liberal benches. He is Senator David Croll. I think Senator Croll is well known for his interest in causes of humanity, and in helping human beings. I think he is to be congratulated for his efforts for this particular organization. Other similarly public-spirited citizens have associated themselves with the activities of this home.

When the home had a fund-raising campaign a few years ago, some of the people who permitted themselves to be named as sponsors included several members of the judiciary of Ontario as, for example, Judge J. C. Anderson of Belleville. It included also several members of the clergy, Rabbi Feinberg and Bishop Wilkinson, I think, were on the list. It included some members of our profession, if you can call it that. Some politicians such as Mr. John J. Wintermeyer and the hon. member for York South.

The institution engaged the interest and support of a representative group of prominent citizens, representing many professions and occupations, and yet it does not seem to be able to enlist much interest from this government. The government, as I understand it, just will not give any assistance at all. I am not suggesting that the government should now set up further institutions for in-

fants, or should open the doors of the present institutions more widely to infants. I do not know. I am no expert in this matter. I am not quite sure what is the best way to approach the problem, but I do think, at least, the government should give some encouragement and assistance to organizations that are trying to meet at least a small fraction of the problem; and to people such as the executive director of the Ontario Homes for Mentally Retarded Infants, who are devoted and hard-working people, giving all of their time to this important cause.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health why his department does not consider it appropriate that an organization, such as the one I have referred to, and its home at Plainfield, should not be eligible for assistance from the provincial Treasury in the form of grants for expansion of facilities. It seems to me this is a field where the government should take some responsibility; at least to the extent of assisting private organizations that have already entered the field, and are doing the best they can under very difficult circumstances with totally inadequate finances.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, with very great respect to the hon. member, that he is not quite up to date on his information. I am afraid I will have to let part of it go at that because I am not in a position, immediately, to say much else. But this matter is very much under consideration at the present time, and I am hopeful that we will be able to deal with their problems.

I would point out that your information, sir, is not correct insofar as the maintenance grant is concerned. I would also point out that it was through my own personal efforts that this home was recognized for approval under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission plan. Actually it is not recognized by them. They are paying agents for my department. This money is drawn from the budget which you will vote on today, I hope. And the per diem rate is not \$7 per patient, but \$9.45 per patient. This is causing us a great deal of concern, and while we are quite prepared to say that the quality of care is good, this rate is quite out of keeping with the per diem costs of the home at Waterloo, which is truly a privately run operation. One would expect that the people running it would be looking for some return on their investment. But the other home at Plainfield is not. It is a non-profit institution under The Companies Act. However, we are satisfied with the quality of care. We will watch

the budget and exercise whatever controls are necessary on it, since we are paying.

We do not believe that they should extend the physical plant now. They have just completed the replacement of that plant. We do not believe that the home should be allowed to get beyond its present size for many reasons. The main reason is because we do not believe that these institutions should become dated. The same philosophy applies to our own idea in equal detail, because the numbers involved here become part of the total numbers involved in our whole programme for retardates.

There are, at the present time—and I would like to point this out to the House, sir—more than 400 of these infants in our hospital schools. So to say that the hospital schools do not admit them is quite out of keeping with the facts. We prefer—

Mr. Bryden: I did not say that, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, I recognize that the hon. member did not say that. But it is a popular belief that our hospital schools do not accept any child until he has reached the age of five or six years. This is what we prefer and, in the case of the child who is trainable or educable, this is the criterion we try to insist upon and try to use. But in the case of children who constitute great problems in care, we often have to relent and become less rigid in our attitude, and we have admitted more than 400 of them to our hospital schools.

There are 170 beds in the two institutions; the one at Plainfield and the one at Waterloo. We are, at present, involved in seeking at least two other places to accommodate an additional 150. We believe, then, on the basis of our knowledge, that this will provide adequate accommodation for this type of patient in the province. They will be maintained under the existing grant structure, at least for maintenance. I pointed out that we had no intention of allowing this to expand, because it is too isolated. We believe that this is one of the reasons why their per diem rate is much higher than the one in Waterloo. We understand the operator of the Waterloo home is able to get a very great deal of volunteer help, and naturally this cuts down a good deal on his overhead.

These patients actually need one person to look after each patient; feeding and keeping each patient clean is practically a full-time job, sir. You no sooner get over one procedure when you start another. This is the reason that the cost of maintenance is very

high. They are completely helpless and, unfortunately, I have to say, completely hopeless. But this is just one of the problems that faces us in this matter. The support for these patients will continue. Our efforts are being directed to finding adequate space to look after the approximately 150 remaining, who need to be admitted to a centre of this kind in the province.

Mr. Letherby: Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago the hon. member for Downsview made some remarks that concerned me. I am very sorry that I did not have an opportunity to respond as early as I would like to because others were on their feet before me.

He did draw attention to my name being used in a matter of the resignation of three school teachers up there last summer, a matter to which the hon. Minister of Health has also drawn attention. But I would like to give another little slant to it, too, because I think I am quite conversant with the situation.

He mentioned three school teachers who had resigned and who had written me, and apparently I had done nothing about it. These teachers, to bring the hon. members up to date as the hon. Minister has endeavoured to do, were not probably the best qualified teachers but they were doing a good job in their respective positions throughout the year. When it came to summer holidays, as was the custom and is the custom, they were requested by the superintendent of the hospital to take other duties for the two or three months in the summer. This they refused to do; this they chose to dictate to him about. And I guess when he was adamant, and would not give in, they decided to file their resignation and sent me a copy of it. I immediately went to the hospital and interviewed the superintendent about the situation. He told me that they were belligerent; that they were more or less rebels; that they tried to dictate the policy of the hospital and the civil service, and he said, "Lloyd, had they not resigned I would have fired them." It is just as simple as that.

I was rather grieved at times this afternoon to hear the hon. Minister of Health making so many apologies for the conditions in our hospitals as I know them. Now—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I rise on a point of order. I was not apologizing, let that be clear. I was not apologizing. If there were any apology, it is that our state of knowledge has not advanced as rapidly as I personally would like it to do. But this is one of the matters I mentioned yesterday.

Mr. Letherby: I thank the hon. Minister. I withdraw that inference. I probably should not have intervened in that fashion.

What I am getting at is this: I make it a point every six or eight weeks of the year to go over to Orillia's Ontario Hospital and personally examine the situation as I find it at that time. We have countless new buildings there; we have the best of doctors, the best of nurses and the best of attendants. And I maintain this: Those retarded children in Orillia's Ontario Hospital get a great deal better care than any child gets in the average home of any hon. member in this House.

I do not know where any Department of Health, or any government, or any government institution, is giving greater or more tender concentrated care to these retarded children than they are getting in the Ontario Hospital in Orillia.

Something else I did not like was the smug way the hon. member for Downsview got up with a whole raft of clippings. He recites this clipping and that clipping—and I have always maintained the view, Mr. Chairman, that anybody who believes everything they read should eat everything they see. There are some people who are simple enough—and I class the hon. member for Downsview as one—that whatever they see in print, if it is an editorial—it might be some bloke back in the back office who does not know what he is talking about—as long as it is written they believe it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Letherby: Anyway, let me just say this: The hon. member for Downsview did not know what he was talking about when he mentioned the Orillia hospital. He should get out of Downsview and get up and have a look at it.

Mr. Bryden: The trouble is, the hon. member for Simcoe East cannot read, so he is prejudiced against people who can.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, several points—first about the Ontario Hospital at North Bay. I understood some years ago that it was the intention of the department to change the Ontario Hospital to a hospital school for retarded children. Today I understood the hon. Minister said, in his forward thinking, that he would not put these big hospitals where they are, say at Smith's Falls, Orillia, and possibly at North Bay, if it were to be a school for retarded children. Today I understood him to say that part of that institution is to be set aside for retarded children.

Then, in the initial statement of the hon. Minister, in his presentation to the House, he said that there were to be two hospitals set up in northern Ontario. Are they hospitals for mental patients or are they hospitals for retarded children?

And then, too, there was on the list for some time a clinical building to be attached to North Bay's Ontario Hospital. What is the status of that particular adjunct to the hospital?

And finally, in this particular point, in regard to the post-graduate students in psychiatry, the hon. Minister told the House that there were 25 students now taking courses. Since these bursaries were established, how many post-graduate students have had assistance from the government of Ontario, and how many of them have fulfilled the terms of their contract, that is one year of service for one year of bursary? That would mean each one of them would have done four years. I cannot understand, if this be the case, that each one of those graduates has to give a year of service, why there is, as the hon. Minister has already said himself, a shortage of psychiatric personnel at Port Arthur, at the Ontario Hospital at North Bay. I would like to ask those questions first, Mr. Chairman, and then I will have some other things to say.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the question about the hospital at North Bay. First of all, it was not several years ago; it was two years ago that we announced our intention of converting North Bay to a hospital school. That was while the thinking was still that a school which would accommodate 1,000 was not unreasonable. The thinking has changed. And North Bay will serve, according to our present thinking—and I want to make that clear, because again I make no apology for it, our thinking may be changed by next year—but according to our present thinking, North Bay will serve a fourfold purpose. There will be the out-patient services, which are there now; there will be a small active treatment unit; there will be a long-term treatment unit; and there will be a hospital school. It will be a complex rather than a single-purpose, unit.

The two hospitals I spoke of in my preliminary remarks are for the mentally ill. They will each consist of a 300-bed unit—100 of these beds for active treatment and a 200-bed long-term unit for custodial care.

Mr. Troy: Has the hon. Minister decided yet where these will be?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh yes, at Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie. The north will then be looked after—Timmins, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur. The north will be well covered with services for the mentally disturbed. There will be adequate space for all patients from that area.

In post-graduate psychiatry, first of all, I point out that the formal course at the university is a two-year course; therefore it is three years' service if they complete their training with us. Port Arthur and North Bay are not recognized for this training. The hospitals recognized for the training must be approved by the Royal College of Physicians, which passes on all facilities for specialist training and only a certain number of our hospitals are so recognized.

The clinical building will not be erected at North Bay—I think I announced that also three years ago—because, with the changing purpose we will not need the clinical building as originally envisioned. There will be, rather, school facilities and a small infirmary unit, more or less in the nature of a sick bay, for immediate and emergency and short-term treatment of physical ills for those patients who are too ill to be left in the ward but not ill enough to be admitted to the general hospital.

All of our patients are covered by hospital insurance. It is our thinking that, when they become ill, they should be transferred to the general hospital for physical illness of any duration.

The psychiatric course is five years long, but the first phase only lasts for two years, and the return of services is based upon the time the student or the doctor holds a bursary. I am afraid I cannot tell you at present how many psychiatrists altogether have profited under this bursary plan, because this goes back quite a long way.

I have the figures for 1963. There were 37 in psychiatry, that is only for one year and I think this project was started something in the order of 30 years ago, so that there would be quite a goodly number. I think the reason for the shortage is that just not enough doctors are going into psychiatry. It is not an easy specialty and many of us do not like to practise psychiatry even as general practitioners. I believe that that is the only satisfactory explanation. I believe they earn as much as those in other specialties. It is a fine type of work. I can think of no other reason because, every nation, as I said the other day, suffers from this same shortage of psychiatrists.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I am glad the hon. Minister is going to reactivate the out-patients clinic because for some time it has not been functioning and I believe you did mention, sir, the clinical building some time ago. I had forgotten that. I know that the people in North Bay, at least at the newspaper, have been quite critical of the announcement that there was to be a complete change-over to a hospital school.

I cannot accept though, Mr. Chairman, the idea that seems prevalent that the shortage of hospital facilities is isolated to Metropolitan Toronto. Is it not true that the large schools at Smith's Falls and Orillia are somewhat overcrowded? Since this question involves some measure of criticism, and since the hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence), who is one of the few who has so far taken any part in the debate on the estimates, said that criticism should be tempered with constructive suggestions, I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that he must recognize the need for bed space, both for retarded and chronic patients. He must recognize that some northern Ontario hospitals, for instance I can point out one hospital that is situated in Elliot Lake that is a \$3.5 million hospital, are certainly not overcrowded.

It has facilities for further bed patients. It could make a real contribution to the overcrowded facilities in other areas by utilizing, say, one floor, and then expanding the facilities in some of these hospitals for the use of mentally retarded and chronic patients. It seems to me, from my own experience in Northern Ontario, that there is a great need for chronic beds. Also, if the former mayor of Capreol is quite correct, there is a great need for beds for retarded children.

Now I have said that the predominant need for hospitals in the north is the need for the facilities for the use of mentally retarded and chronic patients. I bring that to your attention. We have, as I have said, a \$3.5 million hospital at Elliot Lake. Right at this date it is being used to a capacity of less than 80 per cent. Next door to the hospital in Elliot Lake are some 20 large, well-planned apartment blocks, certainly within walking distance of the hospital. The hospital itself is equipped with the latest in modern X-ray and treatment procedures.

The other day the hon. Minister made some suggestion that his department was considering the establishment of a complete community dedicated and planned for all aspects of the treatment of the sick. I suggest to him, sir, that Elliot Lake would fit well

into that plan of the hon. Minister's. Elliot Lake could be such a community.

Very shortly, this community will have at the disposal of such an enterprise hospital facilities, low rental housing accommodation for families who would like to retire and be near their retarded children, families who would like to be near chronic invalids who might be placed in these facilities, empty churches of every denomination, empty schools, both public and separate, secondary and vocational, and all the supporting services necessary to establish a community such as the hon. Minister envisages.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that an arrangement such as this would go a long way to relieving any overcrowded conditions in Metropolitan Toronto, or other southern parts of Ontario. At the same time it would give assistance to the regional officers and the people involved in mental retardation, people who are carrying on the work of teaching and helping retarded children in every degree of retardation on a voluntary basis, mostly under discouraging conditions.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of questions I would like to ask the hon. Minister under this vote.

In the Hamilton area now, we have to make application for retarded children to Cedar Springs, rather than Orillia. Up until a year or two ago, we sent them to Orillia. We would apply there, and within three months to two years we would be able to get them in at Orillia. In the case of Cedar Springs, we are waiting up to three years. I would like to just tell the hon. Minister of two problems I have had within the last few months. I wrote to the hon. Minister about the problem of a little girl in Hamilton and he suggested—in fact, he also made the arrangements—that I take her up to the research institute in London. This was done and I had the opportunity of spending a day there while the little girl was going through all the examinations. I will say this, that at London they did a real good job. She was examined completely for the whole day. I was given an opportunity of going around and inspecting the whole building. I had the opportunity of talking to the superintendent. One interesting statement was made during my discussions with him that was quite a surprise to me. He said that it was quite nice to see a member of Parliament come up here and spend a day without trying to put on pressure to get somebody into this institute. This seemed a little peculiar to me.

At the end of the day they said we could take the little girl home, and in a month's time we could come back up there for a final decision. They gave me the opportunity of sitting in with the staff during discussion of the problem of the little girl. They spent an hour discussing it with the different groups that examined her. I went up early one morning a month later and was able to sit in with them and listen to the conclusion that they had come to. I think they had come to a good conclusion. The little girl, she was 7 years old, was definitely retarded. She could not walk. She could talk very little. Their decision by the doctors and social workers there was that she should go to Cedar Springs.

This pleased me very much. I went downstairs and waited for an hour. The doctor came down after she was through with her other cases. She said the problem, of course, is when we will be able to get her into Cedar Springs. She said in the child's age group the waiting list now is quite long and it would be from one to two years before we could get her in. She suggested that we take the little girl home and see if we could get some assistance in the Hamilton area. If we got into real problems where the mother just could not look after this child any more, we were to get in touch with them in London again and bring her back up there for a month to give the mother a little bit of rest. That was the decision.

The other one was a boy from 8 to 10 years old. While I was there I checked on this case, too. He was on the list for Cedar Springs. He was 54th on the list for that age group. I understand that in Cedar Springs they have areas for children up to seven years, and from 7 to 10, and then for some teenagers. In this list, the earliest you could get him in was two years. Probably it would be three years before he could go in.

I will say this for the superintendent at Cedar Springs. I would like to congratulate him on the job he is doing as far as not allowing them to overload his hospital. But I do think we have got to get more hospitals built in this area. In the larger group, the teenage group, there were openings; if you had somebody to go there you could have had them put in right away.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what advantage there is in sending the people to London, for all this service, and it is real service that you get there. I think they do a tremendous job in this institute in London, but all you end up doing is bringing the

child home for a year or two years to sit there to wait. I think this government now has a responsibility to try to get more of these hospitals built, so that we can get this type of children in there, so that they have an opportunity to be looked after in the right way. I am wondering: Is this a fact that we have to wait up to three years at Cedar Springs to get these children admitted?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is quite possible that the child may be seen at CPRI and sent home for three years, or even longer. This is the reason for establishing the assessment centre. And when I say that one out of four who pass through that centre is recommended for admission to the hospital school, you will understand perhaps why we established this type of centre. We still believe there are far more children in our hospital schools than there ought to be. The answer is not to build more hospital schools.

If you read Dr. Richards' report carefully, and if you analyze it, and if you try to read between the lines—this I recognize might be difficult for laymen because they have not had the advantage of speaking to Dr. Richards—then you see that Dr. Richards makes quite a good deal of the fact that Ontario has more beds than either the United States or the U.K.—a greater bed rate. And when he points out that we apparently have a bed complex, I think he is putting his finger on one of our problems. The answer is not to build more hospital schools; the answer is not to crowd more children into hospitals; the answer is to teach parents to live with the problem and to teach them how to help the children themselves, and help the family.

This is why we have been very interested in watching the development of the community schools, and the increasing support that is being given to them through The Department of Education. Just because a child is retarded is not a reason to tuck it away out of sight and out of ken. This is what we are trying to do; this is part of our long-range plan—to leave the child, leave the person, as long as we possibly can in the community, recognizing that when the day comes that the parents pass out of the scene and the citizens no longer feel a responsibility to the retarded one, then the state, or society in some form or other, will have to take care of him.

But here, again, it is quite understandable to me that CPRI might see a child and send him home for two, three, four or five years

or more, with the understanding that if the parents had difficulty, they could come back to the centre. This is part of the service. It is not only an assessment of the child, but it also provides a prescription service, a counselling service to the family, because frequently the families need as much help as the patient.

Mr. Davison: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to remind the hon. Minister again that I had the opportunity of sitting in for an hour with all of these people in London when the decision was made that morning that the child should go to Cedar Springs. When we tried to see when the child could go to Cedar Springs, an hour or so later, it was then that we discovered that it would be a year to two years. This is not a case of sending the child home to see if she cannot get along and the parents will look after her; here is a child, totally crippled, who still has to wait a year to two years to get in. The decision was made that morning, among the doctors, that she should go.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I recognize that the decision was made in this particular case. Your question was framed on generalities, not on any one particular case. I do not know about this specific case, but I was talking about the general programme, and pointing out to you that it was quite understandable that many children who are seen at CPRI are sent home, because this is part of the service they are set up to give.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question in regard to the Ontario Mental Retarded Hospital at Cedar Springs. There have been a number of statements made of overcrowding. Is all space available at Cedar Springs taken up by patients? And how many patients are there in Cedar Springs hospital at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, all available space is taken up now; that is, 953 patients. The hospital was built to accommodate 1,200 but the rest of the space is taken up for administration.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many bed spaces are available here in the province for retarded children?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Available?

Mr. Trotter: No, I will not say available; I mean how many are being used? I know they are all filled from the information I have.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Six thousand, seven hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Trotter: Six thousand, seven hundred and forty-one?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, and then I think we have something in the order of between 2,000 and 3,000 adults in our hospitals for the mentally ill.

Mr. Trotter: But the children themselves are slightly over 6,700; is that the case?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, it is difficult to say "children themselves", because all of these institutions are communities rather than isolated for children—

Mr. Trotter: So that you could add 2,000 on for the adults and you would have approximately 8,700?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Something in the order of 10,000, altogether.

Mr. Trotter: Something in the order of 10,000. I want to say a word about this for this reason: I agree with what the hon. Minister says, that it is more important to keep the children in the homes if at all possible, but I know that with the vast majority of cases that I have seen—and I know the average hon. member sees quite a number of cases over a period of years—the children are almost beyond teaching. There were exceptions, but they were almost all bed cases from the day they were born.

Any time I have appealed to the hon. Minister to have these children taken into a hospital, it is almost always on the grounds that, because they were such a great care, they were ruining the health of the mother, they were upsetting the other children in the family; certainly, for anything I have seen, this was the truth. Even in cases like that, it was very difficult to get them into the hospital—the parents were on a long waiting list—and the only way they did get in was because a member of the Legislature appealed personally to the government, sir. I must give the hon. Minister credit; he has never turned down a case in which I asked that something be done.

But there are two ways to look at it, Mr. Chairman. The association here in Ontario, the Ontario Association for Retarded Children, put out a report in 1960. You might say when it gave out the report of what was needed for bed space that it may have had a bed complex; but certainly that association was well informed, and it went to a great deal of trouble in bringing out that report.

I have gone into it in some detail in this House. It said, back in 1959, that they needed over 12,000 beds for retarded children in the province of Ontario. It went so far as to project what was needed over the years and I think, for this year, 1964, it estimated it would need approximately 13,400 beds. I think its projections, all made back about 1959 or 1960, were accurate. It estimated that our population would be around 6.7 million, and knowing that the retarded rate is normally about two per cent, and of those children who are retarded about ten per cent should have hospital bed care.

The Association for Retarded Children was not arguing that all retarded children were bed cases; it said there would be approximately 134,000 retarded children in Ontario. Well, give or take a small percentage, that figure is pretty accurate today. So again it says ten per cent of this figure should require some hospital space.

If that is true, there is approximately a shortage of 3,400 beds here in Ontario. And despite the theory the hon. Minister has that we have too many children in the hospitals, I know any time I have been through some of these hospitals, the cases are very serious. And certainly in the hospital schools, where you try to use the hospital as a school, they are far too crowded.

Almost all the people you talk to on this subject say that the hospitals are so crowded that they really are not schools, that they are hampered in doing their school work. Again, I am not saying that no teaching is done or that those who are trying are not doing a good job. It is simply that the facilities are not there. The government has had a legitimate excuse in the past in saying that the general public has not been interested in this field, and it is true, it is something that the general public has tried to sweep under the rug, as it were. But today there is an awakening and when TV Channel 9 opened a few years ago, it certainly did a lot in its opening programme to advertise the need and the help required for retarded children.

I feel that the government has not taken advantage of the new interest in this field, and admittedly again, the government itself has done something in trying to advertise to the general public the need of more interest in retarded children. But the fact still remains that despite the development of community interest, despite the fact that most parents would keep their children at home if at all possible, there are still a good many thousands of retarded children in the province of Ontario who should be in hospitals—not only

in the hospital as a bed case but many of them should be in there for schooling. There is a tremendous shortage and I feel that the government is burying its head in the sand in this case as it is, let us say, with the shortage of hospitals in Toronto and the shortage of nurses in this area and throughout the province. There is a real need for expansion in this field.

I am not going to go into detail on the report that the Ontario Association for Retarded Children has presented in 1960. But what it said in that year still holds true. It pointed out the tremendous shortage of bed space for retarded children throughout the province of Ontario. And I would still give that as recommended reading to the hon. Minister of Health.

One other thing I would just like to say in closing, Mr. Chairman, is this: Here again there are cases that have come to my attention, I cannot speak in a general situation, I can just speak as I have seen these things happen. There were two cases that came to me that were supposed to be hopeless cases and nothing could be done. We applied to get the children into a hospital for retarded children and they were granted admission. When these particular two cases were studied—and again I am giving this in capsule form, because they were spread two or three years apart—two things were found out. In one case it was found that a child who was thought to be hopelessly retarded, if given treatment with drugs, could be restored to its home, and so it was. There was a case in which by giving him treatment and some teaching, they were able as a result of hospital care, to return the child to its home. And in another case the hospital authorities really felt that the child was not as retarded as was originally felt and as a result of the training he got and as a result of the instruction that the parents received, again that child was returned to its home.

But there again, if the hospital authorities had not themselves got hold of these two cases, these children would have been considered as hopeless. I grant you that having these hospitals available, having the bed space available, makes it possible for authorities who have knowledge to treat cases and to return children to their homes. But again, the problem still remains that the space is not available and I regret very much that the hon. Minister is allowing only for an increase of space of 300 in the Lakehead and 300 in North Bay. Much more needs to be done, and I hope by next year the hon. Minister will have plans for a greater expansion.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think I should add another 300 in Palmerston. That hospital school will open this year.

I would also point out and this is worthy of note—I spoke before in generalities but I have the figures now—Ontario has 138 beds per 100,000, the United States has 93 beds per 100,000; and Great Britain has 125 beds. The question that is bound to come into one's mind is, have we a greater number of mentally retarded here than they have in other jurisdictions? I point these things up to show you that beds is not the answer. The admission rate or the need for beds depends entirely on what the philosophy of the times happens to be and what facilities are provided in the community. And this, sir, is society's responsibility.

This government set up—I think it is also two years ago through The Department of Public Welfare—grants for communities to establish residences for the retarded in connection with their schools. I am not positive what has come about under that programme, but it is my understanding that there is only one community which has availed itself of this opportunity. This is not in keeping with one of the things that the hon. member appeared to me to be pointing out; namely, that society wants to keep the children at home. I can only come to one conclusion and that is that society in general wants the children taken into care, and we do not believe this is a good idea. This again is why we are setting up the screening and assessment centres so that we can try to help parents and help families to look after the retarded in the community and within the circle of the home as long as possible.

Mr. J. F. Edwards takes the chair.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if I may broaden this discussion from that of retarded children for a moment to the general mental health programme, I want to draw to the attention of the House a copy of a report that came into my possession recently and I think it is a most interesting document. I wonder if the hon. Minister is aware of it or even the existence of this organization. I raise it because I think it bears very directly on what I know is a major concern of the hon. Minister's, namely the development of community mental health programmes rather than an attempt to cope with this problem in big institutions, unrelated to the normal family, normal community environment that the person may have been living in.

This is an interim report submitted to the

National Institute of Mental Health in the United States, by what is known as the National Institute of Labour Education. This National Institute of Labour Education is a non-profit organization of universities and unions specializing in labour education, and incidentally it is in receipt of grants under the mental health programme that was launched by the late President Kennedy.

The main point emerging from this, Mr. Chairman, that I want to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister is that I think one of our great tasks is to secure the voluntary co-operation of individuals and organizations in the community if we are going to succeed in the integration of mental health services back at the community level.

I want to suggest to the hon. Minister that one of the organizations in this country whose very significant resources have not been involved in this kind of integration at the community level, is the trade union movement. In fact, it was pointed out here that when this organization first got going, the trade union movement in the United States had no mental health programme, as such. It tended to support mental health programmes advanced by other organizations. What they have done, as they became involved in the community health services, is to develop their own programme and to involve, I repeat, the very considerable resources they have of literally millions of members in organizations across the country. I know from my own experience that there are few organizations which can be appealed to on an altruistic basis in terms of taking up a cause within the community as a whole beyond their own immediate selfish interests—if you want to describe them as such—than the trade union movement. In fact, I think I can best indicate briefly to the House, the kind of thing that in my view this opens up by just a few quotations from this interim report. On page 4, for example, it states that:

One of the primary objectives as stated by President Kennedy is to reduce the state mental hospital population by providing services which will make possible treatment in the community of a large number of people who are at present confined in these institutions. While in principle the state hospital is available to the community at large, in practice its population is overwhelmingly drawn from the lower income groups.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I just pause there—I am curious to know if the general conclusion

that has emerged from a study of the situation in the United States, with regard to state mental hospitals, has application here in Canada or in the province of Ontario? They state that the overwhelming majority of people in the state mental hospitals are people drawn from the lower income groups. Now, let me proceed:

To bring about a reduction in state mental hospital population, therefore, requires that treatment and rehabilitation services be created in the community, which can effectively reach lower socio-economic groups. But this represents a new and a challenging task. While we cannot review the evidence here, it has been convincingly established in the last decade that workers and individuals in lower socio-economic groups are confined to state hospitals in the first place because of the failure of existing community services to meet their needs.

The reason for this failure has been explored from many theoretical points of view, but there is common agreement that the deficiencies have not merely been quantitative but qualitative as well. To a large extent the orientation and treatment—This is another significant point:

To a large extent the orientation and treatment methods of existing community facilities have been based on service to middle- and upper-class individuals. They have neither attracted blue-collar workers nor found them to be suitable clients when and if they presented themselves for help. Whether the new community centres will in fact function as an alternative to state mental hospitals, therefore, will be crucially determined by their ability to break away from the old pattern and to offer types of services and treatment methods which are appropriate to the blue collar and low income patients.

Now again, Mr. Chairman, if I just may pause and interject. On the surface I find it a little difficult to believe, to understand, how the conditions really could be fundamentally different in Ontario and Canada, but is it true that our community mental health services are, in fact, going primarily to middle and upper income groups rather than to the lower income groups?

Again, from page 6 of this report, and this maybe gets to the point as to why this is the case, as has been found in the United States:

Workers' attitudes toward mental illness and psychiatry are such that they militate

against self-referral and early and effective treatment. Mental health personnel today generally have little contact with blue-collar or lower income individuals, except when they are already suffering from fully developed illness. For these and other reasons, whatever might be said about the prevalence of mental illness in a lower socio-economic group as compared to other groups in the community, there is no question that their unmet needs for mental health services are greatest.

The greatest needs demand high priority. This means that in many communities the strengthening in mental health programmes and treatment will call for emphasis in achieving more effective coverage of blue-collar and low income families.

And then, just one final comment:

The threat of the breadwinner being sent away for a long period of time adds to the catastrophic view which a working-class family holds of mental illness. Treatment in the community on a day basis, while it may result in loss of income for a period of time, does not entail a total disruption of family ways of life.

I might say, without quoting directly, that there is another interesting point in that they have made a study of groups that are poverty stricken and who are not in unions—in other words, the “forgotten fifth” that I referred to in some earlier comments of mine and those President Lyndon Johnson is now directing so much attention to. He has given it top legislative consideration. In his State of the Union speech to the nation early in January, the same kind of attitudes, and therefore the same consequences flowing from them, are to be found in that “forgotten fifth”—the generally and chronically poverty-stricken group—as you will find among those who are in the trade union movement.

When I opened, Mr. Chairman, I said to the hon. Minister that I was rising primarily to draw this to his attention, because two things struck me. One, that I am curious to know whether or not some of the conclusions that have emerged from this study in the United States do have application in Canada and in Ontario, and if so, whether the hon. Minister might not give some consideration to discovering whether this is not the case. And even more important, through the agencies of his own department, or perhaps through voluntary agencies, to explore the possibilities for securing the co-operation in Ontario of the trade union movement in this kind of a programme in a fashion

similar to what apparently is being done in the United States.

I do this for overall and, it seems to me, compelling reasons. If half of the people in our hospitals are people who are afflicted with mental illness, and if the trade union movement, as I think is the case, is one of the most widespread organizations in terms of roots in many communities and with great resources which I am certain would be there to be used and to be integrated in this development of community mental health services, I am wondering whether there is not a great unexploited potential here that the hon. Minister or such other agencies as he has influence with might not consider and take some action on.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, this is a most interesting matter. I am sorry I have not read this report. I would like to read it. But may I say with some humility, and yet some pride, that the philosophy underlying it was enunciated in this House in February, 1959?

This is our thinking and, sir, if I recall my words at that time, it was outlined in the blueprint given to me by my advisers. If we could start all over again, we would start at exactly the opposite end from where we now are and from where we had apparently started a long time ago—at the community level. Here again the direction of our programming has been a challenge.

I am very proud of the accomplishments of the past five years—in fact of our accomplishment thus far in getting this back to the community. At that time—and again I have to conjure up the figures from memory, and I may well be wrong—but I think we had something in the order of 11 or 14 out-patient clinics in the province. I think we now have something like 23 or 24 serving 43 communities. Of those, as announced, and beginning last year, we have now gotten several of them back into the community. Five new services are proposed for this year, a carry-over of five from last year. We will transfer these services to the general hospitals, and they will be supported by grants. We are going to transfer these services, which are operated now by the province, back into the hands of the community.

In addition to that, of course, there are three community psychiatric hospitals. I believe that we are the only province in Canada that can boast of this. These hospitals were formerly used for the treatment of tuberculosis. They are no longer needed for that and now they are involved in an equally difficult and an equally challenging field.

They are treating the people from their own communities.

In addition to that, we have encouraged for some years now the establishment of psychiatric beds in general hospitals. And again, speaking very largely from memory, there are in excess of 1,000 such beds in the general hospitals of the province.

I said a short time ago, Mr. Chairman, that we proposed the establishment of two new mental hospitals. I am hoping that before we get into the building of them we will have changed this to one. Because, after we build both of them and those that are now in progress, I would hope that the province of Ontario would build no more hospitals for the mentally ill and that this would go back to the community where it belongs. The grant support given for the establishment of psychiatric beds is such that the community does not need to raise any money at all. If it is a unit of a general hospital, the total cost of construction is possible out of the grants provided by this government and the \$2,000 added to that grant by the federal government.

There is an area in which, if I may digress and I meant to say this in answer to my hon. friend from Parkdale, there is an area in **which they** on their side of the House could probably use great influence with their colleagues and counterparts at the federal level. If the federal government would look upon mental illness, as upon any other illness, as we have been trying to look upon it and as we are trying to encourage society to look upon it, and include the mentally ill patient within the scope of the hospital insurance plan, then something of the order of \$20 million extra would be available to me here in the province of Ontario to spend on areas in which we could use more and in which we could broaden our programmes. I just throw that out as an idea on which my hon. friends might work, because this would be a really worthwhile contribution.

The trade union movement and its potentialities is one that has had an intriguing interest for me. We have found in rather superficial discussions with labour spokesmen that they have been quite interested and quite helpful to us, particularly in the matter of rehabilitation. One of the great difficulties with a patient who has been mentally ill is one, as my hon. friend pointed out yesterday with respect to epileptics, of getting them back into occupations. Frankly we did anticipate as much difficulty from the labour movement as we anticipated from management and we were very pleasantly surprised to find that we were not getting any opposi-

tion; indeed we were getting help. We have found that the labour movement has been extremely helpful and co-operative in areas where we have tried to establish rehabilitation councils, co-ordinating bodies to help us bring some order and some routine into the whole rehabilitative process. It might well be, as the hon. member for York South has pointed out, that we could get into deeper discussions with them in this matter. Our thinking is in line with theirs, or maybe I should say theirs is in line with ours—because I think we enunciated this policy some years ago—to get the treatment of the mentally ill patient back into the community, so that no gap and no chasm will ever be established between the patient, and his home or his home community, when he becomes ill.

The findings relative to the economics of the problem in essence would, I think, be very much the same here as they are in the United States, although not quite as marked. For some reason or another, those who are in straitened economic circumstances tend to get into the state-supported institutions. It may be again harkening back to the old idea that mental illness was something of a disgrace, and if you had any means whatsoever, you tried to get treatment in a centre where as few people as possible would know about it. You would go to a private sanatorium, or private spa overseas, or something of that kind, and at least this would cloak your illness with an air of respectability. The poor man or the poor woman, of course, could not afford this and so he or she had to go into the state-supported institutions. I cannot say that we are finding this now with the community clinics, and I cannot say that we will find this. I do not expect we will find this as much now, since we have tried to strip admission to our hospitals of as much of the legal mumbo-jumbo as we possibly could.

My legal friends may not agree with me in this, but I am still not convinced of the reasons for the necessity of all the legal trappings before a patient can be admitted because he is mentally ill. We have gone a good long way in this connection and because of this, we are rather interested to see if we will still attract only the lower economic groups to hospitals as we have done in the past.

I want to thank the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, for the suggestions he has made with respect to trade unions because it has intriguing possibilities.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, I was very pleased to hear from the

hon. Minister that in the future, smaller hospital schools would be built throughout this province. It has been my feeling for some time, and I have often visited the Smith's Falls hospital, that there was no need for large institutions like that hospital I just referred to. It tends to create many administrative problems and is a hardship for families who have to travel long distances to visit their children.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister through you, if he has any intention of establishing a hospital school in Ottawa or vicinity in the near future, and if so, is he planning to have the hospital staffed by bilingual people in view of the large number of French-speaking patients from several counties in the area?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the answer to the question is "no." We have no intention in our present planning to establish a hospital school in Ottawa, because of its proximity to Smith's Falls. There are other areas of the province where the need is much greater and where the distances are far greater and I could not foresee the possibility for a very long time to come of another hospital school being established in the vicinity of Ottawa.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I was glad to hear the statement the hon. Minister made a few minutes ago, which if I interpreted it correctly was to the effect that he can now see the end of the building of large mental institutions. I have listened to statements by the hon. Minister over the years in this House with regard to the policy for treatment of mental illness, and it has always seemed to me that there has been a strange ambivalence in his presentations. On one hand he has advised the House, or I have understood him to say, that the large mental institution is not the answer to the problem, and yet the government seems to go on building them. I take it that this is now coming to an end.

I suppose there is the problem of distribution that the hon. Minister mentioned in another connection, which may require some further construction, but I had understood it was the hon. Minister's view, and it seems to be the view of other authorities I have listened to in the field, that the large mental institution separated from the community at large is not the modern answer to the problem. This is not suggesting that there is not a place for treatment in hospitals, but this is a relic of the past that we should try to get away from.

The department, no doubt, has made con-

siderable progress in the development of facilities at all levels for the treatment of mental illness, to ensure that there will be early diagnosis and that the patient will undergo a continuous process from the time of diagnosis until he is finally considered to be fully recovered. As I say, the department has been working on this but it seems to me that there still is a tremendous area that has not been touched yet, or where very little progress has been made. There seem to be particularly serious gaps with regard to aftercare.

This is a problem the hon. Minister has already discussed and has been discussing all afternoon, I suppose, but it still seems that there is a very serious shortage of facilities or failure to use facilities where they can be used, in making sure that patients, when they come out of the mental hospital, do not go back in again. I was interested to read an article in the January-February, 1964, issue of *Canada's Mental Health*, written by Dr. J. S. Pratten, whose salary for all I know may be covered by the estimate that we are now voting on. He stated in this article:

With active programmes of therapy and changed attitudes, the hospitals are now discharging about 75 per cent of new admissions in about three months. But this, it seems to me, is a disservice to our patients. Hospital out-patient, community, psychiatric, medical, social work and rehabilitation services are not sufficiently developed or sufficiently integrated with psychiatric hospitals to provide adequate aftercare which the patients need. These may be psychological support, vocational assistance, counselling, psychotherapy, medication, etc.

Readmission rates are rapidly reaching 35 to 50 per cent of returns of former patients within weeks or a few months of leaving hospital. The American five states study and other reports, for example, Carmichael, indicate that readmission rates may easily be reduced to 15 per cent or less, given adequate organization of services and facilities to provide continuing community care.

A little later in the same article, Dr. Pratten says:

Important as this close-working relationship between our hospital and the patient's community doctors may be—

he had been talking about close liaison between the personal physician of the patient and the hospital:

—we believe it can and should be extended even further. We see the need for more frequent contacts with public health staffs

and with other community agencies as well. Only in this way can continuity of patient care be realized. As psychiatrists, social workers and psychologists are added to our hospital—

he is talking now about his own hospital at Kingston:

—we plan an even greater out-patient and community focus. We hope to arrange meetings, seminars and short courses for community doctors, clergy, public health nurses, social workers, Victorian Order of Nurses and others.

I agree with McKerracher, who stated that steps to improve psychiatric care might be initiated by the psychiatrists, but the general practitioner can be his most effective ally. They will need help from others, including the social worker and public health nurse. Treating psychiatric patients in a hospital or community is truly a team job.

As I have said, Mr. Chairman, I am not trying in any way to detract from the work the department and the hon. Minister have done in trying to develop community facilities for the treatment of the mentally ill, but it would appear that there is still a long way to go, particularly in this matter of aftercare. And if it is true that readmission is now running at 35 to 50 per cent, when it could be reduced to 15 per cent, as has been indicated by such studies as the American five states study, I think this is an area where even greater effort of the government, or the specific department, might be directed.

As a matter of fact, I think in the long run it is a matter of economics, apart from anything else. If we can get patients out of a hospital in a few months, as is now the case for the majority of patients, and then if we can keep them out, there is no question the community is going to save itself a lot of money in the long run. It is also going to have a larger productive work force, and therefore it will have economic benefits on the other side of the scale as well.

One difficulty, as it seems to me as a layman in dealing with the whole problem of mental health, is that we never can get enough money for it. I am sure that the hon. Minister and his department would like to do a great many things that they are not doing now, if they had more money, and yet they are asking for a very sizeable amount of money, we will all agree. Yet there never seems to be enough available to provide all the services that are required.

I am wondering if part of the effort should

not now be directed to much larger efforts at public education than have been undertaken in the past, to make the taxpayer conscious of the need for expenditure in the field of mental health; and also making him conscious of the fact that quite sizeable expenditures now may relieve the burden on him at a later time. I feel that if the problem were really put to the community fairly and squarely, and people fully understood everything that was involved, we could get even larger amounts of money spent on mental health than is now spent—and I think larger sums are required at this juncture. As I say, I hope that the larger expenditures now may save us money in the long run; I am satisfied that they will. But I believe there should be a greater effort to create public awareness of the need for expenditures in this field, even if that does mean increased taxation in some form or other. I think this is a necessary vital area of public education.

I think also that an area where larger expenditures are required is in the field of research. We had some discussions about research in general terms a little earlier in dealing with the hon. Minister's estimates. At that time he put forward a philosophy, relating to research, which I think was somewhat out of harmony with that of some of us on this side of the House. He almost excluded the public agencies from any area, other than simply making grants available when requests were made for grants and it appeared that the requests were well founded. He seemed to exclude the public agencies from giving leadership and co-ordination, and possibly organization, in the research field.

This does not seem to be entirely in harmony with the views of experts in the mental health field, or at any rate those experts who participated in the preparation of the submission of the Canadian Mental Health Association to the Royal Commission on Health Services for presentation in May of 1962. In that brief substantial emphasis was placed on research and on the need for planning research, co-ordinating it and integrating it. It was agreed that the major role of governments was to put up the money, but it was also agreed that they had a role to play in developing, organizing and co-ordinating research efforts. I may say that this brief was very critical of all levels of government in Canada for their failure to do anything very serious in the field of mental health research. One of the appendices to it was entitled: "A nickel for the mind", indicating that what we are ready to provide for mental illness in this country is about five cents.

As a matter of fact, Ontario and Saskatchewan are two jurisdictions where the mental health association at that time thought some serious efforts were being made in this field. They advocated a gradual expansion of funds from the federal government at the rate of about ten to 20 per cent per year for research in this field. However, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to get into that in detail.

I would like, however, to emphasize again the point I was trying to make earlier as to the vital need for aftercare in this field, and the apparent inadequacy, at the present time, of facilities to provide aftercare in the community.

Vote 713 agreed to.

On vote 714:

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to speak on this vote. This is the vote that gives us the opportunity, and places on us the responsibility as well, I think, of making some remarks to do with the increase in the premium for hospitalization insurance.

To put my remarks into focus as well as I can, I want to read the statement of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) in relation to this matter, on page 17 of the Budget submission. The hon. Provincial Treasurer was pleased to say this:

To accomplish this it has been decided to increase the monthly rate for a single person to \$3.25 and for a family unit to \$6.50, effective July 1, 1964.

Even with this increase in premium the province will still be required to provide \$50 million toward the cost of the plan, as well as more than \$75 million for the operation of mental hospitals and for grants to sanatoriums.

In other words, and this is the point I want to make with you, Mr. Chairman: The hon. Provincial Treasurer says the cost of the Ontario hospital insurance programme will again be shared approximately one-third by the province, one-third by the federal government and one-third by the insured persons themselves.

It will be noted, Mr. Chairman, I am sure, by yourself and others, that in order to place the government in a position where it could say it was giving one-third toward the cost of hospitalization, it has to bring in the \$75 million that is presently being paid for the operation of mental hospitals and for sanatorium grants.

This is in keeping with, and is no moving away from, the original position of the gov-

ernment in this regard, because this is exactly the position that the government took in the days when the hospital insurance plan was coming into effect. These are the debates for 1958 and at page 929 in *Hansard*—I want these words to be heard by all hon. members of the House—hon. Mr. Frost is speaking in the debates on March 17, 1958, and he is answering Mr. Wintermeyer, and he says to the House:

Now what we are endeavouring to do frankly is this—

Mr. Frost was always frank, as the hon. members of the House will recall.

What we are doing frankly is this: We are not looking to find a great big hole in which to put money with a pitchfork. We are trying to take vast sums of money that this province has been paying [mind you] has been paying, and streamline them into a hospital insurance plan that will be for the benefit of everybody. I would say this to my hon. friends: If we can keep our expenditures close to what we are spending at the present time, it will please us all very, very much.

What Mr. Frost was saying, of course, was simply this, that he was prepared to move the government into participation in the hospital insurance plan but he was prepared only to move it in on the understanding that the government was not going to be called upon to pay additional sums to what it was already paying. He said in as plain words as you can read:

It is in our mind that we will pay what we are paying at the present time.

What we were paying at the present time, of course, was mental and TB costs and the plan in those early days was as it is today—to build up, to bolster the government's share so that it can say it is paying a third, by hauling in the \$75 million that is paid for mental and TB patients.

I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, that that is a false and misleading premise upon which the government seeks to build its contribution toward hospital insurance. And the reason that it is false, and the reason it is not soundly based is because ever since the time in this province when we had mental cases and when we had TB cases, these cases were taken care of by the province of Ontario, and the status of those institutions and those patients was not changed one iota by the coming into effect of the Ontario hospital insurance. By no stretch of the imagination can my hon. friend say to this House that TB and mental payments

have a proper place when you are building up your case toward the point where you can say, "We are paying a third of the cost of hospital insurance." They have not any place there at all.

The other point that I wanted to make was this. The government said in its Budget that it is paying \$50 million toward the hospital scheme direct. The House will recall, I am sure, that prior to the introduction of hospital insurance the government of the day was paying substantial grants to the hospitals of this province. I think in the order of \$200 per bed was paid to every hospital throughout the province of Ontario. That amounted, of course, to a sizeable sum. I think it will be found in the year from which I was quoting, 1958, that it amounted to some \$10 million.

In all fairness, if you want to be fair you have to take that \$10 million off the \$50 million which my hon. friend has suggested in his speech as being the provincial contribution toward hospital insurance, because the government has been relieved of the payment of that amount of money. Therefore it should be properly deducted from the amount it says today that it is contributing toward hospital insurance. And more than that, Mr. Chairman, this was in 1958. We are now in 1964 and we know quite well that there has been a pyramiding of costs since that time. That \$10 million in 1958, I suggest to the House this afternoon, might well have been \$40 million today that the government would have to pay to the hospitals under the old system of operation.

An hon. member: It is sure to be.

Mr. Oliver: Now my hon. friend shakes his head. In this big book which is here, do you know what your former leader said? He said:

Every one of the 150 hospitals in this province is on the verge of insolvency.

That was in 1958. We have gone five or six years since that time. The hon. Minister tells me with the increased costs that there have been in connection with hospitals since 1958, that the \$10 million you were paying to keep the hospitals going in 1958 would today have been about \$40 million. Of course, it would. Anybody who has any idea of the growth of these cost factors will take that into consideration and will be persuaded by it.

The point I make, Mr. Chairman, and I am very serious about this, is: I believe in

my heart if there was to be an increase in the hospital insurance premiums in this province then the one who should have borne that increase should have been the government of the province of Ontario and not the policyholders of the province. I suggest to you that never, never since its inception has this government taken its proper place in the cost factor in connection with hospital insurance. It has wiggled out of it in some way, shape or form. And actually, I suggest to you, I believe that one could prove—if he were as good as figures as the hon. Provincial Treasurer is, and if he were trying to prove on the other side of the ledger—that the coming into operation of hospital insurance in this province has up until this time saved the government of Ontario money. The government is not putting money into it at all when all factors are being considered; it is simply welching on its agreement and its understanding that it is to pay a part of the costs of hospital insurance. It is not doing it now, it never did it, and by its actions in this present session it has no intention of changing its ways.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, the hon. leader of the Opposition is getting extremely exercised. May I read for him a letter which the former Prime Minister of Ontario addressed to the Rt. hon. Louis St. Laurent, then Prime Minister of Canada, dated January 24, 1957, and which appears on page 98 of *Hansard*, 1957. I quote this in part—

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): It did not go through.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course it went through. If the hon. member would just listen for a minute. He should not take financial lessons from his hon. leader (Mr. Oliver), he should take them from Walter Gordon.

The federal government's contribution to the proportion of Ontario's shareable costs would be about 48 per cent but in the terms of the whole plan that we propose it would be about 35 per cent.

We have all believed, right from the inception of the plan—and I am not quoting now—that the premium income would be in the neighbourhood of a third. Then where in the wide world was the other third going to come from?

As it turned out, the premium income was not a third; and, if Ottawa paid 35 per cent, where in the world would the rest come from if it did not come out of the Treasury of

this province? This points up the provincial responsibility, and again I quote:

And the absolute necessity of care and administration if we are not to undermine the province's fiscal position.

Mr. Chairman, when the hon. leader of the Opposition spoke about wiggling out of payment, I was getting a little bit excited while he was waxing eloquent then; because I began to wonder or hope that, by his method of mathematics, we would very soon find that the plan was paying this province.

Mr. Oliver: Not very far from it right now.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, Mr. Chairman, the facts speak so eloquently. Look at the figures we have to find. How, by any stretch of the imagination, can we say that the cost of maintaining a mentally disturbed patient is not a proper cost against the plan?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It does not matter what we did before. Let me tell you what we did before. Before 1959, if the patients admitted to our hospitals had the wherewithal to pay their bills, they paid them; and, as I recall it, we used to take in quite a substantial sum of money. In one budget I can recall, I think it was a third of the total budget. And I have just finished telling you that, by and large, the poorer sections of our people were admitted to our hospitals—those who were indigent. Let me remind you at the same time that every general hospital was faced every year with an operating deficit, so they were experiencing the very same type of problems we were having.

Mr. Whicher: You paid it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course we paid it, and we helped to pay their deficits too. Nobody said from the start—and I was here when this plan came into being—nobody that I can ever recall on the government side of the House, ever stated or hinted that the care of the mentally ill was not rightly and properly a part of the plan. Of course it was a proper part of the plan. Nor was it ever suggested that all of our third was new money, money for projects that had not ordinarily been undertaken. It is here in a letter, in the official correspondence that passed between the leader of this government and the leader of the government of Canada. And not by any stretch of the imagination—and I hope that sooner or later this will sink into our minds—was it ever

suggested that the care of the mentally disturbed and the tubercular was not part of the Ontario hospital care insurance plan—and rightly a part of it. Because the government traditionally had met the deficits in this area of mental illness it was proposed at the outset of the plan that government would take over responsibility for the whole of the cost of those suffering from mental illness who were insured.

Let me tell you, my hon. friends across the way, that if we admit a patient now to our hospitals, any of our Ontario hospitals, who is not insured under the Ontario hospital services insurance plan, that patient is billed for his care. I grant you we do not often collect, but the patient is billed for his care and it is a debt against the Crown. Therefore I would like to point out once and for all, to the end that this may be made pre-eminently clear, beginning with the annual statement of the hospital services commission this year, this matter will be put out in proper perspective so that there will be no doubt in anyone's mind that, in the thinking of the government from the inception of the plan, this is a right and proper charge against it.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): In order that the record, Mr. Chairman, may be complete, let us read into the record, for any who want to look at the records of these debates in this province, all of the remarks that are germane to what has been said very effectively by the hon. leader of the Opposition and with the reply of the hon. Minister of Health. I might say that he ought to be the last one in the House to talk about anybody else getting exercised. The same gentleman, the leader of the government in 1958, had this to say—and I invite the hon. Minister to listen carefully to what he did say at that time and I am going to put two excerpts from his remarks into the record:

If we can take what we are paying in this province—

he was referring—I do not have to expand on that—to the cost of mental institutions and sanatoria:

—and can combine that with the assistance we get from the federal government and can make a compact insurance plan that will give our people the coverage that we envisage without increasing general taxation and reducing, as a matter of fact, the premiums our people are paying and spread it out over the entire population, I would call that a workman-like job. Now I would say that is the objective.

There ends the quotation of the "old fox", when he was the head man around here.

Quite obviously the objective set out by Mr. Frost has not been reached by this government—

Mr. Whicher: Not nearly so.

Mr. Sopha: Not nearly so, indeed, when in one year they have to come here and, through the lips of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, increase the hospital insurance services premium by 54 per cent. So that objective—and Mr. Frost was always a man with a vision, who had objectives in mind, but since he has gone, this new government—it is not so new because most of them sat with him in the House when he was here—the faces do not change—and no new ideas that are remarkable by their emergence—

Mr. Whicher: Just new taxes.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, just new taxes.

I do not see how the hon. Minister of Health—because he listened, he appeared to listen intently to what the hon. leader of the Opposition was saying, every word—but I do not see how he can say that, when they had an obligation to pay before for the care of the mentally ill and those in sanatoria, they are entitled to take that obligation and transfer—shovel it, is the word—that burden over on to the taxpayers in general, and then say that this is our one-third that we are paying. He might be able to convince some people somewhere of the validity of that proposition, but I doubt it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The taxpayer pays it all anyway.

Mr. Whicher: The point is that the premium payer is paying too much and you are not paying enough; that is the point.

Mr. Sopha: Well, the whole point to the thing is—even the hon. member for York South could see this—that what the hon. Provincial Treasurer said in his address was misleading to the ultimate degree. It was misleading, and they are taking credit for something they are not entitled to take credit for; taking credit for the transference of an obligation that they had before the initiation of the plan.

Let us make the record complete by putting this other excerpt into it, from what Mr. Frost had this to say in 1958:

With the hospitals, we are dealing, really, with organizations which were, generally speaking, insolvent. The hospitals

had been losing money for years and these grants were sort of deferred maintenance grants to enable them to get their plant and equipment into reasonably good shape. I think, by and large, they have done a very good job, but again remember they were really insolvent organizations, the whole 150 of them.

One hundred and fifty hospitals in the province, said the former Prime Minister, were insolvent; and this government had the obligation in their insolvency, and in their financial distress, to bolster and support them, and of course it did. The public would have expected it to do so.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: What are you kicking about? We did it.

Mr. Sopha: What if they expected you to do so? Then along comes the hospital plan, a great bequest for the social advancement of this country by the federal government at Ottawa—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I speak the truth, and I do not expect to be controverted except by the foolish.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: And the hospital plan is good for the whole of Canada. And at this stage for the advancement of human betterment in this province we merely want you people to do the same in respect to pensions. But, having had that obligation to bolster insolvency, then you come along, the hon. Minister of Health in his command of verbiage in the Scottish language that he uses, and he says—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I take exception to that. I speak English. The only place where English is really well spoken—

Mr. Sopha: Well, we take the opportunity to expose this fallacy, and to relieve you of the asset of saying to the people, transferring an obligation you had before: "This is our justification to you for increasing your premiums 54 per cent in a single year."

Let me just add this, in order to underscore and underline it: Had this plan not come into effect the way the hon. leader of the Opposition said, that hospital costs long ago would have doubled, you would have had to bear the burden of it. So please do not go to the people of Ontario and say, "This is the justification that we have in imposing upon you increased taxation this year,"

because we do not buy it and neither will they.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a word or two, after the hon. member for Sudbury and my hon. leader, about this very important matter.

The fact that the hon. Minister of Health has said that, at the present time, under the hospital insurance plan, we are responsible for the mentally ill and for those who need tuberculin care, of course is true. But it is equally true that we were responsible for their care in the past. What the hon. Minister has forgotten is this: We were definitely paying for the services for many years before the plan was instituted in the province of Ontario. Now he has transported these costs over to the Ontario Hospital Insurance Commission, and tried to hide behind this bulwark of nonsense, financial nonsense, that they shove across to this side of the House.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to participate at any great length in discussing the point that has been raised by the hon. leader of the Opposition. I have already dealt with it on many occasions in this House, including not long ago when I was speaking in the Budget debate. I am glad to see that our Liberal friends are finally catching up with the government on this point.

Mr. Sopha: You are always so modest.

Mr. Bryden: I think attention was first called to it about six years ago by the hon. member for York South, sir, and other members of this group have referred to the matter every year since then. In dealing with it in the Budget debate, I pointed out that the last financial statement of the hospital services commission showed that 45 per cent of the cost of the plan was contributed by the federal government, 36 per cent by the premium payers, and 19 per cent by the provincial government. I think those facts speak for themselves, but I believe it is quite impossible to make any impression on the government on this matter. We have tried over the years.

I am glad to see the hon. leader of the Opposition making another attempt this afternoon, in his usual energetic way. I do not think that we will ever persuade the government to depart from its—

Mr. Sopha: No, but we can expose them.

Mr. Bryden: They were exposed long ago. The hon. member for Sudbury is taking great

credit for having exposed them. This was exposed long ago, but they continue their financial sleight of hand, and I judge from the hon. Minister of Health that they are not only going to continue it but they are going to make it official in the next annual report of the hospital services commission.

However, Mr. Chairman, as I said, both I and other members in this group have spoken many times before on this issue and I see no point in pushing it any further.

I would, however, like to turn to another problem that arises under these estimates; this is the question of hospital administration. I have no doubt there are many hon. members who have comments to make about this. I, as you know, raised the matter at some length in the Budget debate and I dealt particularly, at that time, in some detail with a specific case where I thought there was inadequacy of care in a hospital. I raised that case to illustrate what I think is a larger point, and that is the apparent impossibility of a citizen, who feels he has received inadequate care in hospitals, to have any sort of recourse.

The hon. Minister of Health dismissed my comments rather quickly and patronizingly by suggesting I was a layman, and that experts in the medical field had different views than I had. Well, I would merely suggest to him, and more particularly to his profession, Mr. Chairman, that the laymen whom they refer to so contemptuously on occasion are the people who receive service in hospitals, receive service from the medical profession, and they, in my opinion, have important rights to be considered.

Furthermore, I believe that, by and large, they have intelligence. They do not necessarily have the technical knowledge in the specific fields in which the medical profession is trained, but they have a capacity, and just as great a capacity as the medical profession, to use their brains. And their brains lead them to the conclusion all too frequently that the care they have received is inadequate. Yet they have nowhere to go to get any redress; normally all they get is a runaround.

When I spoke in the Budget debate, Mr. Chairman, I stated, and it is true, that I have received a large number of letters and telephone calls from people complaining of inadequate care in hospitals. I stated also that I was not going to place any of those cases on record because I had not had an opportunity to check the facts alleged in letters or calls directed towards me; and under those circumstances I did not feel that I could take responsibility for the allegations made, even though they quite likely were true.

I have, however, a letter here—it is not directed to me, I will describe it more fully in a moment—for which I am willing to take responsibility, and which I therefore propose to read into the record. I will read it mainly to illustrate again the point I have tried to make, without too much impression on the hon. Minister of the kind of runaround people get when they want to complain about treatment in hospitals.

The reason I am going to read this letter is that the person who wrote it was perhaps a little more meticulous than most of us in that he made notes of events that occurred, as they occurred, or shortly after they occurred. I have seen his notes. I have checked them with his letter. There is no doubt in my mind that what he has said is entirely true, and I am personally prepared to take responsibility for it.

The letter concerned is dated April 30, 1963 and it was addressed to the board of directors at the Wellesley Hospital in Toronto, to the attention of Mr. H. M. Turner, the chairman of the board. What precipitated this letter was a questionnaire that the hospital, I take it, sends out as a routine matter to patients, or to the survivors of patients, after a patient has stayed in the hospital; and it would appear to be a useful sort of device. It, in effect, asks them for their opinions with regard to various matters relating to the hospital. There are five specific questions. The first asks for comments on accommodation; the second, on attention by hospital staff; the third, on food service; the fourth, is stated as follows:

In general how do you rate the hospital care and services you received?

And the fifth—I am again quoting from the form:

Any particular service on which you would like to comment?

And then in brackets:

(Please use this space for any remarks which you feel might assist us in providing the highest standard of hospital care which is our goal.)

This gentleman filled in the form with regard to items 1 to 4; and with regard to item 5, he wrote a letter to the chairman of the board.

I would also like to explain, before reading the letter, Mr. Chairman, that this related to the gentleman's mother who was a patient in Wellesley Hospital. She was suffering from cancer. She was a terminal case. There is nobody I know of who suggests she would

have survived, regardless of what might have happened in the hospital. Unfortunately, she was beyond treatment as we know it today.

Her case was hopeless and that is not the matter at issue; but a matter that is of issue is the kind of care that she received, and also the kind of response that this gentleman got when he complained to the hospital about the care. The man's name, I may say, is Jack G. Miller and his address at the time he wrote the letter was Apartment 210, 8 Milepost Place, Toronto 17. That is in Thorncliffe Park—and he still lives in Thorncliffe Park at a different address. I will now quote from the letter that he sent to the board of directors of the hospital, to the attention of the chairman of the board.

I would like to take this opportunity of giving a full, frank answer to question 5 of your questionnaire.

My mother, the late Lillian E. Miller, entered Wellesley on February 12, 1963. From the time she entered until she died on March 1, 1963, she was unable to eat solid food. From about February 15 on, she was unable to serve the food to herself. From the day she entered until at least February 26, the Wellesley staff was constantly bringing in solid food and was constantly failing to feed her. The observations of these facts were made by my wife, my sister, my brother-in-law and myself. We have records of the dates and menus served. There was no possibility of mistaking the meal as intended for the other patient in the room. We observed also my mother's name on the tag under the plate.

We protested to the nursing staff several times. The objected-to practices continued. We finally appealed to Dr. Alexander Shaw, about whom I will say more later. On February 21, Dr. Shaw informed my brother-in-law that he had spoken to the fourth floor desk and that the failure of the hospital to feed my mother would not happen again. At dinner on February 22—that was the next day:

—the objected-to practices were resumed. Solid roast beef and mashed potatoes, with her name on it, were brought into my mother's room. The same thing happened at lunch on February 23.

I spoke to the desk on February 23 at about the noon hour. I asked the chief nurse there to examine the paper instructions throughout the hospital in respect to my mother's diet, to make sure in her own mind that all the instructions called for

puree food for all subsequent meals. After looking into the matter she gave me an assurance that this was now so.

Almost since the beginning of my mother's stay, we had had difficulty obtaining information from, and conversing with, Dr. Shaw. For example, we never had, at least until Dr. Shaw was no longer on the case, a conversation in a seated position.

When we asked a question, we would be told not to ask such a question. When we would state an assumption as a basis for further discussion, we would be informed that the assumption was incorrect, but he would offer no clarifying statement.

This we bore until Dr. Shaw obviously lost the confidence of my mother. Among several allegations which Dr. Shaw apparently made was one that we had influenced my mother against him. None of the four of us ever spoke in that fashion to my mother prior to February 25. (We are giving Dr. Shaw an opportunity to confirm whether he made the allegations we were told he made.)

To summarize the details (of which we have a record) of the morning of February 25, Dr. Shaw reluctantly spoke to my mother. When my mother told him she would get even with him when she got out of there, he turned crimson and stalked out without a further word. My brother-in-law just managed to overtake him before he reached the elevator and was able to hold a conversation of only a few words with him due to his insistence that he had no time.

We were now fearful that the lack of communication between Dr. Shaw and ourselves might be dangerous to my mother. So my wife, on February 25, sought advice about changing doctors from a friend who is a doctor and an official of a medical organization. She also told him about our troubles with the hospital. In the course of his efforts he spoke to Mr. Thornton, administrator of Wellesley. The official discussed several alternatives with my wife and said he thought we would get further "help and advice" from Mr. Thornton who, through him, invited her to phone for an interview.

My wife phoned Mr. Thornton on February 25, who suggested a meeting time of about 6 p.m., February 26. He asked my wife if we had specific complaints involving times, places, people and facts. She gave him a general statement of the situation. He told my wife he had a copy

of the diet order and it called for puree food.

My wife and I met Mr. Thornton. We gave him a good deal of specific information about our experiences and complaints. He listened, smiling and saying very little, except now and again asserting that some statement or other of ours was a matter of opinion.

I asked him if the diet order he had spoken of to my wife on the telephone the previous day was a permanent order. Mr. Thornton brought a copy of it (dated February 24) from his desk, and read it to us. He "presumed" it was permanent but refused to interpret it more definitely.

When I told him that on that very day, 24 hours after he had spoken on the telephone with my wife about the diet order, my mother had been sent in an order of sliced chicken and baked potato, he would not even admit that this was not in accordance with the diet order.

At no time did Mr. Thornton offer either excuse or explanation for any of the occurrences we referred to.

The conversation turned to the question of what could be done to dispense with the special night nurse and occasionally the special day nurse which we felt were necessary to keep surveillance over the oxygen equipment which had failed several times, and to make sure my mother was being fed. He said he would base his judgment on whether the night nurse could be dispensed with on the advice of the senior nurses in the hospital. Two days later Mr. Thornton was still claiming he could not give his judgment. He told my wife to phone Friday. My mother did not live that long.

The conversation then turned to the question of alternative doctors. We asked for the names and fields of practice of the doctors who are permitted to practice at Wellesley. He refused to give me the names. "I can't help you on that" were his exact words. He admitted that the names were on public record and even that the names were posted on a pillar somewhere in the hospital. When I asked him whether in the face of these facts he was going to continue to refuse me the information, he began to hem and haw, and ultimately gave me some names. Then he began to try to persuade me to talk the matter over with Dr. Shaw. I explained that it was so difficult to discuss such a non-controversial matter as the case with

Dr. Shaw that one could not hope to conduct a constructive conversation with him on a controversial subject such as this. I explained at some length the history of our relationship with Dr. Shaw, including the fact that he had lost the confidence of my mother. I said I did not want to talk to Dr. Shaw until my position was strengthened by having his replacement ready to take over. I elaborated on this point, which I indicated I considered important. My wife and I left Mr. Thornton's office at about 7 p.m.

Within one hour Mr. Thornton informed Dr. Shaw of our meeting in Mr. Thornton's office and the proceedings at it. This was the treachery, cynicism, trickery, and deceit, liberally augmented by evasiveness and callous procrastination affecting a dying woman, that we were treated to by the administrator of Wellesley Hospital. Mr. Thornton, who had invited us to meet him in order to offer "help and advice".

Later the same evening I phoned Dr. Shaw to ask him to invoke the hospital provisions for constant surveillance of my mother. I pointed out to him the several instances of failure of the oxygen equipment, one of which he himself had witnessed. On February 22 my sister successively informed two nurses and one orderly that the oxygen equipment was operating improperly. All three said it was all right. Shortly thereafter Dr. Shaw entered the room, ripped the tent out of the bed and threw open the window.

I also pointed out to Dr. Shaw that on some days the other patient's electric bell was not hooked up, making it doubtful that she could raise an alarm.

With no warning and without provocation he lost his temper, finally terminating the conversation by "hanging up". He said he was refusing and that I could get that through my "cotton-picking mind", etc. On two occasions he belligerently demanded to know if I wanted him off the case and said he would be glad to get off. I answered that we would discuss the matter subsequently.

My wife's friend, the doctor who is an official of a medical organization, attempted to make some contacts on our behalf. He was unable to get from Wellesley Hospital a list of its general practitioners. After some hesitation about retiring from the case, Dr. Shaw in the end agreed to go. Dr. Squires was to provide some information about a successor. He managed to

stall by feigning ignorance long enough for my mother to have died.

I have informed you of the chief, but not all, of our experiences. Many of the nurses were grudging in manner and slow to attend to matters of some urgency. There were exceptions. I even said to Mr. Thornton that I would be glad to put in writing my appreciation of the kindness and attentiveness of one particular nurse. He did not even inquire what her name was. Knowing what I now know about Mr. Thornton's ethics and standard of values I believe that to give her name would be a disservice to the girl.

Point five on your questionnaire invites the respondent to state any remarks which he feels might assist the hospital in providing a high standard of hospital care. Before doing that I want to say that I appreciate you are busy men. But, it is also evident that the outside technical supervisory bodies are impotent. This leaves you as the only ones in a position to clean up the conditions I have spoken of. It is also worth remembering that these conditions are the ones evident to a lay person with eyes, ears, and common sense. These conditions may be merely symptomatic of far more unhealthy and dangerous conditions and practices in Wellesley Hospital that a lay person cannot easily detect.

I fear that it is questionable whether you, by yourself, can correct these conditions. I suspect that they will be corrected only by focusing public scrutiny on them. Thus, you might consider welcoming public and press scrutiny of conditions in Wellesley Hospital.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, which paid for the larger part of my late mother's bill. I am also sending him my cheque for my mother's part of the bill. If he thinks your hospital is entitled to it, he can turn it over to you.

As the gentleman stated, Mr. Chairman, a copy of the letter was sent to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. There were two letters received in reply from the commission. The first was dated May 12, 1963, as follows, and was signed by R. W. I. Urquhart, Dr. Urquhart, chairman of the commission at the time:

I have the copy of your letter to Mr. Turner, chairman of the board of Wellesley Hospital, with its attached cheque. I will have the letter reviewed by our hospital services branch.

I am also referring your letter to our medical-legal consultant, but it is my view that we have no alternative but to forward your cheque to the hospital. I will not do this until I have a report from this consultant.

Following investigation we will be in touch with you again.

And then there was a follow-up letter from Dr. Urquhart, dated May 17, 1963, as follows:

I have had our people carefully investigate the situation complained about in your letter of April 30, 1963. It is their opinion, after reviewing the documentation and interviewing the concerned hospital staff, that there was nothing which warrants action by this commission. I am sure that the hospital will try to correct any deficiency which may have developed.

Our legal consultant advised that we have no authority to withhold your cheque and it was therefore forwarded to the Wellesley Hospital.

Mr. Miller also got one letter of acknowledgment from Wellesley Hospital signed by H. M. Turner, chairman of the board, dated May 10, 1963:

I acknowledge your letter of April 30 relating to the hospitalization of your late mother, Mrs. Lillian Miller.

You may be assured that the conditions as you have described them will be thoroughly examined.

I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

And that is all he ever heard from Wellesley Hospital.

Mr. Chairman, it would appear from statements that have been made in this House and elsewhere that the hospital services commission is intensely interested in the operation of hospitals when it comes to approving the wages of the charwomen or any other staff. One may even venture to suggest that when it comes to activities to break a strike it will exercise the closest supervision over the hospitals to the point where one could say almost that the hospital boards and administrative staff have no jurisdiction at all. But when a complaint is placed before it with regard to the standards of operation in a hospital, the quality of care given, it seems to take little, if any, interest at all. Its position seems to be that this is a matter which is entirely beyond its jurisdiction.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, if the commissioners are concerned about the wages

paid and other costs in the operation of the hospital, as I think they should be, they should also be concerned about the quality of care given, because the price that is paid for a product, after all, is relative to the quality of the product. If care is less than adequate, then, I think, the hospital services commission should be concerned and interested. In my experience it has showed no evidence of any real concern or interest in a specific case that I called to its attention, or more correctly I called to the attention of The Department of Health. It obviously had no interest or concern about the situation Mr. Miller called to its attention. The hospital itself brushed him off with what one could call almost a routine acknowledgment: Thank you for having written to us, we will look into the matter you complain of. I imagine all of us at various times in our lives have written letters of that kind, and what we mean is: please do not bother us with this sort of thing. It is a polite way of saying this.

The hospital invited comments from patients, or people representing patients, but when it got a comment which was, perhaps, not too pleasing to it, it simply brushed it aside. This is the problem I have dealt with before. I am not going to go into the suggested solutions that I made at another time, as they are on the record. They may not be the best solutions, it may be that I am lacking in knowledge of hospital administration, but then so are most people. Yet, most people at some time or other in their lives have to use the facilities of hospitals. I will say again, as I have said before, I am sure that the overwhelming majority receive good treatment in hospitals—certainly, in most of the hospitals. In the public hospitals of the province I have no doubt about that. But the problem as I see it, is that some people do not receive adequate care, and if they do not, there is nothing they can do about it except the delusive procedure of suing, which would be a total waste of time in most cases. I think that there should be somewhere, somebody, to whom people can turn when they have well-documented complaints of the nature of Mr. Miller's.

Mr. Cowling: You turn to your doctor.

Mr. Bryden: The doctor in this case was far from co-operative and this is one of the difficulties I referred to earlier. It provoked a certain response from the hon. Minister of Health, not a favourable response, one indicating he did not agree with me. But I will state it again because I believe it is true, and

it is that when you get complaints there is a very strong tendency for the profession to pull together for mutual protection.

Mr. Cowling: Why should they not?

Mr. Bryden: That is all right. I am not objecting to it. They have a closed corporation. They have their own powers of discipline. It may be as the hon. Minister has said on previous occasions that they exercise their powers of discipline most rigidly.

Mr. Cowling: But you do, too.

Mr. Bryden: That is fine.

Mr. Cowling: It is often wise to be quiet.

Mr. Bryden: Complaints are made to the—

Mr. Cowling: I am getting sick of this. That is why I am talking.

Mr. MacDonald: We are sick of you.

Mr. Cowling: I am sure. You talk more than all the rest of us put together. You never stop talking.

Mr. MacDonald: You are like the doctor, you do not like what he is saying.

Mr. Cowling: No, I would like to say something about it, but he does not stop long enough to give anybody else a chance.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Bryden: If that little tempest is over with, Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can complete my remarks.

Mr. Cowling: Well, it is not over with. It really is not over with.

Mr. Bryden: I will be quite happy to sit and listen to anything that the hon. member for High Park may have to say about this, or other matters at a later occasion—

Mr. Cowling: No, you either talk or—

Mr. Bryden: I have listened to him very attentively on other occasions when he has spoken. I must say I have hardly found his remarks worth listening to, but I am willing to continue to listen to them nevertheless.

Mr. Chairman, any sort of complaints or suggestions of malpractice, so far as the profession is concerned, that are referred to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the disciplinary body, are investigated in secret. The public never has a chance to find out anything that goes on. I am not saying that in most cases that is a bad practice, but the

public never gets any opportunity ever to get satisfaction on these matters. However, I am not now talking with regard to medical malpractice particularly.

I am talking about a problem in hospitals. I do not think one can take that to the College of Physicians and Surgeons unless it involves medical malpractice. You cannot take it anywhere unless it is a matter that is so flagrant that it merits an investigation by a coroner's jury. Obviously in this case the death was due to natural causes. Obviously there was no basis whatever for establishing a coroner's jury.

But there was a basis, in my opinion, for some sort of an inquiry into the well-documented complaints of this man. I think he was entitled to some sort of an explanation. What is even more to the point, Mr. Chairman, I think he was entitled to get satisfaction while the practices complained of were taking place. He took the matter up with everybody he could think of who might have any jurisdiction, and it had no effect whatever. His mother was not being given the kind of food that she could eat. She was not being fed, although she required to be fed. The oxygen equipment that was provided for her, presumably under medical order, was not operating properly, and yet he could not get any satisfaction on that. There was a case he referred to where he complained to two nurses and a technician that the oxygen equipment was not operating.

Mr. Cowling: You have said all this three times.

Mr. Bryden: They paid no attention to him at all. Yet it happened by chance that the medical practitioner attending his mother came in and discovered that the situation was so serious that he had to whip the oxygen tent off the bed. Now, why is it that a person cannot get any satisfaction either at the time, or later, when he makes complaints of this kind?

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the role of the hospital services commission is in relation to hospitals. Apparently it takes very little interest in the matter of standards, even though it takes great interest in the matter of costs. Perhaps this is an area where clarification is required. Above all, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that if he does not wish to accept the suggestions I made a week or so ago, then he should come up with some alternative of his own to which people with complaints can take them for proper investigation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. member that his words have not fallen on deaf ears. This is receiving a very great deal of study from us, a very great deal of consideration from the department and from the hospital services commission.

These things do concern us very, very much. We have not got the policing powers that may apparently be needed, but the matter will be given very careful study, I can assure the House.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago the hon. member for Downsview referred to the address by Dr. B. L. Brosseau, OBE, MC, who was speaking to the Ontario Hospital Association in regard to regional planning. I found, naturally, the part of the address in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* very interesting. It had to do with regional planning. But I think many of the thoughts there could be integrated into hospitals in the

communities. I refer to my own area, the city of North Bay, where we have two hospitals, one known as the City Hospital and the other, St. Joseph's, both public hospitals.

In June, 1963, I think it was, the advisory board of St. Joseph's General Hospital and the North Bay Hospital Commission submitted a petition to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. As you very well know, Mr. Minister, the plan of the City Hospital is to enlarge its facilities. The two boards got together in an effort to reduce the costs for both hospitals and suggested that I will wait until the *tête-à-tête* is over. Oh, I know that you can discuss and do half a dozen things at once. It has to do with—

Mr. Chairman: Order. It is now six o'clock. I believe we should adjourn the debate at this time.

It being 6.00 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, February 25, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964

The House resumed at 8.00 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(continued)

On vote 714:

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, all the experts are coming in. Mr. Chairman, I want you to listen, and even though I have not feet of clay, I will not be on my feet much longer than Cassius will be tonight.

As I said in my brief remarks before dinner, there is a short paragraph in the speech of Dr. Brosseau which I called to your attention, in which he says:

I am sure that by now it must be obvious to you that the planning of hospitals must be given some direction that the needs of the community at large must take precedence over the local interest.

And that is why I advert, as the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) says, to the petition from the joint boards in the city of North Bay.

As I pointed out earlier, the hospital services commission has approved of additions to the Civic Hospital. Now these two boards thought it would be a very fine idea if they combined their services and provided a joint laundry for the two hospitals. Here is a fine sense of co-operation. It fits in with the policy as outlined by Dr. Brosseau. A petition was sent in to the hospital services commission which asked for permission to allow the formation of a separate entity, or corporation, for the control and operation of a joint laundry service. Now it happens that St. Joseph's Hospital, a public hospital, will require very shortly to augment and revitalize its laundry facilities. It will entail, possibly, an outlay of \$150,000. The two boards got together and they made the suggestion that they would combine their services. They appealed to the commission for that purpose.

It is my understanding that the commission looked with favour on this. When I discussed this particular project with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), he was quite

interested; so also was Dr. Brosseau when I discussed it with him. And I believe it has gone from the hospital commission to the Cabinet. Unfortunately, not too many of the 19, I think, are here tonight and it is their problem; it has been put up to them. Here is an opportunity of cutting down hospital expenses, and it fits in with the policy of the commission in integrating services.

Unfortunately we have, in a number of cities in this province, hospitals like, in my own city, the St. Joseph's Hospital and the Civic Hospital. Unfortunately in the past, through the narrow-mindedness of all the people, we consider one as a religious hospital, the other as a civic hospital. Thank goodness we are getting out of that attitude, and now we must look upon them as public hospitals and, as far as possible, seek integrated services. In fact, it would be very good if, for example, one hospital in my city looked after, say, obstetrics, and the other, surgery. Unfortunately, too, if one gets some new piece of equipment, the other hospital wants to get one, and we have these heavy rivalries.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that he see if he can influence the Cabinet to agree with this forward-looking view. As he mentioned himself, the department has advanced in its policies to a great extent in the last few years and particularly—with the customary modesty of the hon. Minister—he said, since he has taken over this department. I hope then, too, sir, that he will induce the recalcitrant members of the Cabinet to agree with this particular suggestion.

It points out, too, that the North Bay Civic Hospital is presently preparing plans for expansion, and will require enlarged and better equipped laundry services. And St. Joseph's Hospital's are entirely inadequate, requiring complete renovation, including enlarging of the laundry building. Therefore, now the time is opportune and we should seize it, and I hope the hon. Minister will induce the Cabinet to agree with the recommendation of the hospital services commission in this regard.

Also, the position of the independent laundry contractor; we are not interfering

with his service, in fact they are not open on Sundays and hospital laundries must go every day of the week. There is no competition since, again, they are either owned or controlled by one man—he controls all the laundries in the city, and it would not be affecting private enterprise.

The two hospitals are located—here is a very important thing—within two blocks of each other. By combining the services of the St. Joseph's General with that of the North Bay Civic, that large laundry could be located on the premises. There would be a separate accounting system for the corporation to determine accurate costs. I think they have made a very good presentation to the commission, so good in fact that the commission, from my information, has approved of it.

Since hospital costs are mounting, I suggest this is a very fine way it could be expanded. In fact, in discussing the project among other things with the deputy Minister, he seemed quite in favour; in fact he said: "We are finding this integration of services going on all over the country. The first thing you know we will be having integrated commissaries so that you can get the food and other things to various hospitals." And certainly, in areas like my own where there are two or three hospitals, I think this is one way of cutting down the expenses.

We find in my area, too, that there are three municipalities, the city of North Bay, the township of Widdifield and the township of West Ferris. The hospitals have a fairly heavy deficit just at the present time and the city of North Bay has agreed to assume their share, so has the township of Widdifield. Unfortunately the township of West Ferris refuses, because of certain conditions, to contribute. They claim one of the townships is getting away with some special assessment which reduces its share of the deficit. The reeve of West Ferris points out that the situation is caused by an act of government—he was referring to The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act which fails to supply funds to cover interest on capital costs. Of course, no hospital can turn aside a sick person; you cannot refuse to admit them to the hospital just because it happens that a township does not pay its share or because they come from another area.

So I strongly urge the hon. Minister, who has the approval already of the hospital services commission, that this is just going on with the forward policy which he enunciated earlier this afternoon. It assists in cutting down expenses and I sincerely

hope that an early reply will be made to the petition of the two hospital boards because pretty soon the final plans will be approved and the work will be started. I appeal to the hon. Minister and to the hon. members of the Cabinet who must also pass on that particular request.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, in view of the remarks of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden)—the long, dreary remarks of this afternoon—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Did you hear the hon. Minister?

Mr. Cowling: Yes, I did hear my hon. Minister, I heard him. I do not necessarily have to agree with him though. I would like to speak on this, if the hon. member does not mind. We have in the city of Toronto, Mr. Chairman, some of the finest hospitals on the North American continent and they are endeavouring to provide the kind of service to the public that I think the public wants. I think of additions that we have made to these hospitals in Toronto. I think of the great new addition to the Toronto General Hospital; the recent addition to the Wellesley Hospital; the addition to St. Joseph's Hospital; just completed, a large addition to the Western Hospital; the great new addition to the East General Hospital—I just mention those few to begin with. These hospitals are all operated by independent boards. In the main they are businessmen who give of their time and their energy without remuneration of any kind, and I think that we are lucky to have them doing this job on behalf of municipal governments and the provincial government. I think it is a great thing that they do.

It is so easy to criticize, Mr. Chairman, and this that we heard this afternoon was a great criticism from one individual. But think of the thousands and thousands of people who go to our Toronto hospitals—and I use Toronto because I am familiar with it, and I speak from personal experience of my own, and of relatives and friends who have been in our Toronto hospitals, and I speak specifically of the Wellesley Hospital, undoubtedly one of the finest institutions of the world, of its kind.

We heard one letter, and I will not repeat it, Mr. Chairman. I think all the hon. members absorbed what was in the letter and I am sympathetic to the individual who wrote the letter. But I like to think of the other side, of the hundreds and thousands of people who go into our hospitals, who go into Wellesley Hospital, and if it were not for the

care and attention of the people in the hospital and the doctors who serve that hospital, many people would not even be here today to enjoy our great Canadian winter.

So I just do not want anybody, Mr. Chairman, to get the impression that our hospitals in this great city of Toronto are not doing their job and doing it thoroughly, and as far as I am personally concerned, I hope that the day never comes when the hospital services commission will be dictating on all matters to our Toronto hospital boards or any other boards in Ontario, for that matter, because I think they are quite capable of running their own show. They can advise, they can consult, they can assist and as far as anybody going with a complaint to a hospital board, it has been my experience, Mr. Chairman, that if I have anything wrong with me medically, that I go to my doctor and I take his advice—

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): What about political advice?

Mr. Cowling: What's that, Harry? Well, no, he comes to me on that occasion, but I go to him the other way. So we go to the hospital. If I have any complaints about the hospital attention, I see my doctor. That is what he is there for. I am not concerned with the hospital board or the hospital staff, I talk to my doctor. And, Mr. Chairman, as for any of the hon. members who have been in a hospital, and many of us have, I think that that is the procedure we follow. We do not make notes of what happens and then complain to the chairman of the hospital board. We have enough faith and confidence in our own doctor that he will do the right thing, and as far as I am personally concerned—and I have been in our Toronto hospitals—I have nothing but praise for their work. I speak of the Toronto General Hospital, I speak of the hospital for sick children—I see the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) looking there; we happened to be attending that hospital about the same time. Our boy was in and his daughter, and did we have anything but praise for the hospital? So, Mr. Chairman, let us just take this with a grain of salt.

We can be sympathetic to the problems of the individual who raised this question. I cannot imagine anybody writing such a long letter or anybody receiving it, but in any event, it was done and I hope they will come up with a satisfactory answer and help this individual. But as far as I am concerned I think the hospitals of Toronto and the staffs and the doctors are doing a great job and

we should be proud of the work they do in our capital city.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister was going to answer my questions. I think the hon. member for High Park was pretty fast off the mark and I await the answers to my questions.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I thought it was a statement and I would say in commenting upon the statement that I intend and have already, in fact, put the case before the commission. I am quite certain that we will do the right thing and put it in the best interests of the whole hospital system.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Now we are going to get the testimonial.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yours over there.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I listened, in the last few days, quite intently to the complaints about what we term unfair treatment in the hospitals, in the active hospitals in regard to the active hospital patients and to emergency treatment. Mr. Chairman, I was pleased with the answer the hon. Minister of Health gave tonight in regard to the report read into the record by the hon. member for Woodbine that these problems were not falling on deaf ears. That made me feel quite sincerely that consideration will be given to these problems and I am sure that it will. But when the hon. member for High Park had to belittle the efforts of the Opposition in trying to raise public opinion in regard to what we consider are problems, I am now forced to carry out a promise I made back in my riding to raise some of the problems.

The latest problem raised is the same as one we have in Hamilton. I was tempted to let the matter rest with the hon. Minister and his department at that point. Certainly, 150 years ago we built great, fine jails, but what happened inside of those jails 150 years ago is now history and has been documented to the point that it has been better year by year. I am not saying this to reflect that I, in my opinion, in any way at all think the hospital situation is the same. But the facetious example that is given, that we have fine big hospitals, I think does not justify the argument. Certainly we agree that

we have fine big hospitals, but it is our job that when we find problems in any segment of our society relating to government administration, we should raise them.

In Hamilton, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) knows of this case, one Robert Vail complained about waiting an hour and 45 minutes for emergency treatment on behalf of his son, who was scalded, in the Hamilton General emergency ward. It generated a lot of questions in regard to treatment in the emergency wards, and in the Hamilton General Hospital. I have several letters and I am going to put two on record. I am not going to argue whether his problem was justified or not, but nevertheless it was justified in his mind enough that he took a week's vacation from work to bring the public's attention to the problem, even to the extent of coming down to meet the hon. Prime Minister.

From that the alderman on the board of governors of the Hamilton General Hospital also received many letters. He presented a brief, I understand, to the board in Hamilton and they took it under consideration. I have a lot of respect for the members of the board of the Hamilton hospital and they did not give any arguments. They said: "We will take the brief and give it full consideration". I am sure they will and we will have a report on conditions later on.

But coming out of the Vail complaint, in the hands of Alderman Powell, were several comments. One was that he said, and I would quote from the press release on it:

Since launching complaints against city hospitals last week, Mr. Vail said he received quite a few telephone calls and letters from citizens reporting similar incidents. Other men and women reported waiting for long periods, ranging from one to seven hours, for emergency treatment in Hamilton's hospitals. A north-end resident said his wife arrived at the hospital emergency ward at 8:15 one morning last summer, her arm torn by a washing machine wringer. A nurse stopped the bleeding immediately, but the woman waited until 2:45 p.m. without food or a doctor to treat the injury. The doctor looked at the wound and called in a specialist before treatment began. In another case, a workman rushed to the hospital with a broken hand last November reported waiting six hours for emergency care.

Those were just a few. I spoke to Alderman Powell about them and he said these were just a few. He would not even be bothered

taking some of the letters I had received because he said he felt they had presented a good enough case to justify some consideration by the board at the Hamilton General Hospital.

But one letter I did receive I think deserves going on record to point out some of the complaints of the people who are paying their hospital insurance and expect somewhat of a fair treatment. I received this letter on January 29:

Dear Mr. Gisborn:

In regards to this controversy over delayed treatment at the Hamilton General Hospital, I hope you will take time to read an episode I had. I believe this happened in July of '63 or late June.

My daughter, Liza Joan, not yet two, swallowed a small amount of brake fluid. After phoning our doctor, we rushed her to the hospital. We were expected and shown to a small cubicle with a desk and chairs. After ten or fifteen minutes an intern asked us a few questions and how she was reacting. He mentioned she seemed quite alert and talkative and he explained this was the first reaction, they appear intoxicated. Ten or fifteen minutes later a nurse came in and took her to a room to have her stomach pumped.

For half an hour we sat listening to her scream, cry, and finally when her voice became weak and hoarse my husband went in to see how she was. When he didn't return I followed and was stunned to find her laying on a bed, one huge pillow lengthwise under her and one over her. Only her sweat-covered head was visible, tied down by two leather straps like they use on stretchers. We had seen the student that took her away from us leave the treatment room shortly after she had gone in with the baby, and there the baby had lain. The treatment of pumping her stomach had not even started.

Having worked in a children's ward, I know I would have taken at the most only a couple of minutes to have strapped the baby down before treatment began. So I feel this was an extremely cruel thing to do to a tiny child.

Then the intern came in and I mentioned her discomfort. He said they would start on it right away. At least ten minutes later they did. We left the hospital at approximately 10:20 p.m. We had arrived at 8:30. Most of this time she lay—and it was a very hot summer night—between two pillows awaiting treatment. While they

may have known she wasn't in a dire strait, and if so I wouldn't mind waiting so long, I do feel it was unnecessary and cruel to subject her to such treatment before her real treatment even began.

Yours sincerely,

The second case I would like to put on record I think applies to a lot of people. This is an area that I think some consideration should be given to because it is that group that goes to the out-patient pavilion. This gentleman wrote this letter to Mr. Vail and told him he was glad that he was trying to get some of these problems cleared up. He gave him permission to use the letter in any way he wished.

You have no doubt been made aware of many conditions that are undesirable and need correcting in relation to your hospital.

I might explain first that this letter was sent to the superintendent of the Hamilton General Hospital.

You have no doubt been made aware of many conditions that are undesirable and need correcting in relation to your hospital. A good administrator welcomes such reports and acts according to his finding. However, if you were not made aware of conditions you would assume all was well and that the maximum efficiency was being enjoyed by all. I say enjoyed because I have experienced the pleasure of hard work with a team that achieved its objective under good leadership and sound administration. I have also been frustrated by bad teamwork and have watched my hard work bring disappointing results. Hence the reason for this letter.

I hold no malice or hard feeling for the personnel of your hospital. I think they are the finest material. I am, of course, speaking of all those with whom I have had dealings including the doctors, so please assure them from me that that is so.

However, I should like you to know that I did not enjoy sitting in the out-patient department from 8.45 a.m. until 5 p.m. on December 10 for treatment which could have been completed in a fraction of the time. Again from 8.45 a.m. until 12.55 p.m. on December 11, at which time I had to leave owing to the fact that I am diabetic and could not wait any longer without food as my last meal had been taken at 7.30 a.m. and I was feeling like I was going into reaction. There was no time to explain. I had to act. There is no diabetic clinic in Burlington and our health unit directed me to your hospital. And I ac-

quired a letter of introduction from our welfare, who promised to foot the bill, so I see no problem there.

I presented myself on Monday about 2 p.m. and was told that I was too late for the clinic, but I should return the next morning at 8.45 a.m. when I should be taken care of. I now know what they meant by being taken care of. It would appear that there is only one active doctor on your staff to cover emergencies, ward duties and two clinics and I just happened to be his last patient on both days. Disregarding the promise of payment by Burlington welfare, I was directed to sign a form to obtain my insulin from Hamilton welfare, who naturally had no authority to supply same to a non-resident. More confusion and regrets. To continue in this matter would be fruitless as diet is a most important factor with a diabetic. Your Dr. Khan assures me he was doing his best and from my observations during my attendance I could not disagree. Your intercom system verified his great demand. You should make more use of the intercom yourself. Maybe this letter would not have been necessary, but after listening to complaints from other patients, I feel your inquiry into conditions is necessary. In closing I wish to point out that this letter is being written with one thought in mind, to avail you of an opportunity to give better service by eliminating a bottleneck which is wronging a great team of people who I am sure would be much happier that their team was complete. Thanking you in anticipation.

Mr. Chairman, at least the school children are now giving some attention to what is going on in the House. The last few days they have had a little bit of a party in quibbling among themselves and now that we are getting into a serious portion of the Legislature they are starting to pay a little attention.

I would only ask the hon. Minister to repeat in his mind, he does not have to answer my questions, what he said right after the hon. member for Woodbine finished his report, and give full consideration to looking into these problems.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could make a few remarks. I have had a very serious death in my own family within the last month and I watched for many days how my loved one was handled; the treatment and care was such, it makes my heart a bit sad to hear the criticism of our medical profession that has gone

on in the last few days. True, it is anybody's privilege to criticize these matters of public interest but my own experience with the medical profession in my life has been that they have tried at all times to do everything humanly possible to cure suffering. True, mistakes are made, but certainly nobody who ever tried did not at some time make a mistake.

As I go about my riding, I frequently call on our old folks homes, our mental hospitals, our tubercular hospitals and the many hospitals throughout my riding, which is not an area similar to Toronto, Mr. Chairman. I mention Nipigon, Geraldton, Manitouwadge, Marathon, all these small towns, have very fine hospitals and very fine staffs, bringing kindness and good health to those who have been struck down by disease or accident. I want to put in a word of praise for The Department of Health of this province and its staff and also the hospital services commission, which I have heard criticized. I know the tremendous good they are all doing, sir, that is why I want to say a word about it. And I would just like to say this, to some of the criticism I have heard. I will recite a little couplet that I heard early in my life and that I have never forgotten. It went like this—and I would not laugh, gentlemen, I would not laugh—as you have said some things here that may have a very devastating effect on the future of our medical men and women.

Mr. Bryden: Nonsense. Just old women like you.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Do what you like—that is on your conscience—but this couplet went like this:

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life,

And even if you find them,

It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,

And look for the virtues behind them.

That is what I would like to leave with some of you gentlemen here whom I have heard speak. I would like to tell you that as far as I am concerned, I am proud of our medical profession and the medical doctors and the medical nurses throughout this province. They are doing a wonderful job. I agree, some mistakes are made, but I think it ill-behooves most of us to get up and continually carp and criticize these people who are trying to carry on their occupation of mercy in this great province.

So, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make those remarks. I congratulate the hon. Min-

ister and wish him to pass my congratulations to his staff and tell them what my thoughts are concerning them.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have two brief items in relation to the hospital services commission.

During recent months, my attention has been drawn to an incident that the hon. Minister is familiar with and there are some policy items growing out of it that I would like to raise with him now. This was the case of a person who was discharged from a hospital, a very elderly person whose husband was also very elderly. A very sharp difference of opinion arose between doctors—between her family doctor and the doctor who was looking after her in the hospital.

The thing that puzzled me, Mr. Chairman, was that there seemed to be no automatic machinery for resolving this difference of medical opinion. I would agree with the hon. Minister and everybody else that a layman, or even a government administrator or even somebody in the hospital services commission, has got to be rather careful if he attempts to impose his decision over the decision of a medical person who is an expert and therefore whose job it is to make this decision. But doctors are human beings and there are going to be differences of opinion on occasion. It seems to me that there is need for some prescribed machinery for resolving differences of opinion, where you have one doctor saying a person should be discharged, and another doctor saying that he should not be discharged.

Mr. Chairman, my information was some weeks ago, that the government was giving some consideration conceivably to an amendment to one of our Acts or to a regulation which would prescribe some machinery. I was wondering if the hon. Minister might elaborate on that point.

In relation to that, there is another point I would like the hon. Minister to comment on. One of the features of this incident that disturbed me was the fact that this elderly woman was going to be put out of the hospital in what appeared to me to be a rather callous manner. The decision had been taken that she was going out and when I discussed it with certain of the hospital officials, they in effect said it was not their responsibility as to where she went. I repeat, I said a moment ago that she could not go back home because her husband was himself in his late seventies and not in good health. As I understand it, there are certain grants given to hospitals, grants for social workers whose responsibility is to find an alternative

place for a patient if he is discharged from a hospital.

The thing that puzzles me is that as I understand it this hospital was receiving these grants. If they are receiving the grants, what obligation is there to have that type of social worker on their staff and to make certain that if a patient is going to be discharged that an alternative place for that patient is found commensurate with his health requirements? Those two aspects of that same question—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member discussed this case with me at some length some time ago and I could readily understand his confusion at the time, and realized, too, that even I had some difficulty, and the commission had some difficulty resolving the problem. Here was a matter of a difference of professional opinion. The doctor in active charge of the case, looking at the patient and interpreting the regulations under which she was admitted to hospital, said this patient had no longer any right to be in hospital using the criterion of medical necessity. This was questioned by the family physician who knew something of his former patient's condition and also took the broader view and knew something of the social implications in the home. As the hon. member has pointed out, if this lady had gone home, herself almost helpless, she would have gone home to a husband who was chronically and quite seriously ill himself. The matter certainly deserved further investigation, at least from what I gleaned of it when the hon. member spoke to me about it.

With that in view, the commission did look into the matter and found that there was a difference of opinion on the basis of the staff. But the superintendent, himself a physician, chose to accept the word of his staff doctor who was the attending physician and felt that he had no other recourse than to discharge the patient, albeit the commission had advised him that in its opinion there were compassionate grounds, at least, for holding this patient for a period of time until satisfactory arrangements could be made. However, the superintendent did stand on his rights.

In a hospital of this kind where there is not a large attending staff, this does pose problems and we now have an arrangement with the Ontario Medical Association that, in cases of this kind, they will supply a board of referees so that we cannot be accused of bureaucracy or of interfering with the operation of a hospital; but they will be taking it

upon themselves to judge the opinion of their peers.

In a hospital where there is an attending staff, there is such a committee now; and if there is any question about the admission or discharge of a patient, or indeed about the treatment of a patient, it can be referred either to the chief of the service, to the chief of staff, or to what we look upon as the admission and discharge committee, for their opinion. And their opinion is usually binding upon the hospital.

For the hospital to say that they had no recourse but to discharge this patient is, of course, quite wrong, because patients are only admitted and discharged on the recommendation of a doctor, and that doctor is the attending physician. For admission, it is usually the family physician or, in the case of a referral, the specialist to whom the patient has been referred, sir. If the patient goes out of the hands of the family physician on admission to hospital, then it is the attending physician, while the patient is in hospital, who says when the patient shall be discharged.

This is an excuse. Let us face it. I know that many boards, and many doctors, say to their patients, "Now, I have no choice. The hospital services commission says I have to discharge you." Well, the hospital services commission says nothing about it at all. They stop paying the bill when the doctor says the patient no longer needs to be in hospital for medical reasons. The whole responsibility, for admission and discharge of the patient, rests with the doctor and not with the commission. I think the sooner we disabuse our minds of this misconception, which is so widely held and is so frequently used, the sooner we will understand what the function of the commission is in this regard.

This is a matter with which, I believe, we have neither found nor developed mechanism to deal. Fortunately, it does not happen often, but it happens often enough.

About the social service nurse: I have not been able to find out if they have such a nurse on their staff; but the commission does accept this as an approved cost of operation; and, of course, in my opinion, this is one of the important functions of the social service nurse. She would have some idea, in the case of a patient who is chronically ill, when that patient was likely to be discharged, and surely could put into motion, early enough, machinery to get the patient placed.

As I recall it, we did not have very much difficulty, and the commission went quite beyond its terms of reference—at my request

again and at the request of the hon. member—by trying to find some solution to this problem, and it did not take the commission very long to find a nursing home to which the patient could be transferred. This, I believe, is the function of the social service nurse. If they had such a nurse on their staff, then I think it was a matter of poor organization on the hospital's part, in this case, that the transfer was not arranged.

The commission just points out to me that the commission allows 21 days after notification of the date that benefits should end. So, if the doctor says that this patient will be ready to be discharged on March 1, we will say for the sake of argument, the commission would continue to pay up until March 21, if the patient was still in hospital. They have three weeks in which to make arrangements for the patient's transfer.

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question, in regard to the three letters that the hon. member for Wentworth East read, mentioning patients waiting three to six hours. If I took a child to the Hamilton General Hospital and it had a bad scald, of course there is, naturally, the question, "Who is your physician or your GPP?" If I said I did not have one, how long would I have to wait for that child to have service rendered? First aid. Could you answer that, sir?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, I have no idea. This would depend entirely upon the organization of the hospital.

Mr. Ewen: Well, what I am getting at is that apparently a lot of the cause is blamed on the hospital, and what holds the patient up is the fact that they cannot locate the doctor of that particular child.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Being a doctor myself, I would have to disagree with the hon. member, Mr. Chairman. If a case is brought into the emergency department of the hospital, and the patient is evidently in difficulty, you do not wait for the patient's own doctor. You render first aid immediately.

This was the way I was taught, anyway, as an intern; this was part of our work, to render first aid immediately. Then, when the patient was as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, or while you were doing that, somebody in the hospital organization would be trying to locate the family physician to advise him that his patient had been admitted to emergency. That is the organization I was taught; and this, I think, is the soundest

organization generally used in emergency departments.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston): Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a word to these thoughts expressed by the hon. member for High Park and also the hon. Minister of Mines. During previous employment, I had the opportunity of spending a fair amount of time in the Wellesley Hospital, at a time when they were not quite as crowded as they might be today. Apparently there was an adequate number of nurses, and I might say that I was looked after very well.

Recently I had an emergency appendectomy at the Scarborough General Hospital. The hospital was crowded. I arrived there at seven o'clock and my appendix was out at 11 o'clock. I spent the balance of the night and the morning on a bed in one of the hallways and, mind you, I did not mind that. I was very happy to have had the appendix out and to have a bed to be in.

The hospital was crowded, and yet I must say that the service I received from the nurses in the Scarborough General Hospital was just as good, just as thoughtful, as the service I had received in the Wellesley Hospital several years ago when they were not nearly as busy.

I would like certainly to commend the nurses in the Scarborough General Hospital for the way they looked after me under rather trying conditions. I know now that something is being done to alleviate the crowded conditions in the hospitals in Scarborough.

I wanted to point out the fact that there was no deterioration in service, regardless of the fact that one hospital was not very crowded and the other was very crowded.

In another example, and I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would agree with me, when I say that the Paris General Hospital is a very fine hospital. They have recently completed a nice new addition, and I think he would also agree with me that the board of governors of that hospital have done an outstanding job over the years to make that one of the finest hospitals of its size in western Ontario.

I recall an occasion where an elderly lady went to that hospital, having suffered a broken arm. She was looked after carefully, promptly and well, and she was let out of the hospital approximately four days afterwards, and the total bill that she paid, I think, was around \$9.36. That hospital, too, did an excellent job in that particular case.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston is now in the process of building a \$5 million

addition, and I think I mentioned in my Throne debate speech that when that is completed, it will go, to a great extent, a long way toward alleviating any hospital overcrowding in the city of Kingston.

The Kingston General Hospital has just completed, and will open this spring, a new nursing school which I am sure will alleviate a great deal of the nursing shortage in eastern Ontario.

One further comment: I also had the opportunity of bringing a young patient into the outpatient ward of the Kingston General Hospital, where she was looked after capably, quickly and well.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health for the work that he and his department are doing, and I am sure that if there is the odd case where some people may feel that they have not had the service that they should have received, I feel certain that he and his department are doing, and will continue to do, their best to make certain that these cases are few and far between.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, the hallelujah chorus is in fine voice tonight, with the hon. member for Kingston, the hon. Minister of Mines and the hon. member for High Park, extolling the praises and the wonders of the hon. Minister of Health. He is a fine man, so say we all, and amen.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, and there is no point in documenting this all over again—we have been doing this for the past four days—but there is a hospital shortage in the province of Ontario. And no amount of fine praises from these hon. gentlemen is going to change that. There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that there is a nursing shortage in the province of Ontario, and no amount of fine speech is going to change it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can stand here just as long as the back benchers can shout, and when they keep quiet I will go on with my remarks.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, one of the very fascinating matters that has been debated in connection with hospital administration is a matter that was raised in connection with the estimates of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree). I tried to make some points at that time in connection with that matter and I was ruled out of order.

I presume I am in order tonight and I am going to proceed with the remarks that I started at that time. The hon. Minister tonight continued with his theme and he said, as I wrote down his words, "We cannot be charged with interference with the operation of a hospital."

Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that the facts are quite, quite different from that and I suggest to you that the hon. Minister in his opening remarks on the general office portion of his estimates, attempted to drag a red herring across the trail in connection with this very important facet of hospital administration.

I do not think that the hon. Minister need apologize for the control that the hospital services commission exercises over hospitals. I do not think that necessarily there is anything wrong with it. But I think that when that control is exercised, Mr. Chairman, that The Department of Health and its responsible Minister should have the courage to say, "Yes, this is being done, and we accept the responsibility."

I do not see in the face of these letters I have—and I read some of them before and I am going to lead up to the ones that I was not allowed to read the other morning—I do not think that in face of these letters that emanated from the hospital services commission that anyone can deny that the hospital services commission rules very strongly and controls very carefully the affairs of the various hospitals in the province of Ontario.

In saying this, Mr. Chairman, I do not detract for a moment from the abilities and the generous service given by the ladies and gentlemen who sit on hospital boards, nor do I condemn all doctors or all nurses or all hospitals, nor do I apologize for those hon. members of the Opposition who bring forward on the floor of this House, as they should, instances where proper treatment has not been given. I agree with the hon. Minister and with others who have said that in the vast majority of cases our hospitals render good treatment and our doctors are responsible people and our nurses are careful in giving good attention to their patients. But surely this is one of the main purposes of this Legislature—to bring before the bar of public opinion criticisms and suggestions with a view to having these bad situations remedied.

I would think, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister of Health and all the hon. members in this House would welcome the fact that these things are brought forward and would not condemn the hon. members

of the Opposition in the manner that has been done this evening.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Would the hon. member be doing it with the legal profession?

Mr. Singer: Yes, if the hon. member would be patient I plan to have a few remarks to make in connection with legal aid and, Mr. Chairman, I am going to say things of a similar fashion.

Mr. White: Saying similar things about lawyers and telling about their misdeeds?

Mr. Singer: If the hon. member will be patient and be sure he is in attendance when I deliver the speech, he will hear what I have to say at that time.

Mr. Chairman, I was reading some of these letters and to get back into the theme of the control exercised by the hospital services commission, I refer to a letter dated March 6, 1961, signed by W. E. Noonan, MD, acting director of the hospital services branch. A few lines from that letter read this way, and it is addressed to hospitals engaged in or contemplating plans for expansion:

In certain cases work has been proceeded with by hospitals without prior approval of the commission required under The Public Hospitals Act. We would make clear the necessity for a hospital to obtain commission approval. The project must be outlined to the commission, plans must be produced, inspections must be made—

and so on. This extends to the point, Mr. Chairman, that even in the case of one hospital where they wanted to move their offices from one section of the main floor of the hospital to another, until all of these plans were approved, inspections were made and so on, they just were not allowed to do that. Yet the hon. Minister says—

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Is there anything wrong with that?

Mr. Singer: No, I did not say there was anything wrong with that. The hon. member for Eglinton should listen. I said I do not find anything wrong in the hospital services commission exercising certain substantial control over hospitals, but I do say that since it is done, that the hon. Minister of Health should have the courage to stand up in this House and admit it is done and accept responsibility in regard to it. He has been denying it all the way through and I am trying to prove that this is, in fact, so.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I have not been denying that we take responsibility.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I have the floor and if the hon. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, the hon. member has been putting words in my mouth that were not uttered. On a point of order, sir.

I have never denied that the commission exercises responsibility. Indeed, in my opening remarks I pointed out quite clearly that the commission was exercising the authority laid upon it by the Act, and as long as that Act was as it is and until it was changed by this Legislature I would insist that the commission exercise that responsibility. I did state that the commission does not dictate labour policies.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, it is hard to keep up with all the ways of explaining these matters that the hon. Minister has.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Read what I said,

Mr. Singer: He just said now—we will come to this in a few minutes—he said the commission does not dictate labour policies. Earlier this evening—and I copied down these remarks—he said this: “We cannot be charged with interference with the operation of a hospital.” Now I say that is wrong too. Mr. Chairman, if I am going to be allowed to complete this, I will prove through these letters that the commission does those things, and I say again to the hon. Minister that he should say this happens and not apologize for it. I do not think it is a wrong thing.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am not apologizing.

Mr. Singer: But I say he should accept it, he should admit it and accept the responsibility that goes with this control. It is a very substantial point. When we discussed the Trenton dispute, this was the whole issue. I think the hon. Minister made a very serious mistake in sloughing off the responsibility insofar as labour at Trenton is concerned in saying: “It isn’t my responsibility, it is the responsibility of a bunch of people down in Trenton.” It was the hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. Minister of Health who should have been able to work this thing out.

Here is another letter, dated August 31, 1962, signed by D. W. Ogilvie, general manager of the commission. It is addressed to hospitals engaged in or contemplating plans for expansion or changes in utilization

of space and refers to an earlier letter dealing with the necessity for obtaining commission approval. It talks about the required commission approval. The project must be outlined to the commission and approval in principle established. There must be a formal letter giving final approval and so on.

Mr. A. E. Dunlop (Forest Hill): That is not related to labour.

Mr. Singer: I am sorry, I missed that.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): He said it was not related to labour.

Mr. Singer: We will get a little closer to labour just in a moment. Here is a letter over the signature of R. W. I. Urquhart, MA, MD, LL.D, chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Dr. Urquhart says this:

I have had a report in the matter of the delay and the final reply to your letter of August 3. I know just how it happened but a delay of this nature is inexcusable and I hope it will not occur again.

He is very unhappy with the hospital to which he has written this letter.

On the other hand your letter began, "We wish to announce the appointment, etc." Nothing could be more indicative of finality than that and my letter of August 3 gave you fair warning that you might well find yourself in trouble, not having had prior consultation with us. I do not like it any more than you do but you are involved in a situation where "he who pays the piper calls the tune."

Neither this commission nor government is prepared to find money necessary to carry out all the ambitions of a hospital without prior consultation and agreement. Some superintendents and some boards for that matter will have to find this out the hard way, sooner or later. You have a right to appeal to the commission and you should arrange an appointment with the commission secretary Mr. Bryce.

Mr. Chairman, how can anyone hearing that letter believe that the commission does not exercise the most thoroughgoing control that one could possibly imagine? Here is a letter that does not pull any punches. He who pays the piper calls the tune. Some superintendents and some boards for that matter will have to find this out the hard way sooner or later. Can there be any doubt in the mind of any hon. member as to what Dr. Urquhart was saying? Put that sentiment together with the

views expressed by the hon. Minister of Health and how do you correlate the two? I just cannot quite follow the hon. Minister's logic in this at all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me read you one more letter, or a portion of another letter. This is a letter addressed to a hospital re the 1964 budget. I presume it is a form letter that went out to most hospitals. It is dated January 2, 1964, and it is signed by John B. Neilson, MBE, MD, chairman, and a paragraph on page two of that letter says this:

The salary rates and the salary ranges shown in the approved budget for 1964 must not be exceeded without prior consultation with the commission. Likewise, the total number of persons to be employed in 1964, as reflected in the approved overall hours of work, must not be exceeded without approval. To exceed these approvals without consultation can mean that the payment go unapproved. Additional costs will not be made in the 1964 year-end settlement.

Now, Mr. Chairman, surely if this paragraph in this letter means anything, it means that the commission has approved and insists on the right to approve—and I do not say they should not—of the number of employees, of the salary scale and the number of hours to be worked. There is a warning here. It is an obvious warning. It is not hidden. I do not blame the commission for sending the warning that if these conditions are changed without the approval of the hospital commission that the monies are not going to be forthcoming at the end of the year.

Mr. Chairman, you can put it in whatever language you want, but the control is there and the commission says it is exercising that control. When we translate this back to the situation in Trenton, there could be no settlement in Trenton without the approval of the commission. I think everybody here who understands the Trenton situation must recognize this. If the salary schedules were going to be changed, then the commission had to give its approval in regard to those changes. So that really, the bargaining insofar as any labour dispute taking place in regard to a hospital properly belongs with the commission and The Department of Health.

It is my submission, Mr. Chairman, that these letters speak for themselves, and it is my submission that we would get along a lot further and a lot better if we whipped away this veil of apparent standoffishness and stopped trying to fool the people about what is going on. I do not think there is anything

to be embarrassed about. I do not think that the hon. Minister should apologize or say that this is not happening. The hospital commission is exercising firm control and I think they should. They are dealing with a lot of public money, and there are situations that demand their very serious attention.

Certainly the situation in Trenton demanded their very serious attention. It demanded not only the attention of the hospital commission, it commanded eventually the attention of the hon. Minister of Labour and his department. It had some very serious ramifications. I am not going to repeat those charges. I do not think the hon. Minister should apologize. I think he should be very happy to say, yes, this is our responsibility and yes, we are going to do something about it.

Anyone who deals with hospitals recognizes that these are the facts of life and I would urge, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister be bold enough to say: this is the way we operate and we are going to operate in this way. Fairly, yes, but we are looking after the money of the people of Ontario and we are going to do it properly.

If we get this far, Mr. Chairman, I think we are going to be able to run our hospitals in a lot better fashion and to serve the people of Ontario in a more satisfactory manner.

Mr. A. A. Wishart (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, I have been sitting here for sometime wondering if I should hang my head in shame or not. I happen to be a director of a hospital, having been such for some 22 years without a break. For the last two years I have been chairman of the board of the Plummer Memorial Public Hospital at Sault Ste. Marie.

Perhaps I should point my remarks at the hon. member for Downsview. I do not know what he is trying to prove. Certainly there is control exercised by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. I think the control is exercised in a very proper way, with consultation, discussion and the most thorough investigation of all hospital matters in conjunction with your hospital board. As I say, I have had 22 years steady experience as a trustee and, since 1960, working with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

It is a curious fact—which I had no intention of relating until I listened to this debate go on to this extent—that last year the collective agreement with our employees, which had been in existence, I believe, for some three years, came up for renewal and renegotiation. Negotiations went on with our administrator for several weeks in the spring

of 1963. During all that time we had no correspondence, no direction of any kind—by telegram, by telephone, by letter, or any other way, or by a visit—from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

We felt we were able to work that matter out ourselves. The matter went to arbitration. A board sat. The gentleman who was dealing with us was Mr. Hearn. I believe he was the same gentleman who was in the Trenton affair and we had numerous discussions with him. The board made its report. The report was unanimous. However, it was not entirely accepted by the hospital. Still, up to this point, we had no direction, we had no interference and we had no instruction by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. I think this was proper.

Now I will agree with my hon. friend that within certain limits we knew, from our own common sense, we must remain within limits that could be sustained in relation to wage and salary levels. But we tried to work that out ourselves, Mr. Chairman. The matter went so far that the hon. Minister of Labour saw fit to ask me to come down and consult with him, which I did. We went back and we settled the matter. From the beginning to the end, there was no interference. There was not a line, not a word from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

I do not know what this proves, except that I think it does disprove the point which my hon. friend is trying to make. I welcome, and I think my board of trustees welcomes, a certain amount of direction as we set up our budget. We had a letter similar to the one my hon. friend cited. We work out our budget after discussions with the commission, trying to relate it to the wage levels in our community. We try to relate our staff to the hospital so that proper service may be given and all these things are taken into account. I think the advent of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission undoubtedly, in my experience, resulted in a far better type of hospital administration than we had before its coming into existence—far better.

The only thing I have to complain about is that they are perhaps a little stingy, sometimes, in granting us some of the monies we would like to receive. We feel we could do a little more if we had a little more money. But I suppose that is a common complaint that anybody might have.

I would like to hark back, for just a moment, to some of the remarks of my hon. friend from Downsview. He mentioned a few days ago, I believe it was earlier in this debate or perhaps it was the hon. member

for York South, or perhaps it was the hon. member for Woodbine—

Mr. MacDonald: Somebody in the Opposition.

Mr. Bryden: Somebody somewhere.

Mr. Wishart: But there was a suggestion that hospital boards—I believe it was from the hon. member for Woodbine—were run by people who—I think the suggestion was—are out of touch with reality, who are big shots. I know those words were not used—

An hon. member: Mr. Chairman, that has very little relationship with what I said.

Mr. Wishart: Well, it was very close to what you said, in my opinion. It was in this debate. It was after the estimates came in that these remarks were made. I would just like to tell my hon. friend from Woodbine that the chairman of my board for some years past, and for quite a number of years in a row, was a railway engineer. He carried his union card. Now this man was a mighty good chairman.

A hospital board is charged not only with finding funds but with management, the control of the nursing school, obtaining staff; the building programme; the control of the medical staff; the records; the dietary needs; all the supplies that go into a hospital. I think this is an important point. They are close to the municipality, to the people they serve, to the area they serve, and this is good and I would regret the day, if it should come about, where that control and that closeness, that being in touch with the local area ever passed away.

I rise, therefore, to the defence of hospital boards, not because I happen to be a trustee, but because I have seen the work they do and how valuable their work is to the community. I am sure this House does not need to be told the tremendous amount of money which is raised by those very eminent, capable gentlemen who serve on hospital boards. There is a word that is used a great deal today—fabulous—fabulous sums of money have been raised through the efforts of hospital trustees, particularly in the larger centres.

If I might just take a moment to relate to this House that in my community where there are two hospitals—one run by the Grey Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, and the public hospital, which happens to be the one of which I am chairman—there was recently a building fund campaign. The city and the two surrounding townships held a

united campaign and allotted 50 per cent to each of those hospitals from the \$1.8 million raised by a debenture. In addition to that, at the same time, the public, by subscription, raised another \$900,000, and then with the government grant we went forward. Those two building campaigns are now being completed all under the direction of the advisory board of the sisters' hospital, the general hospital and the local board of trustees of the Plummer Hospital, and quite properly so, the plans being first approved and related and allocated and checked by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

I echo the sentiments of some of my hon. friends who have said that it is all very well to criticize. I know there are many things to be criticized; there are many things to strive for and improve in the administration and operation of hospitals. But let us in our criticism, to be fair, say this. Local boards of trustees, I think, are doing a very excellent, a very valuable job and one which, I think, should never pass away under the direction and under those measures of control which are exercised by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Health. What is the per patient day allowance for food given to the hospitals by the hospital services commission?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Up to 95 cents per day per patient in the southern part of Ontario.

Mr. Newman: Is it 95 cents a day?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Up to that. They may not necessarily get that. If they budget wisely and manage wisely, the budget for food costs may be less than that. We do allow up to 95 cents.

Mr. Newman: That is all it costs to feed a patient in the hospital—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We feed our patients in the Ontario Hospitals for less than 75 cents per day—

Mr. Newman: I wish they would give me the formula.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: When food is being provided for many hundreds of patients, providing many hundreds of thousands of meals, it is a much different matter from providing meals for a family.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, apparently, according to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, the hospitals are asking for an increased allotment because they figure that the amount allotted does not give them a sufficient amount to be able to supply the dietary needs of the patients.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It has been increased this year but, again, no reasonable budget for food or any other matter is turned down. If the hospital brings forward a reasonable budget, backed by logical business-like arguments, it will not be turned down.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, from all I have been able to learn, hospital budgets are very tight.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course they are, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MacDonald: There is very little slack. That being the case, I want to ask the hon. Minister a general question to see if I cannot get clear in my mind this point that we have been discussing now for quite a number of days, both back in the labour estimates and in his own estimates.

If negotiations take place in the middle of the year, say, a three-year contract, as was the case up in Sault Ste. Marie, and there is an increase given which is going to be an increase for the next three years, I would assume, Mr. Chairman, from the last letter that the hon. member for Downsview read that there would be no alternative but for the hospital to get authorization for an increase through a supplementary budget to pay for the rest of the year. Now, do they or do they not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They have the right in those cases to bring down a supplementary budget. If their contract is changed in the middle of the operating year they do just as is done in The Department of Highways when a municipality passes a supplementary bylaw. They present a supplementary budget. Here, again, if we have evidence that they negotiated in good faith and that this is the sort of contract they must accept, there is no argument.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Sault St. Marie has put it far more graphically than I could because he has been involved in these matters, but the Hamilton hospital just within recent weeks, I think within the last two weeks, has completed a new contract and it did not consult the commission, it did not ask any questions of the commission—I mean

about the general terms of the contract. It did ask the commission to change its policy with respect to a certain fringe benefit and the commission in its wisdom refused to change the policy in respect of that. But this does not mean to say that it will not be—in fact I think the contract has been signed giving this additional fringe benefit because the hospital has certain preferred income.

In that regard, I think it is only right that this House should know that in the year 1962—and again this is the total figure for all of the hospitals in Ontario, it does not mean to say that a great sum of money is centralized in any one hospital—the surplus in operating budgets in all hospitals in Ontario was \$16.7 million. If I may lapse into the language of the farmyard, “that ain’t hay.” And when we talk about our being so brutally tight on hospital boards and about hospital boards bleating to people about it, may I remind you that when this plan came into operation in 1958 all of the hospitals then existent in Ontario had a capital debt of \$68 million. In spite of all the hard-hearted policy and tight niggardliness of the commission, in 1962, the last year for which we have complete figures, this capital debt burden was down to \$46 million. At the end of 1962, they had cut their capital debt \$22 million in four years. In 1958, they had an operating deficit all over the province of \$2.9 million, but, after these four years under this tight, niggardly commission, they end up with a \$16.7 million surplus in operating account. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that by any stretch of the imagination I can believe that this commission is so brutally hard on our hospitals. I am looking at this \$16.7 million, and I am going to have a few words with the commission to see if we might reduce that a little bit and thereby save the taxpayers of the province a little bit of money.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for telling us that the procedure now is that they ask for a supplementary budget to cover any increase in wages. I would say, with all respect to the hon. Minister, if he had said this about one week ago we could have reduced the debate by about an hour. We have been trying to find out. However, let me apply the principle.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: At last the hon. member calls a spade a spade.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is really being coy. We have been trying to find out what the relationship was between

the hospital services commission and a hospital in the process of negotiation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I told the hon. member earlier; they submit their budget, and the commission passes it.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister said nothing of—he said nothing about supplementary budgets. This is the first time it has been mentioned. And let the Presbyterian conscience of the hon. Minister be his guide now; he said nothing about supplementary budgets.

However, let me come down to a specific case because I want to come back to this one. When the Trenton hospital board made its representation to the Bennett commission—their second representation—what they said was this: "The hospital, despite the strike, and despite the allegations of the union is still operating within its budget though it has received assurances that it may go beyond its budget should it be necessary." I would assume that what that really means is that the hospital services commission has said to them that, "If your increased rates are going to get you beyond the budget, you can submit a supplementary budget and we will look upon it with favour." Am I accurate?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In essence, I would hesitate to say that the hon. member is accurate in stating as a logical conclusion that we would look upon it with favour. We would look upon it with careful scrutiny; but this, in essence, is what would happen.

Mr. MacDonald: After that image of generosity that the hon. Minister just created—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, do not get me wrong. There is no generosity. We are handling taxpayers' money.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is acting like a Scotsman.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Right, you bet.

Mr. MacDonald: All right, Mr. Chairman. Now let me come down to a final aspect in the Trenton incident. If I may just quote one paragraph from the statement of the hon. Minister in reply to the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) as reported in *Hansard* at page 514. This is what he said:

In conversation with the hospital there is no accurate or easily accessible information available about the costs which were entailed in hiring this additional staff, but it is the opinion of the administrator, with which I concur—

and I underline that. The hon. Minister said, "with which I concur":

—that very little, if any, additional salaries and wages were paid to those who were engaged to work in the hospital, over the salaries and wages that would have been paid to the employees who went out on strike.

I have a question I want to ask the hon. Minister a little bit later, but just let me preface the question by saying this: First, before the first strike deadline in the latter part of September, there had been virtually a duplicate staff hired by the hospital.

Second, that when they hired the staff after the strike actually began, as the hon. Minister himself conceded, they brought many of them on, not at the lowest price in the range, \$130 a month, but at the highest, \$170. That surely would represent a fair amount of expenditure.

Third, by the hon. Minister's own confession in that same statement, they could not get nurses' aides whatever be the wages that they paid nurses' aides, instead they hired nurses at \$1.75 an hour. There was a third major expenditure.

Finally, when they settled it, again by the hon. Minister's own testimony, he said it was done with great generosity, namely, they gave them severance pay equivalent to two weeks' salary, plus two days' vacation pay for each month worked.

In other words, after a three-month strike, you have a severance pay of two weeks' pay plus two days' vacation pay for each month worked. As has been pointed out, this is far more generous than some people get if they have been working for years for the hospital. And that involves some money.

So you had a duplicate staff, you had started at the top of the range rather than the bottom of the range, you had nurses hired rather than nurses' aids, and when you reached the end of the thing you had all these people being given their severance pay.

My question to the hon. Minister is: (a) how could that be done within the budget of the hospital without it having an incredible amount of slack to begin with? And (b) in specific terms, how much more did the hospital have to spend as a result of that strike in Trenton?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand how there was virtually a duplication of staff, because I have the salary and wage bill for September, October, November, December—we have not got it

for January yet. In September it was \$52,945, for 33,429 paid hours of work; in October it was \$50,635, for 35,984 paid hours of work; November it was \$49,514, for 32,869 paid hours of work; and in December it was \$48,858, for 33,126 paid hours of work.

Mr. MacDonald: What was it in August?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have not that figure.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, that is the figure we need. That takes you back to the normal amount because they built up their additional staff in September.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The strike did not start until October.

Mr. MacDonald: My information from the union involved is that they had a duplicate staff by the first strike deadline, the deadline on which the hon. Minister of Labour gave a commitment that they were later double-crossed on, to use the union's own terminology. That strike deadline was, if I recall correctly, September 30—thereabouts anyway, within a day or so—and they had built up their duplicate staff in September. So, if you want to get a wage figure which would be accurate, to find out what the increase has been, you have to go back to August.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The replacement, where the hon. member points up an error in my statement that they replaced certified nursing assistants with registered nurses, was not a one-for-one replacement. It was considered that a registered nurse would be capable of doing more than one certified nursing assistant, and, therefore, that was not a one-for-one replacement.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): May I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member for Humber (Mr. W. B. Lewis) is still a member of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, he is, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, how much he is paid by way of honorarium for occupying that position?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: \$6,000 per year.

Mr. Sopha: \$6,000, the hon. Minister says?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes.

Mr. Sopha: My! Is there any good reason why the honorarium that he is paid should not be published in the public accounts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I am not just sure how the public accounts are published. I have not looked at public accounts yet. If the other commissioners' salaries are listed, there is no reason why his would not be.

Mr. Sopha: I am not sure that they are, because I have been through this thing fully half a dozen times. If anybody wants to ascertain how much I get paid, as one who does not come here for financial reward, all they need do is look in The Legislative Assembly Act as amended from time to time.

However, I have been one of those who has appointed to myself something of being a supervisory watchdog on the back row over there. I want to point out to the House that, when the affairs of this important commission are being discussed in this House, the hon. member for Humber is not here. It is quite incredible.

Mr. Cowling: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. Sopha: What is the point of order?

Mr. Cowling: The point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that the hon. member for Humber reported to me that he would be unavoidably absent tonight, due to sickness in the family, and that he expected that this debate would continue on until tomorrow, and he expects to speak in the debate tomorrow. That is the hon. member for Humber.

Mr. Bryden: Do you want us to accommodate him?

Mr. Sopha: Well, the hon. Prime Minister has been very accommodating to this side. However, I am going to make this point: I cannot recall any occasion, Mr. Chairman, when the hon. member for Humber has ever uttered a syllable in this House about the affairs of the hospital services commission.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I said I cannot recall a day I have sat here and not watched him in the depths of silence when these affairs have been discussed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: And I cannot get a contribution. However, as a result of the very articulate and very learned, incisive contribution that the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie made this night about hospital affairs, which is typical of the people we send from the north

usually, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister would consider replacing the hon. member for Humber with my hon. friend from Sault Ste. Marie on that important commission.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 714 carried? This completes the estimates—

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I had one more question to ask. I wanted to ask the hon. Minister this—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Much has been said that planning must be on a regional basis, the region being large enough to support the variety and quality of hospitals required. I am quoting from one of the commissioners, I believe. But one of the reasons I have read in the paper why this must take place is the fact that larger hospital units are more economical. Is this correct?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Within limits. A great deal of controversy rages around this question and it is difficult to reach a sure decision on it. I am of the opinion, from what I have read and from what I have been told by the authorities, that a hospital of more than 600 or 650 beds is no longer an economical operation. Up to 600 or 650 beds it is; beyond that it is not.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I have one further point. I believe that in my own area, Bruce, it is something of a special case having no large hospital. I believe that the reason that has been given, in the local papers anyway, is the fact that generally speaking the larger the unit the more economical it is to run.

Now, I just give these figures to you. In 1963 the largest hospital in our area was the Owen Sound Hospital and the per diem rate there is \$21.55 a day. That, Mr. Chairman, is the most expensive hospital in the area, and for the simple reason, in my opinion, that it is the largest. I would imagine that if the hospital commission went down the list of all the numerous hospitals in the province of Ontario that, generally speaking, the larger they are the more expensive they are.

You can go over the hospitals in Toronto. Maybe there is some reason for this, that they should be more expensive. I can give you some figures. For example, in 1963 in Chesley it was \$13.80 per day. In Durham it was \$16.75. In Walkerton \$15.75. In Hanover, \$17.85, and in Owen Sound, \$21.55. In the Toronto General Hospital it is perhaps

\$40 per day. I have forgotten exactly what it is, but in any event it is much more expensive there than it is in the smaller units.

Now, if there is some justification to make these units larger, then I am all for it. But I do not think that the commission can give as an excuse the reason that the larger the units the less expensive it is because this just is not so. There is more economy practised in the smaller units across this province than there is in the larger ones. There is no question about it whatsoever. Therefore I hope that the commission, in their wisdom, will get some better excuse than the fact that they say that the larger they are the more economical they are.

I have just one more question, Mr. Chairman. Would the hon. Minister please tell me what is the salary of the chairman of the hospital insurance commission for Ontario? We cannot find it in the public accounts and I think it should be public knowledge.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The first question of the hon. member, Mr. Chairman: Hospitals are divided into three groups. Like Gaul, they are divided into three parts, the community hospital, the district hospital and the regional hospital.

The hospitals the hon. member cited with per diem rates of \$15, \$17 and \$18 are the community hospitals. The hospitals such as Owen Sound are district hospitals, to which the community refers certain cases that are beyond the scope, facilities and staffing of the community hospital. This immediately adds to the cost. In addition to that, of course, Owen Sound is a general hospital. It operates a school for nurses and this, too, adds to the cost. Then we speak of Toronto General Hospital, which is a regional hospital where cases calling for a great deal of diagnostic procedure, expensive treatment and a usually longer stay are sent. This, too, puts up the cost. The artificial kidney, the cardiovascular—

Mr. Whicher: May I ask the hon. Minister why that adds to cost? Because the hospitals are fuller—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It does not matter whether they involve a long stay or a short stay because they are full anyway. The long stay has no real difference. They admit fewer patients, but the cost of operating the hospital is greater for the simple reason that the type of work done is far more intricate, far more costly.

The second question the hon. member asked, and before I leave the first question

the idea of regional organization is not necessarily to build bigger hospitals but to include larger areas. If one hospital will serve a larger area then we believe, or at least there is some body of opinion which believes, it can operate better and more efficiently in this regard. I cannot say that I am altogether in favour of this myself. Again I have an open mind and I am willing to be shown.

The second question, the salary of the executive chairman of the commission, is \$27,000 per year. Remember, of course, that this is a full-time position.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Minister a question? On the 1st of July this staggering increase in hospital insurance comes into effect. Some of the co-operatives, and perhaps some other organizations I am not sure, but certainly some of the co-operatives, have been collecting from local people on a yearly basis. I know, for instance, our own is paid once a year. I believe they remit to the hospital insurance on a quarterly basis. Now, what would the situation be beyond July 1? I mean, if the local club were holding back say, six months' premiums that had not been forwarded to the hospital commission but the premium holder himself had paid for a whole year of hospitalization, what would happen in a case like that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am advised that in the cases of those who have paid in advance, they cannot go back and collect the increase. That does not mean to say there can be a rush now to pay in advance for the rest of the year, but for those who have already paid in advance, this will be accepted as their full coverage.

Mr. Oliver: Even though it has not been sent in from the local to the hospital commission?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is right. This is an arrangement that the co-operatives have with us.

They are not paid for the collections, but, by collecting a year in advance, I think they end up with something like a two per cent income which gives them continued interest in their people and enough to operate their collection.

Mr. Oliver: I just have one more question. We talked tonight about the control that the hospital commission has over per diem rates in the hospitals. Does it work the other way? Are there instances where the hospital commission suggests to a hospital that they

should charge more than they are presently charging?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The chief commissioner assures me that there have been such occasions because—

Mr. Oliver: What would generate a case like that, may I ask? I have in mind a hospital that apparently was quite content to go along, and were able to go along, on what they had been charging per day. They received, as I understand it, from the hospital commission an intimation that they should charge more. I could not see why that should come.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: If the quality of the care being offered; particularly in the matter of nursing, were not up to the minimum standards considered acceptable by the commission, then administration of the hospital would be so advised and their budget would be affected immediately. But this would be about the only reason for which the commission would recommend, or would urge, an increased per diem rate.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, just one more question. Do I understand this correctly, that anybody who had paid their hospital insurance premium for one year in advance previous to the statement of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and that a married man—a family man, we would say—would only have to pay on the old rate providing that cheque had gone into a co-operative before the statement was made? Is this correct? Because there is going to be some trouble over this.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This is correct.

Mr. Whicher: That is correct?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would be interested to know what kind of trouble we—

Mr. Whicher: The trouble is this. For example, I happened to pay and saved \$25 or \$26 or whatever it is. But if I had sent a cheque maybe a week following, it would have cost me that extra money. There are going to be some people in Ontario who will not understand this and I have heard that the hon. Minister has made a clear-cut, concrete statement here tonight that anybody who pays in advance previous to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's statement will pay on the old rate.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, if the cheque were paid in before the hon. Provincial Treasurer's

statement was made it would be accepted as full payment for this year.

Mr. Whicher: Paid to the co-operative involved.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Paid to the co-operative. They still have the right to submit it to us a quarter at a time.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question with the hon. Minister. In the early days of the hospital insurance plan we had the problem of employees leaving an employer under the compulsory premium payment situation and going to work for an employer who had less than 15 employees and therefore where enrolment was not compulsory. Through forgetfulness or lack of knowing just what they should do, many of them ran out of benefits. What is the situation at the present time in this regard? What would be the average number of members running out of benefits through transferring from employment on a mandatory basis or being laid off, or for any reason running out of benefits?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: All that the staff can tell me at the present time is that they are very low in numbers. May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that to answer these questions relative to the detail of operations I am arranging once again, as in the past, that the commission will be present at the health committee. They will be there this year, particularly to answer any questions or points of interest that you may wish to bring up. They will try to have answers to these questions more definite than I have been able to give them tonight.

Mr. Worton: Mr. Chairman, an item that has come to my attention in the past is the fact that in some cases the women of the household are the breadwinners due to the husband's sickness. How is it that the woman cannot continue to have the premiums deducted and she pay the hospitalization? What is wrong with this, rather than transfer it back to the husband?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This, too, is something that I still find difficult to understand. However, it has been worked out over the years that the man is always considered to be the head of the family. Again, Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the House not to answer this question in detail because it would have to be a long-winded answer. Will the hon. members be satisfied to have the commission answer this because it actu-

ally has no bearing on my budget? They will be prepared to answer this question and any questions arising out of the topic in full detail.

Vote 714 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, before I leave this, may I be permitted to answer a question which the hon. member for York South posed while we were on the estimates relative to the division of industrial hygiene? The reason that I had forgotten about this matter relative to mercury poisoning was that this document was not a brief. There was no address on it other than Sarnia, Ontario, and it was anonymous. In spite of my usual custom of throwing anonymous missives in the waste basket, I was interested enough in it to ask my people to look into it and to give me a report upon it. The facts are not quite in keeping with what is outlined in this unsigned document. The inspections in this plant through my department have been far more frequent than was made out and my branch has consistently worked with The Department of Labour in seeking to find control methods in this plant. Apart from ventilation, major control methods are periodic medical examinations, special personal protective programmes, work clothes, respirators, and so on, special washing facilities and clothing storage for workers.

In spite of what is stated in this submission, I have here an undertaking that there has been no case in which a worker has shown consistently high values for mercury in the urine, which is the test used very widely to detect the measure of mercury being absorbed by the worker, and no case of mercury intoxication has been reported by any physician in workers from this company.

However, out of our examinations, and out of our inspections, have come certain recommendations to the plant and these recommendations have been adopted. I am assured that medical supervision, which was previously given on a voluntary basis, has now been made an official requirement. We have asked for a stepping up of the controls and more frequent submission of urine samples for our testing, and for air samplings, particularly during the warm weather when the mercury vapour is at its maximum amount. An increased degree of sampling will be carried out at that time.

I also want to reiterate that I am assured, and again, I must repeat that I have no other

proof except this assurance, that no compensable case of mercury poisoning from this plant has ever been reported.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, it is again my privilege to present the estimates for The Department of Municipal Affairs to the House for consideration and I would like to make a few remarks.

During last year the expansion of my department has been made necessary to meet the ever-growing demand for advice and services to the municipalities. I would say that this reorganization and expansion of the department is well under way and I will attempt in my few remarks to give the House details of this expanding programme.

The magnitude of the department's responsibility will be better understood by pointing out that the estimated gross revenue of the municipalities of Ontario and the local boards for the year 1962 was \$1,800 million, which exceeds the gross revenue of the province by \$200 million.

During the past year the assessment branch implemented a programme to improve the assessment functions throughout the province. The programme, which is designed to provide more competent municipal assessors and a high standard of methods and procedures, is composed of three distinct steps. The first one is to complete the manual of assessment values; the second is the training of municipal assessors, and the third part of the programme is to provide for larger assessment jurisdictions.

In dealing with the assessment manual—which is now in the hands of the printers and I am sorry that it has not yet come from the printers and that it might have been available by this time—it is designed to be one of the most comprehensive guides to municipal assessors in use anywhere in North America. The manual is written in two main sections: the first, or procedural section, outlines the appraisal process, and the second, or cost section, provides cost data for a large number of structures. During the time that we were working on the preparation of this manual, draft copies were made available to a number of organizations interested in this field for their comment and criticism. These were the Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario, the Institute of Municipal Assessors, the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the

National Home Builders Association, the Institute of Local Government, Queen's University, and there were some other individuals and other interested groups.

Each group that I have mentioned was given ample opportunity to discuss its findings with the appropriate branch officials. As a result of this, a number of changes were incorporated in the manual.

I am firmly convinced—and I base this on some knowledge of this field of municipal administration and on the advice of my departmental people—that we have developed the most modern and up-to-date appraisal system possible. Any system, of course, is only as good as those who use it, so I therefore ask the assessment branch to provide a complete programme for the education and the training of municipal assessors.

During the past year the assessment branch reached agreement with the Institute of Municipal Assessors and the Institute of Local Government at Queen's University to rewrite the course of study offered through the extension department of Queen's for the training of municipal assessors. The board of governors of the Institute of Municipal Assessors has established an education committee comprised of two members representing the Institute of Municipal Assessors, two members representing Queen's University, and one member representing the assessment branch of the department.

This committee was charged with preparing the new course of instruction which has been rewritten, and which will include some new subjects not available in the old course, such as history of local government, economics, land economics, and administration, and appraisal theory and practice.

The new course will be available to students in the current year and The Department of Municipal Affairs will pay the production costs. I have also agreed that the department, on my recommendation, will refund to successful students 60 per cent of the cost of the course. And I am in the hope that the municipalities where these assessors are employed will give consideration to perhaps refunding the other portion, the balance of the cost of the course.

I might say, in my experience, that I tried this while I was mayor in Timmins some ten years ago or more and found it very advantageous. It gave support to the members of the staff who felt that they were being supported by their council in taking these courses, in order to improve their knowledge of the particular work in which they were engaged, whether it was those people who

worked in the assessment department or in the clerk's and treasurer's office.

Insofar as additional training is concerned, the assessment branch has implemented a comprehensive in-service training programme to complement the correspondence course offered by Queen's.

The third point I mentioned in my opening remarks about assessment practices dealt with the county assessment system, or the programme to enlarge the assessment jurisdictions.

There are now two counties operating under the provisions of the section of The Assessment Act which provides that when a county assessment commissioner may be appointed he shall have all the powers and duties and privileges of an assessor. The adoption of this system has a number of advantages and benefits: First, the assessment commissioner in charge of one assessment office will be responsible for making all assessments within the county and will work towards more equitable assessment on a county-wide basis. Second, the assessment commissioner will be in a position to employ competent appraisers who will make valuations of real property for assessment purposes throughout the county.

In this way, smaller municipalities will enjoy many benefits accruing from a sound assessment basis which they otherwise, I suggest, could not afford. And by sharing costs, the county can afford to adopt modern up-to-date procedures and techniques, including the latest—that of mechanical processing equipment.

This allows, Mr. Chairman, for not only more soundly based local assessments, but also a higher degree of equalization and a more realistic apportionment of county costs.

In order to encourage the establishment of the office of county assessment commissioner, regulations have been issued under The Assessment Act whereby the department makes substantial financial assistance available to those counties adopting the system.

In order that the territorial districts have an opportunity to avail themselves of the same opportunity of benefits of the area commissioner system, I have authorized that a survey of costs involved be prepared for the district of Cochrane. This survey is now complete, and officials from the assessment branch will shortly be meeting municipal officials from the district of Cochrane to arrange a pilot programme. In due course—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): That is both north and south?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, both north and south, yes.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): It is a good place to start.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: A good place to start, and I might say that a number of municipal representatives in that area, including a number of assessors, have shown considerable interest in this idea. I am quite sure that when they see—as a matter of fact I was studying the figures today in this report—the advantages that would be available to the municipalities in that district, I would not be a bit surprised that they would buy the idea.

In due course of time—I am sorry I have not been able yet to present amendments to the various Acts under the control of my department to the Legislature for this session, but I will say that, in due course of time, I intend to introduce an amendment to The Assessment Act which will provide for the office of a district assessment commissioner. At the present time there is authority just for a district assessor.

I would hope that this programme would be acceptable to the municipalities and that, in the next few years, we will see commissioners not only in all the counties, but also in the territorial districts.

One of the features that I think I should perhaps outline, or underline, is that this system in my estimation would ensure that we would have an adequate tax base for local government which would provide for debenturing capacity at a reasonable cost.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps the single most important activity of the community planning branch in 1963 was the placing of two planning advisers in district offices at the Lakehead and in Sudbury. It is the job of these planning advisers to advise local authorities in the solution of local planning problems, to expedite the processing by the branch of various types of applications under The Planning Act, to act as liaison between the branch and the communities they serve, and to keep the branch informed of planning developments in their districts. We know that this new service is successful from the favourable comments we have received about it.

The appointment of these two planning advisers is part of a general reorganization of the community planning branch. Two additional planning advisers are to be appointed as soon as persons with the requisite qualifications can be recruited and trained. The demand for competent planners far exceeds the supply.

Naturally, our strongest competitors for the available supply are the planning boards across the province. It is one of the principal jobs of the community planning branch to persuade planning boards to engage their own technically qualified planning staffs, where appropriate. Therefore, we are sort of caught in the dilemma of trying to bring the branch up to its full complement of staff without unduly inhibiting the hiring of planners locally.

Another feature of the reorganization of the community planning branch is the merging of the sections which deal with official plans and zoning bylaws. This move is designed to improve the effectiveness of the branch's advisory service in connection with official plans and zoning bylaws, and the quality and speed of dealing with applications for approval. Changes are also being made in the structure of the subdivisions section, with the same objectives.

The responsibility of the community planning branch for doing research in planning matters, and for carrying out special studies of various areas of the province as circumstances demand, has been manifested during the past year in the establishment of a separate research and special studies division. This division, currently working on a project of The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act directorate, is looking into subdivision agreement practices and is assisting in the preparation of a branch report on planning organization in Waterloo county.

Subdivision and official-plan activity continued at about the same pace as in 1962, although the character of this activity changed somewhat, especially in connection with official plans. During 1963 there was a decided increase in the number of new plans, major revisions and amendments submitted for review and comment before they were formally adopted locally and submitted for official approval. This is the product of a closer liaison between the staff of the branch on the one hand and the staffs of planning boards and consultants engaged by planning boards on the other. This, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is a very desirable development and should result in better official plans as well as a reduction in the processing time for future applications.

The number of zoning bylaws and amendments submitted for amendment and approval has been increasing steadily over the past four years. They rose to an all-time high in 1963. During the past five years the number of committees of adjustment in operation has doubled. The number of decisions of these agencies submitted for review has

increased slightly less than the same proportion.

Metropolitan Toronto and Trenton launched urban renewal studies in 1963 with provincial approval and financial assistance from the federal government. New redevelopment areas were designated in London, Midland, Ottawa and Peterborough and one previously designated in Toronto was enlarged. During the year the province made grants to a net total of almost \$450,000 toward the acquisition and clearing of land by municipalities in approved redevelopment areas.

Since the beginning of 1964 the city of Toronto has designated the Alexander Park section of the city as a redevelopment area and this action has now been approved under The Planning Act. This project, like Hamilton's north end project, marks an important development in redevelopment policy and practice in this province because it includes the retention of some existing buildings, the rehabilitation of others and only the outright removal and replacement of structures whose condition demands this drastic treatment.

A conference for local planning staff and another one for planning consultants were conducted in 1963. A substantial number of planning workshops have been conducted in various parts of the province over the past few years but none was held in 1963, due to staff shortages. One was held in North Bay in January of this year, however, and arrangements are being made for another in northwestern Ontario soon and others will follow.

Unfortunately, the publications programme of the branch has lagged somewhat over the past year, partly as the result of the reorganization of the department and of the branch, partly because of the increasing work load. The new organization is now shaking down, however, and this, coupled with the fact that a person experienced in publications work has been added to the staff, should permit the department's publication, which is called *Ontario Planning*, to appear more regularly in the future. Its content will be improved also.

I do not want to leave the subject of community planning, Mr. Chairman, without complimenting those hundreds of men and women across Ontario who have agreed to assume the frequently frustrating and often onerous responsibility of serving as members of planning boards. Community planning is accepted in Ontario as a local responsibility. While the community planning branch of The Department of Municipal Affairs has important responsibilities in stimulating and

encouraging planning, providing an advisory service and keeping local planning activities under review, it is to the members of planning boards and municipal councils, and to their staffs, that should go the credit for the successes that have been achieved. Their work is important work and I hope that the personal satisfactions they experience will go at least some way toward making up for the heavy personal sacrifices that are so often involved.

I would like to deal now, Mr. Chairman, with the accounts branch, which has a staff of 12 persons. In addition to the normal functions of payrolls, revenue and expenditures accounting, payments of bills, compiling estimates and forecasts, periodic statements to the Treasury, and so on, it also has the responsibility for processing and paying such amounts as our audits of claims for grants and subsidies, payments in lieu of taxes, and so on, and numerous other financial details.

On June 1, 1963, we started a new function, which was payment of grants under the new Drainage Act, which had been passed at the last session. Some 289 grants were paid to 96 municipalities from June 1 to December 31, 1963, amounting to over \$350,000—all important contributions to the people of our rural municipalities. I am pleased to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have had no complaints from any of the people who applied for grants under this new Drainage Act and I am quite satisfied that the committee which was charged with the responsibility of preparing this new Act in 1963, and which was chaired by my colleague, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), did a very complete job of this new Act.

The major contribution, of course, of our department is under The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act and it is anticipated that about \$27 million will be spent in the coming fiscal year.

The law branch of this department was begun only three years ago and each year the area of its functions and responsibilities continues to expand and grow greater. Of course, the number one function of this branch is to carry out the legislative programme of the department, which includes the careful rewriting of the many private bills which are submitted each year to the House. Certainly this year, 1964, has been no exception. Generally throughout the year the branch provides legal services to all the other branches in the department as well as to assist municipalities through their elected or appointed officials. It endeavours to provide such legal advice as is consistent with

the amount of legal assistance already available to these municipalities, without encroachment on the field of solicitors already practising in these municipalities with whom this branch is always very anxious to co-operate. The branch is always available for consultation with municipal representatives, including municipal solicitors. In addition to this it is often called upon to discuss with individuals problems with which the municipalities are involved.

Prior to the reorganization of the municipal organization and administration branch in 1963, it was known as the municipal administration branch. Its functions from the formation of the department in 1935 have been both administrative and advisory, although its prime responsibility for many years was the exercise of the department's supervision over defaulting municipalities.

There remains a continuing need for the provision of practical administrative services, particularly in respect to new municipalities and in respect to municipalities which from time to time, and as a condition of debt incurrence, are required by the Ontario Municipal Board to obtain departmental approval for certain of their financial affairs. These services encompass all phases and facets of municipal operation, entail visits to the municipalities and direct participation as required. They include, for example, the preparation and/or the approval of municipal budgets and levy bylaws, and insofar as improvement districts are concerned, the approval of all bylaws and disbursements.

This branch is responsible for processing submissions by municipalities and for giving approval on the department's behalf where such approval is required under the statutes. It also processes and approves the various forms used by the municipalities for the registration, redemption and/or sale of properties for tax arrears, and gives instructions and clarification as to the proper use of the forms and procedures.

In regard to the designated mining municipalities, which are those municipalities receiving annual grants pursuant to the regulations made under section 35 of The Assessment Act, the branch calculates the grants, and ensures that the conditions prescribed in the regulations are obeyed and fulfilled by the municipalities concerned. This includes the consideration and approval of the annual estimates of the municipalities and their local boards, the approval of the annual levy bylaws and of certain other bylaws and matters. There are presently, Mr. Chairman, 59 such mining municipalities.

Thus, with these and related duties the branch continues to provide administrative services. In recognition, however, of the increasing need for a more extensive and readily accessible advisory service to municipalities throughout the province, provision has been made to place the municipal administration personnel in the department's regional offices at Port Arthur and at Sudbury. At the present time an officer is already carrying out this service at Port Arthur and arrangements are well under way with respect to the Sudbury office. The services provided in these regional offices complement the already established advisory service maintained by the branch from head office.

It is true, of course, that as local government becomes more complex there is an ever-increasing need to institute and maintain examination of administrative practices and organization. With this in mind, the functions of the branch have been increased to include the continuous examination, study, reporting and recommendation in such matters as: (a) municipal organization functions and elections; (b) the incorporation of new and reorganization of existing municipalities, boards and commissions, and so on; and (c) the matter of municipal boundaries.

The branch has resumed, and is continuing the department's programme, with respect to the establishment of municipal boundaries, date of incorporation, and so on, which are pursuant to the provisions of The Municipal Corporations Quietening Orders Act. The operations branch was established last year. It includes personnel, services and supplies, library and files.

Personnel activities have greatly increased during the past year because of the need for up-dating personnel and attendance records, preparing and rewriting class specifications and charts, recruiting new personnel, counselling staff reclassification and other problems.

We have installed new procedures in order to more efficiently facilitate the requisitioning of stationery, supplies and equipment. The department files have been expanding at an increased rate. It was found necessary, due to the limited floor space available in our office, to devise a more efficient method of filing. This was accomplished by the installation of a lateral filing system, which reduced the floor space required by approximately 600 square feet and, I suggest, at the same time provided us with a much better system of filing than we had before.

The library, which is in this operations branch, is an information centre that pri-

marily serves the department staff and other government officials. Secondly, it serves municipal officials in Ontario and other selected persons, including consultants in the municipal field. The library is also open to the public during office hours. In addition, it supplies answers to many telephone calls that we get for information. The present collection of material in the library includes a good selection of current and historical material on law, assessment, finance, municipal government and town planning.

I would like to say a few words, Mr. Chairman, about the federal-provincial centennial grants programme. As the hon. members of the House are aware, the governments of Ontario and Canada have executed an agreement relating to the observance, in 1967, of Canada's centennial of Confederation. This province is co-operating with Ottawa in encouraging municipalities to undertake centennial projects of a lasting nature in accordance with The Confederation Centennial Act of 1962-63 and Ontario regulations of 1963.

The responsibility for administering this Act and the regulations has been assigned to my department. The centennial advisory committee, formed last fall, consists of an inter-departmental group of civil servants, who will assist the Cabinet centennial committee in considering applications for assistance under the federal-provincial centennial programme.

Applications will be processed through the secretary of the advisory committee, who is a member of my department. Application forms which were received about the middle of February from the centennial commission in Ottawa are being forwarded to all the municipalities requesting them.

To date, the secretary of the advisory committee has received approximately 300 inquiries from nearly 190 municipalities. Formal applications will be processed as soon as they are received.

The municipal accounting branch is a very important part of our department as well as accounting branches, similar to accounting branches in business in that it prescribes the classifications of accounts for municipalities and local boards, it promotes the use of accepted principles of municipal accounting. It is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the annual financial statements of the municipalities and the boards.

Due to the complicated structure of the municipalities and the local boards, the review of the annual financial statements brings forth a wide variety of complex accounting

and financial problems. The principal problems which arise from this review are associated with development in urban centres, and with problems concerning the determination of varying mill rates for different classes of assessment with problems associated with the development of the principles to be used to charge abutting owners for the cost of municipal services, with the principles associated with subdividers agreements, provincial - municipal and municipal - local board relationships generally.

In addition to its responsibilities with regard to municipal accounting, the branch is charged with administering those sections of the Statutes of Ontario which require an annual audit of the accounts of each municipality and local board. In administering this responsibility, the staff of the municipal auditing branch works closely with the municipal auditor, who is licensed by the department and is appointed by the municipal council. It is also the arbiter for all the local boards.

The effectiveness of many of the programmes of the department depend on the knowledge of the municipal auditor and his ability to interpret and explain to municipal officials the requirements of the great number of statutes, regulations and instructions which apply to the preparation of the accounts, the financial statement and the various returns required of a municipality. It is a source of personal satisfaction that more and more municipalities have been able to secure, in recent years, the services of qualified public accountants to assume the responsibilities of the municipal auditor.

In 1963 all cities, and 80 per cent of the remaining municipalities, had engaged the services of a chartered accountant or a firm of chartered accountants to assume this responsibility.

In 1963-64, the estimates of the department contained a provision for the establishment of a municipal finance branch. With the establishment of a municipal subsidies branch and the transfer of the responsibility for the administration of The Municipal Works Assistance Act to that branch, it is my expectation that the municipal finance branch will be in a position to sharply increase its activities in the field of municipal finance in 1964.

I might point out, however, that the branch did carry out a full programme of activities with regard to municipal pensions. As the hon. members of the House are aware, the government has been very active in the field of municipal pensions in recent years. The

branch has been very active during 1963 with many problems that have arisen in municipalities that have either elected to participate in the Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System, or who are contemplating making such a decision in the future.

The department has been successful in recruiting a number of municipal treasurers and accountants with municipal experience ranging from eight to 25 years, a number of chartered accountants and a number of other persons with formal qualifications and experience in the field of municipal finance. As a result of this success, the complement of the municipal accounting and finance branches is just about filled at the present time, and certainly will be by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The assignment to the department of the responsibility to administer the system of loans and subsidies under The Municipal Works Assistance Act makes it necessary to undertake a reappraisal of the methods used to administer the shared costs of subsidy programmes assigned to the department for administration. To provide maximum assistance and service to the municipalities, a decision has been taken to establish within the department a municipal subsidies branch, and to transfer to that branch the responsibility for the administration of the municipal works assistance programme, the winter works incentive programme, the centennial grants programme, The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act and phases of other subsidy programmes for which the department is responsible.

I would like to make a few comments concerning The Municipal Works Assistance Act. This Act was designed to promote increased employment by the provision of loans and subsidies to municipalities, to enable the municipalities to augment or to accelerate municipal capital works programmes.

The amount of money which will be available for loans to the municipalities in Ontario under the programme is approximately \$137 million. If the programme achieves its purposes, and the municipalities apply for loans equal to this sum during the next two-and-one-half years, the department will be required to administer a programme of loans which, on the basis of the public borrowing of the municipalities during recent years, will be less than one-quarter of the total requirements of the municipalities for capital funds during that period.

As of a few days ago, the department had received about 350 requests for information

in connection with this programme and had received 36 applications for loans totalling about \$38 million. Another large application came in within the last few days, from the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, for some \$27 million. We had made about ten commitments for loans, or had accepted loans totalling less than \$1 million.

With the introduction of the 1963-64 winter works programme, a number of changes were made: Namely, the curtailment of the programme by the federal government in order to relate it more closely to the winter season, and the introduction of the designated development area concept whereby those municipalities which participate in the programme and are located within certain areas will receive an additional reimbursement of 10 per cent of direct labour costs from Canada. The government of Ontario agreed to increase their labour cost subsidy in the same proportion: That is, another five per cent from Ontario, which results in a total remuneration of 90 per cent of direct labour costs to the municipalities undertaking programmes under the winter works programme in these designated development areas.

The province, in recent years, has sharply increased its payments to the municipalities and to the local boards. For instance, the amount of the subsidies and shared-cost programmes which were administered by The Department of Municipal Affairs in 1949 were \$3,625,000 as of that date; and this rose to \$37,537,000 as of March 31, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would like to say a few words about the Ontario Municipal Board.

The board, as you know, is for administrative purposes and is directly responsible to the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

However, the board is an autonomous body and not subject, in its decisions, to the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Decisions of the municipal board are subject to appeals as set out in the statutes dealing with these matters.

The board is a tribunal to which application is made for orders, decisions and rulings by many persons and corporations, under the provisions of many different Acts in the legislation of Ontario. It can be said to be both judicial and administrative. It does not initiate any matters, but only hears applications from municipalities and others. One of its cardinal functions is to provide a means through which all persons having an interest in the subject matter shall be heard.

The functions and jurisdiction of the Ontario Municipal Board may be divided into two general categories: First, responsibility for the sound growth and development of municipalities within the framework of the statutes with particular regard to economic stability. Second, jurisdiction as arbitrator in the first instance, or by way of appeal, to determine compensation to be paid by the Crown in the right of Ontario or its Crown corporations, by municipalities and other local authorities, and by certain private corporations.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay tribute to the sincerity and integrity of the thousands of elected and appointed men and women across the province of Ontario, for their continuing devotion to the cause of municipal government; and coupled with that, the sincerity of purpose and honesty and integrity of the people who work in the communities of Ontario and those who are members of the staff of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

It is quite obvious to me that the need to increase our services to the municipal corporations of our province, and to all the people of Ontario, is certainly the prime responsibility of our department and our prime interest. I now would hope that the hon. members of the Legislature will be charitable in dealing with my very necessary 1964 estimates.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult on this evening to compete with the prize fight that is going on at this very moment.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I thought, after our little passage today concerning the procedure of the House, that I might list the departments in the order their estimates will be presented—say, four ahead. I cannot say specifically when they will be presented because I do not really know how long-winded certain hon. members of the Legislature will be in dealing with the estimates, but at least they will know the order.

After The Department of Municipal Affairs, we will deal with The Department of Mines; after that, The Department of Transport and then The Department of Agriculture. Following The Department of Agriculture, the Treasury and the civil service. Now that will take us forward some few days.

Tomorrow I would like to proceed with the Budget debate and the order paper. In other words, tomorrow we will not deal with any estimates. There are six speakers who

wish to speak in the Budget debate and when they are finished we will go to the order paper. We will complete the town of Cochrane bill, which has been dealt with on several occasions to date, and then there are second readings I want to deal with.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, February 26, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today in the east gallery, students from Dr. S. J. Phillips Public School, Oshawa, and in the west gallery, students from Orillia District Collegiate and Vocational Institute, and Gravenhurst High School.

I beg to inform the House that the Clerk has received from the commissioners of estate bills their reports in the following cases:

Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting the township school area of the township of Erin;

Bill No. Pr13, An Act respecting the city of London;

Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting the town of Thorold;

Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust;

Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the Norfolk Hospital Association.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

HON. MR. JUSTICE F. G. MACKAY
HON. MR. JUSTICE A. KELLY

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
February 24, 1964

RODERICK LEWIS ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

*Re: Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting
the Township School Area of the
Township of Erin*

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1960, chapter 208, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

We are of the opinion that it is reasonable that such bill do pass into law. We are of the further opinion that the provisions of the said bill are proper for carrying its purpose into effect and that no alterations or amendments are necessary in the bill.

The bill duly signed by the commissioners and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

F. G. MACKAY

ARTHUR KELLY

Commissioners of Estate Bills.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

HON. MR. JUSTICE F. G. MACKAY
HON. MR. JUSTICE A. KELLY

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
February 24, 1964

RODERICK LEWIS ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

*Re: Bill No. Pr13, An Act respecting
the City of London*

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1960, chapter 208, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

The only section of this Act which your commissioners are required to consider is section 8 thereof and schedule B referred to in section 8. The purpose of section 8 is to confirm an agreement dated August 8, 1962 between the corporation of the county of Middlesex, the corporation of the city of London and the London Chamber of Commerce, which agreement substitutes with respect to a trust fund new provisions in place of provisions heretofore maintaining which were set out in an agreement made December 10, 1898, and confirmed by 62 Vict. chapter 56, section 1.

In lieu of the provisions hitherto in effect, the agreement of August 8, 1962, provides for

- (1) The transfer of the sum of \$15,600 to the Victoria Hospital Endowment Fund, the authority for the creation of which fund is 24 Geo. V, chapter 18, section 4, and
- (2) The return to the county of Middlesex of the sum of \$15,000 which had been paid by the county of Middlesex to the trustees under the provisions of the agreement of December 10, 1898.

We are of the opinion that it is reasonable that section 8 of such bill do pass into law. We are of the further opinion that the provisions of section 8 of the said bill are proper for carrying its purpose into effect and that no alterations or amendments are necessary in the said section 8.

The bill duly signed by the commissioners and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

F. G. MACKAY

ARTHUR KELLY

Commissioners of Estate Bills.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

HON. MR. JUSTICE F. G. MACKAY
HON. MR. JUSTICE A. KELLY

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
February 24, 1964

RODERICK LEWIS ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

*Re: Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting
the Town of Thorold*

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO

1960, chapter 208, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

Upon the hearing before us with respect to section 1 of this Act and schedule A referred to in the said section 1, the petitioner informed us that upon the hearing with respect to this bill before the private bills committee, the petitioner would ask that the following amendments be made in the draft bill:

- (a) That in clause (2) of section 1 the words, "upon a valid and subsisting charitable use within the meaning of The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act" be deleted and in the place thereof be substituted, "as and for a public park";
- (b) That in clause (4) of section 1 the words, "upon a valid and subsisting charitable use within the meaning of The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act" be deleted and in the place thereof be substituted, "as and for a public park";
- (c) That section 1 of the agreement of November 1, 1963, appearing as schedule A to the said Act be amended so that the section as amended reads as follows:

"Until the disposition thereof by the grantee with the consent of the chairman for the time being in office of the Thorold Public School Board and the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the town of Thorold as provided in section 2 of this grant the lands shall be held, maintained and operated as a public playground and place of recreation for the use and benefit of the general public of the town of Thorold and in particular the young people thereof."

The purpose of this section of this Act is to make more effectual the intention of the original settlor in providing a public playground for the use of the young people of the town of Thorold. The original settlor failed to make any provision for the maintenance of the public playground and the same has required the disposition and use of funds raised for elementary school purposes. The purpose of this Act is that the maintenance will now be undertaken by the municipality.

Subject to the amendments aforesaid we are of the opinion that the provisions of the said section of this Act are proper for carrying its purpose into effect and that it is reasonable that such section of the bill shall pass into law.

The bill duly signed by the commissioners and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

F. G. MacKAY
ARTHUR KELLY

Commissioners of Estate Bills.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

HON. MR. JUSTICE F. G. MacKAY

HON. MR. JUSTICE A. KELLY

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
February 24, 1964

RODERICK LEWIS ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

*Re: Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting
the Lillian Frances Massey Treble
Trust*

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1960, chapter 208, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

The petition for this bill is prompted by the fact that the trusts as expressed in the will of the testatrix are no longer capable of being carried out strictly in accordance with the terms of the will; the trusts to be substituted by the bill are in conformity with the intention of the testatrix as expressed in her will as

nearly as the same are now capable of being carried out.

Mr. Mills has informed the commissioners that the petitioner is the successor of the Methodist Union of the city of Toronto and has undertaken to furnish proof before the private bills committee of this fact.

While we are not suggesting that the applicant's petition should not be granted, we are of the opinion that the relief sought by this Act could have been granted under the provisions of The Variation of Trusts Act, RSO 1960, chapter 413, by an application under the said Act. We draw your attention to this as the Legislature in future may not wish to entertain applications for private bills in matters that could properly be dealt with under this Act.

Subject to the private bills committee being satisfied with the evidence furnished with respect to the petitioner being the successor of the Methodist Union of the city of Toronto we are of the opinion that it is reasonable that such bill do pass into law. We are of the further opinion that the provisions of the said bill are proper for carrying its purpose into effect and that no alterations or amendments are necessary in the bill.

The bill duly signed by the commissioners and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

F. G. MacKAY
ARTHUR KELLY

Commissioners of Estate Bills.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

HON. MR. JUSTICE F. G. MacKAY

HON. MR. JUSTICE A. KELLY

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
February 24, 1964

RODERICK LEWIS ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

*Re: Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting
The Norfolk Hospital Association*

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1960, chapter 208, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

This bill seeks to abrogate the terms of settlement of 13 donations, gifts, devises or bequests made in favour of the petitioner, the income of which by the terms of the settlement are to be devoted to various purposes of the petitioner.

The only valid reason for interfering with the trusts attached to a benefaction by the donor to a charitable institution is that due to the circumstances prevailing, the intention of the donor as expressed in the settlement is incapable of being carried out. No such reason is alleged by the petitioner with respect to the 13 trusts involved. The attempt to override in a wholesale manner the expressed wishes of the individual settlors completely disregards the basic principles of law applicable to trustee and cestui que trust. This bill is an attempt to permit the petitioner to devote to its own purpose monies entrusted to it for administration for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the settlors. The avowed purpose of the bill is to accomplish something which in our view should not be permitted.

We recommend in the strongest terms that the bill do not become law.

The bill duly signed by the commissioners and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

F. G. MacKAY
ARTHUR KELLY

Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Before the orders of the day I have a question for the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett). This question has been changed several times and more recently by somebody in his department. The question now reads:

"Is the hon. Minister aware that there are many persons holding a driver's licence who have not yet received an application for its renewal? If so, what action is the hon. Minister taking for these people whose expiry date is February 28?"

In addition, I might say that there are a great many people who have sent in the money for the renewals and have not got them.

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for Nipissing for giving me notice of this question. All hon. members can be assured that any person entitled to a driver's licence, who for any reason has not received an application for his new driver's licence, may, by presenting his 1963 licence at any driver examination office of the department, secure a temporary driver's licence without charge, which will entitle him to drive while his application is being processed.

During this first year of our driver licensing conversion we want to ensure that no Ontario driver entitled to a driver's licence is inconvenienced in any way. For the information of hon. members I would add that in reviewing the percentage of driver's licences issued at this time in previous years, I find that there are fewer licences unissued this year than in any previous year.

Mr. Troy: Does the hon. Minister realize the situation in North Bay? I understand there is a regular schemozzle there. They may have liked the hon. Minister in Sault Ste. Marie at the workshop but they are not going to like him in North Bay.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to table the tobacco inquiry report submitted by the committee through the chairman, Dr. Ford Stinson. I might add, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, that additional copies of the report are available from the legislative attendant at the door for those who might wish to obtain them.

I realize that not all hon. members of the House will wish to obtain copies of this report. It is a substantial volume, but for those who do wish it, they will be available at the door.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber): Mr. Speaker, although I was not afforded the privilege of addressing you during the Throne debate, I would like to take this opportunity of complimenting you on the high and honourable office you have so justly obtained. I am sure you will maintain the dignity and fair play of your predecessor, and ultimately gain an indelible mark of approval from the hon. members of this House on your performance in that most important and dignified office which you now occupy.

Mr. Speaker, it is now about three-and-one-half years since I had the honour to be appointed by the government as a member of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Previous to that I was co-founder of the Queensway Hospital in Metropolitan Toronto, and am at present on the board of governors of that hospital.

My experience in this period has convinced me that the government and people of this province have reason to be proud of the tremendous job that is being done on their behalf, by this very active, knowledgeable and dedicated government agency. At the outset of my remarks I would like to pay tribute to the excellent contribution that was made to the commission by Dr. R. W. Ian Urquhart who retired in May of last year. Dr. Urquhart assumed the office of chairman in December, 1958, just when the hospital insurance plan was about to be launched. I am sure you will join with me in wishing Dr. Urquhart many years of happy retirement.

The commission is now under the chairmanship of Dr. John B. Neilson, one of the original members of the commission, who assumed the heavy burden of this office upon Dr. Urquhart's retirement.

Before I outline some of the activities of of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, I would like to make clear the basic responsibilities placed upon the commission by this

House, under The Hospital Services Commission Act. It is the function of the commission (a) to ensure the development throughout Ontario of a balanced and integrated system of hospitals and related health facilities; (b) to administer The Public and Private Hospitals Act and regulations thereunder, and; (c) to administer a plan of hospital care and insurance under an agreement between the province of Ontario and the government of Canada.

The details involved in administering these general responsibilities are, as hon. members will imagine, many and varied. It requires a large organization, with specialized personnel and departments, to do this very complex job. At the present time, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, with headquarters at 2195 Yonge Street, Toronto, has approximately 800 employees serving some 300 hospitals, 27,000 employed groups, and 6.3 million insured residents.

While the Ontario Hospital Services Commission does not build, own, or operate hospitals, it has the responsibility for approving the number, type, location and quality of hospital facilities throughout the province of Ontario. The provincial government, through its programme of hospital construction grants, offers incentive for communities to provide for their hospital bed needs. The initiative, however, must come from the community. The commission is willing and anxious, however, to co-operate to the n^{th} degree in assisting a community explore and recognize its true need for hospital facilities, where such need exists. This is resulting in the gradual emergence of the required balanced and integrated system of hospitals.

The commission and the hospital building committee, or the steering committee if it is a new hospital, work together right from the beginning of the planning. The hospital group meets with the commission staff to discuss the need and preliminary sketches that may be available. Following agreement on the basic consideration, the hospital engages an architect and submits preliminary plans. Acceptance of the preliminary plans by the commission entitles the hospital to proceed then to apply for the applicable federal and provincial grants.

The next step is the preparation of working drawings and the calling of tenders. When tenders have been received, and all the information relating to the financing of the project is available, the chairman of the hospital board presents a final estimate of the cost and the financing of the building project.

It is important that, with every construc-

tion project, the hospital be fully acquainted with the significance of adequate financing. Before a hospital construction programme can commence, and before any building contract is signed by the board, the commission must be assured of the adequacy of the finances to complete and commence operation of the project.

To truly appreciate the situation regarding the provision of the hospital beds, it must be remembered that, prior to the establishment of the commission, hospitals were built and extended in most cases on the basis of local demand, or what was considered to be the community's needs. The detailed statistics which are now available did not exist prior to 1959. The result was that there had to be, inevitably, an undeveloped and uneven distribution of hospital beds in many areas of the province.

This is now changing as hospital beds are being added in keeping, not only with the needs of a particular community, but also with a greater appreciation of the needs of the surrounding districts and the province as a whole.

Some thought is now being given to the value of regional hospital systems under which the hospital needs of a number of communities are met by the co-operation of the various committees through a regional organization. Briefly, the results of such regional planning should overcome duplication of hospital facilities and a development of much more efficient and economical service for the sick and injured. The monetary value of such planning is easily recognized when it is considered that the provision of an active-treatment hospital bed, with the attending facilities, represents an average capital cost of about \$18,000. The annual cost of operating this bed averages \$8,000. Regional hospital planning, however, would require a great deal of co-operation at the regional level, and often subjection of local desires and ambitions to the good of the greater community.

In 1959 there were 39,945 beds in the province of Ontario. This included beds in public and private hospitals, federal hospitals and nursing homes approved on a temporary basis for Ontario hospital insurance purposes in those communities where shortages of accommodation for the chronically ill exist. Today, there are some 43,670 hospital beds in all, a growth of about 7,725 beds in four years. The commission's hospital planning formula considers a total of 6.25 hospital beds — active-treatment, convalescent and

chronic—per 1,000 population as adequate for our needs.

As you know, an intensive study of hospital needs in Metropolitan Toronto is under way and some reports have already been made public. The commission is pursuing these needs vigorously and is encouraged by the anticipated re-entrance of the Metropolitan Toronto council into the field of hospital construction grants.

Several new hospitals, and a number of hospital extensions, are being planned and we can expect to see a great deal of activity in this area during the years to come.

Ontario has just come through almost two decades of the most energetic programme of hospital construction in its history. As I intimated above, there will be much activity in the Metropolitan Toronto area for the next few years. However, we are past the peak of hospital construction in other parts of the province, where facilities have been provided to take care of future expansion.

It is axiomatic that there is no point in providing hospital beds at a rate faster than trained personnel can be found to serve the needs of the patients. We read a great deal these days of the so-called shortage of nurses in hospitals. It is true that in some areas, particularly in the far north, there are needs for far more nurses.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Will the hon. member tell the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) that?

Mr. W. B. Lewis: It is true, too, that at certain times in any area there can be a need for more nurses, particularly in the summer vacation months. The real problem, however, is increased demand for nursing service. Significant advances in medical treatment, a changing concept of the nurse's role in patient care, the availability of more hospital beds, public demand for more and more hospital service, the shorter length of a patient's stay in hospital resulting in the treatment of more acutely ill patients, and a shorter work week are some of the factors which have made the demand for nurses almost insatiable.

It is very enlightening, however, to realize that in 1932 the hospitals of Canada employed one graduate nurse for every 32 beds. In 1955, they employed one graduate nurse for every six beds and in 1962, one graduate nurse for every 2.7 beds. In Ontario last year, the active-treatment public hospitals had a full-time graduate nurse on staff for every 2.3 beds.

Nursing service and nursing education

staffs in the hospitals of Ontario increased by about 50 per cent in the years between 1959 and 1962, appreciably higher than the 31 per cent average increase in the number for all services in other types of industry. In the same period, the number of hospital beds rose by 17 per cent. About 70 per cent of the total cost of hospital care is to pay for salaries and wages. About half of this is paid to personnel in the nursing departments.

Prior to 1959, hospitals were often referred to as depressed industry insofar as salaries and wages were concerned. But with the dawn of a plan adequate to meet the financial needs of hospitals and the people they serve, hospital employees are now being paid, by and large, on a par with their friends in comparable occupations in the community. This, you will agree, is fair and reasonable. Not only are hospital employees better paid, they are now enjoying a shorter work week and receiving greater fringe benefits through the introduction of a pension plan, group life insurance and participation in the cost of premiums by the hospital for health and welfare benefits.

The Ontario Hospital Services Commission, as one would expect, is very much interested in the recruitment of capable students into specialized hospital careers by doing whatever is possible to create an atmosphere in which recruitment can flourish through the good offices of the various volunteer professional agencies.

At the present time there are 63 schools of nursing in Ontario, with a total enrolment of 8,299 students. The number of nurses graduating grows each year. To illustrate this, in 1961 there were 2,137 graduates; in 1963, 2,333 and 2,526 are projected for 1964. About 60 of these graduates will be from the Nightingale School of Nursing, which was established in 1959 under the auspices of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

One significant step in nursing education is the planned introduction of regional schools of nursing in selected areas. The regional school, operated by its own board of directors, would consolidate the administrative and instructional staffs so as to better utilize their services and those of the clinical facilities of a number of hospitals in the area.

This is a departure from the traditional hospital school of nursing responsible to a single hospital board. Three such regional schools are now being developed. One of these is planned by the Ryerson Institute in Toronto, and the first class is expected to open in the fall of 1964. A second regional

school, it is hoped, will be launched in Hamilton this year. A third is planned for the earliest possible time in Ottawa.

Another school of the regional type is being planned for Toronto in the fall of 1964, but for the special purpose of making nursing education available to the more mature woman over 30 years of age who wishes to enter a new career, perhaps after having raised a family. Or simply, they may wish a change from the career in which they have been engaged. It is anticipated that graduates of this school will provide a stable group to meet nursing service needs.

I doubt if there is anyone in this House who is not aware of the fact that the hospital insurance plan in Ontario, like those in other parts of Canada, was established to deal with a chronic problem of rising hospital costs. This perennial increase in the costs of hospital care is not peculiar to Ontario or to Canada. Indeed, many other countries have had the same experience throughout the post-war years, one notable example being our great and friendly neighbour to the south, the United States of America.

The reasons for the continuing upward curve in the cost of hospital care are many. Some are obvious, others are not so apparent. The most obvious reason, of course, is the fact that hospitals, like everyone else, are obliged to pay more for everything they buy, whether it is the service of their employees or the commodities necessary for the care of patients.

As I pointed out earlier, when we compare 1964 with 1958, we find hospital employees are now better paid. They work a shorter work week and are enjoying much the same fringe benefits as their friends in industry.

It is no secret to the average householder that the cost of drugs, food, medical supplies, and other commodities have increased year by year. Hospitals, too, are not immune to rising costs and they cannot risk the cheaper commodities to save money at the expense of good patient care.

Two other important factors contributing to the increased costs of the plan are that we now have more people living in Ontario, but more people are insured and eligible for benefits, and we now have more hospital beds than ever before. More hospital beds, of course, means more patients are being treated and this adds to the total cost. As I said previously, there has been an increase of some 7,725 beds in this province over the past four years; and, as I also mentioned, the cost to service these beds is about \$8,000 a year each.

Other factors, not so apparent, which contribute to the cost for hospital care are such things as: (a) new, costly treatment techniques which prolong life and improve health but require a greater use of hospitals, more skilled personnel, more facilities, more drugs, more expensive supplies; and (b) the greater medical use of hospitals because of increased public confidence in the services hospitals provide.

Many of the factors affecting the cost of hospital care are beyond the control of hospitals and the commission. However, in those areas where co-operation can cut costs, we find most hospital boards and their administrators not only willing, but anxious to work with us.

In 1959, the number of public hospital days used annually per thousand of population in Ontario was 1,627. In 1963, this was 1,812 days, an increase of 185 days.

The full meaning of this increase in the use of hospitals becomes clearer when we realize that, today, one day of care per thousand of population in the province costs the plan close to \$150,000. Multiplied by 185, we find the total bill has gone up over \$27 million for this one item alone.

Let us look for a moment now to what has happened in the cost to the commission for one day of care for an insured hospital patient, and what it adds to the total bill.

In 1959, the average cost per patient day in public, private and federal hospitals, and approved nursing homes, was \$16.16. In 1963, this cost is estimated at \$22. Here again, as a good Scot would say, many a mickle maks a muckle. In 1963, the residents of Ontario used just over 13 million days of hospital care, and final figures will probably show that some 12,750,000 were prepaid through the commission. For every ten cents per patient day increase in cost, therefore, the commission faces an additional expenditure of close to \$1.3 million.

As the average cost per day has gone up about \$5 since 1959, this item accounts for a further increase in cost to the plan of some \$65 million. The commission takes very seriously the cost of hospital care, and is engaged in many activities designed to help hospitals keep these costs realistic and under control.

The first and most direct endeavour to maintain the cost of hospital care at a reasonable level is the encouragement given to all hospital boards, administrative and medical staff, to be prudent in their expenditures. Also, careful study is made of each hospital budget for the ensuing year.

I would be remiss if I did not, at this point, pay tribute to the conscientious effort to control costs that is put forth by the men and women of many hospitals. They are encouraged and assisted by visits of commission personnel both before and after their budget is reviewed. The hospital finance committee, which reviews each budget prior to approval by the commission, is made up of people who are widely experienced in hospital administration and finance. They take into consideration the projected costs for each department, in the light of past experience with that hospital and expected patient services for the coming year.

This is no rubber-stamp operation. Certain carefully developed standards are applied to ensure that the budget requirements are reasonable for that particular hospital. It is not the desire of the commission to be arbitrary or inflexible where special consideration is justifiable; but the commission never forgets its responsibility to the people of this province to exert every effort to keep costs within the funds available for health purposes.

Very often the difference between reasonable and unreasonable costs for hospital care is a matter of the degree of efficiency in the operation of the hospital, and efficiency can be affected by physical facilities or by the lack of an objective view of established methods of operation. To assist hospitals to attain greater efficiency and economy, the commission has a staff of consultants who have wide training and practical experience in such fields as hospital administration, hospital finance, medical service, nursing education and nursing service, medical records, nutrition, and architecture. Consultants in other specialties will be added to the staff as the needs arise.

These consultants visit hospitals regularly, and are providing assistance which is very valuable, not only to the hospitals but to the people of Ontario. As an example, the nursing consultants, in addition to their regular visits to hospitals, have conducted 150 extensive studies of nursing units in 48 hospitals. On the basis of these studies they have been able to make constructive recommendations to the hospital boards concerned.

Pervading all the activities of the commission, whether they be related to the provision of hospital beds, the review of budgets, or the provision of consulting services, is the philosophy of maximum possible autonomy for local hospital boards. The commission is convinced that maintaining the greatest possible degree of local pride and interest in community hospitals is the best means of

obtaining efficiency and economy in their operation.

The problem of completely centralized control in such a complex and highly specialized service as hospitals will be obvious to the hon. members of this House. It is with a great deal of pride that the government of Ontario, with the unanimous vote of this House, passed the legislation which made possible the launching of the Ontario hospital insurance plan. It is with equal pride that we have observed, through the years since January 1, 1959, the smooth operation, in growth and in service, to the people of our province.

Beginning with an enrolment of 5,350,000 residents on January 1, 1959, or about 91 per cent of the eligible population, participation in the plan has continued to grow so that as of December, 1963, the number of persons insured was 6,370,168, representing 98.1 per cent of the eligible population. The total cost of the plan, because of the factors outlined a few minutes ago, has affected the cost of hospital care, the increased number of persons insured and the number of hospital beds available in the province, and has risen from \$161 million in 1959 to an estimated \$279 million in 1963. The estimated cost for 1964 is \$320 million. These figures include administration, which is only about two per cent of the total cost of the plan.

I will not dwell on the financial details of the commission, as these have been dealt with by the hon. Minister of Health. But, Mr. Speaker, I would like you to think, with me for a moment, of the tremendous social benefit of a plan which relieves some one million hospital in-patients a year of worry regarding the care they receive. Averages do not mean very much to the individual who has a hospital bill two or three times the average cost per patient.

But just looking at the average cost in 1963 of about \$270 per patient makes us realize what a feeling of peace of mind must come over the working man when he is told there is nothing for him to pay for even with this amount of service. Projecting ourselves, as it were, into the other fellow's shoes in situations like this can help us clearly understand the true value of this plan, which has been held as the most significant step in human betterment taken in Ontario for many generations.

It might be appropriate for me to explain briefly the cost per day now, as compared with the accommodation rate charged prior to the introduction of the plan. If you were admitted to hospital before the end of 1958,

you would have paid a daily rate for your accommodation, meals and general nursing service; plus additional charges for special services you receive, such as use of the operating room, X-rays, drugs, and so on. If you were in hospital ten days and your bill was \$170, which was not uncommon in those days, you had paid an all-inclusive rate of \$17 a day. Because practically every hospital bill is now paid by the commission, the cost per day is figured on an all-inclusive basis, with the special services averaged over all patients rather than specifically charged to an individual.

This is the most efficient method under today's circumstances. I explain this because when the all-inclusive rate was first introduced many people thought standard ward costs had jumped from \$9 a day to \$17 a day. I am afraid this impression still holds in some quarters. It is the commission's policy to administer the hospital insurance plan in a manner that will enable the residents of this province to obtain maximum benefits when the need for hospital care arises. To this end, a constant endeavour is made to increase the number of persons participating, and to help those already registered, to maintain their eligibility for the very comprehensive benefits of the plan.

Large though it is, this plan is not without a heart. The specific circumstances of the individual are carefully considered in cases where there is some doubt as to a patient's entitlement to the benefits of the plan. I know that I, personally in a number of instances, have had occasion to ask that an individual case be studied in the light of extenuating circumstances. I have always found that the special committee which handles these compassionate situations has always been most fair without, of course, loosely paying a bill when there is no basis for doing so.

The commission conducts a regular public information programme each year to inform the public of how the plan works under changing personal circumstances. One of the highlights of this programme is the annual mailing of literature to high schools, colleges and universities to alert senior students to the action they should take when they turn age 19, if they marry or if they take vacation employment. This involves mailing some 150 thousand pieces of literature to 640 high schools and 200 other educational institutions. We are very grateful to The Department of Education, the boards and principals of high schools, and the administration of colleges and universities for their co-operation in making this programme the success it is.

In summing up this very general outline of a most detailed operation, I would like to say there is no simple answer to the problem of providing hospital care in Ontario, or anywhere else. It is a very complex community service because you are dealing with sick people, you are providing round-the-clock service and you are faced with a very costly operation under the best of circumstances.

The maze of consideration of problems involved in the provision of hospital care is beyond the ken of most laymen. However, the people of this province have every reason to be confident in the quality of the organization to whom they have entrusted the recognition and solution of these problems, namely, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Through the commission for the first time in our history we have the knowledge that something constructive is being done towards providing for the people of Ontario the best possible system of hospitals, in keeping with sound, efficient, economic administration. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this Budget debate, having not taken part in the Throne debate, I wish to give you my congratulations on being elected to this high office. Knowing you since 1955, I knew you were well prepared to fill this honourable position. You have demonstrated to us, over the last number of weeks, that you are fair and impartial. Mr. Speaker, I wish you well.

As for the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), a man for whom I have the highest respect, I wish to congratulate him on his presentation of the Budget within the last few days. It seems to me that every time he presents the Budget, he improves. The Budget this year was different from last year with the announcement of more taxes which will fall very heavily on a large segment of our population. In the increase in tax monies, with other increased revenues, this government will take from the people of Ontario an estimated \$136 million more in 1964 and 1965. With the increase in gasoline tax and fuel oil and licence fees, the revenues from highways in this province will exceed expenditures this year by an estimate of \$10 million. This is the first time this has happened since I became a member of this Ontario Legislature.

With expenditure up over \$100 million, and with these increases in revenue, the province still will have nearly the same deficit as it did in 1963 and 1964. In other words, Mr. Speaker, we still have increased taxes and

still deficit financing in the same way in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of this province were surprised to learn of these new taxes and deficit financing, after hearing so much about good government, and so many things done, in September.

Mr. Speaker, I endorse the remarks of the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) that we have a planned Budget to develop the province of Ontario. Then, Mr. Speaker, it would give some hope to the people of Ontario that something was being done to get away from this continuous deficit financing, increased debt, and increased taxes.

Mr. Speaker, since the last time I spoke on the Budget, we have come through a provincial election. The people have spoken, and I abide by their decision. However, I would like to relate one of the tactics used, during the last election campaign, in my part of the province. It was a surprise to me and a disappointment to a number of people who supported the Conservative Party.

Because of the building of part of Highway 401, a four-lane expressway in the riding of Kent East this last year, some of the township roads across this provincial highway had to be closed. It was impossible to keep all these roads open due to cost. As the province could not afford to build flyovers over every road, the ones less travelled were closed.

The road to which I refer is a county line between two great counties in this province, the county of Kent and the county of Elgin. We appeared before the municipal board and protested the closing of this county line. They went along with The Department of Highways and said there were sufficient roads in this area to take care of the traffic.

After some time a citizen from the area wanted to discuss this with the former Minister of Highways, the present hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass). We contacted the hon. Minister; he agreed to meet a delegation; we were well received and treated with courtesy, but the hon. Minister said it was impossible to keep all these roads open and there were sufficient roads in that area to take care of the traffic.

After some time had passed, a reshuffle of the Cabinet had taken place, and the present hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) took over the portfolio. The citizens, after hearing this, were of the opinion that maybe the new hon. Minister of Highways might have a different opinion as to the opening of these roads. I was asked to make an

appointment with the hon. Minister, a delegation came to Toronto, and again we were informed that the situation would be looked into and we would be informed. A short time later we received the following reply: "There are sufficient roads to take care of the existing traffic and this road will be closed." Up went the signs, "Road Closed," on a certain date.

An election was called, and during the election campaign some of the municipal officials contacted the Tory candidate and asked him if he could do anything to keep this county line open. In a few days, Mr. Speaker, the signs were down. Then the news spread; if this Tory candidate can do this he can probably do many other great things. So they said they would vote for him.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that great wagering went on between Liberals and Conservatives during the election campaign over the signs being removed—the Liberals wagering that the signs would be erected one day after the election on September 26, the Conservatives wagering that these signs would never be erected. I must say, Mr. Speaker, no one won their bets, because these signs were placed on that road two days after the election, on September 27.

Mr. Speaker, the government misled voters who supported its party all over Ontario. I know these people very well—you only mislead them once—and I know they will not support the Conservative Party when the next election comes along.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Has that fellow been appointed sheriff yet?

Mr. Spence: Not yet.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something about Highway 401. The Department of Highways, this past summer, completed the two north lanes of this expressway. Now we have two lanes completed from the Quebec border to Windsor, a distance of 520 miles. There is nothing wrong with these two lanes whatsoever; they are exceptionally well built. But it was our hope the four lanes would be completed before this highway would be officially opened.

However, it was not; and we had a situation there where The Department of Highways was funnelling four-lane traffic into two-lane traffic—from Windsor at one point, and Toronto and London from the other point—at a speed of 60 miles an hour. In this portion of the two-lane link there were

two provincial highways which crossed this expressway, with no interchanges built. Public school children had to cross this expressway in order to attend public school.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that 22 hours after this road was officially opened, a little girl was killed. This shocked the whole community. There have been too many deaths, too many accidents, in too short a time, on this two-lane link of Highway 401 in the counties of Elgin and Kent. I find, as well as many other citizens, that when I start to cross this highway it is very hard to judge the distance of on-coming vehicles at a speed of 60 miles an hour. I would say, Mr. Speaker, better planning is needed by The Department of Highways in the province of Ontario.

I say this for two reasons. In the county of Elgin, two county roads are slated for interchanges. Land has been surveyed, fenced, and some work done, but the interchanges are not there. Two businessmen applied for permits from the department to build places of business outside the future interchanges. Permits were granted by The Department of Highways, buildings were erected, and these men are now operating in full swing. Then, less than a year after these places of business had been built, The Department of Highways notified these businessmen that, "We need your land for a newly designed cloverleaf." These businessmen will demand the cost of these buildings, plus inconvenience, loss of business, which is estimated on two county roads in the county of Elgin to be in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. We read in the press that this change may take place at every cloverleaf of this design right across the province.

A few days ago, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Provincial Treasurer announced increases in taxes. If planning like this is going on across the province, it is no wonder we need more money.

A few years ago we listened to this government tell us that it had a 20-year highway programme for this province—and now it is opening a two-lane highway link with four-lane traffic coming into it, thus creating a hazard to the travelling public.

Only last year The Department of Transport gave in its estimates \$325,000 for highway safety yet the department itself is creating a hazard. I would say this for the hon. Minister of Highways, he came down in this area and said that Highway 401 was delayed by costs. I do not blame the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker. I blame the government.

Mr. Speaker, we have a new hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). I was impressed a few days ago to hear his maiden speech in this honourable assembly. I was somewhat disappointed that he did not say anything about future decentralization of industry in this province.

This province of Ontario, I would say, is out of balance. We have cities, towns and villages greatly in need of industry. This problem has been with us for many years and this government is not doing anything to correct the situation. We are fast becoming like some of the South American countries. Oh yes, we hear the hon. Provincial Treasurer say decentralization of industries is a benefit to all. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking about our towns, villages and cities that are standing still as far as industries are concerned. The people of these communities are determined to educate their children, and give them the best education possible. But with the building of new schools, the high cost of education and therefore the increase in their taxes, many feel they cannot afford much more taxation.

These towns and villages need water and sewage systems and other improvements, but the citizens vote them down because they feel they are unable to afford any new taxes. They lack industries in their towns. The high cost of education and the increase in hospitalization payments has overtaxed their budget.

Another beef of citizens is that after they educate their children there is no employment in their community. In order to make a living, they have to be exported to the fast-developing areas or go to the country to the south where wages are very attractive. It costs a great deal to educate a child, and when they are qualified to contribute to the municipality there is nothing there to encourage them to stay. This is the condition of a great many of our towns and villages. There is no assurance in the offing that this condition will be remedied.

Mr. Speaker, a few days ago we heard a great oration in regard to the Ontario Water Resources Commission, which now comes under The Department of Energy. These speeches are very convincing and well prepared—as if the water problem in this province is solved. Moving the Ontario Water Resources Commission from one portfolio to another is not the answer and it certainly is not going to improve the situation.

A few years ago we learned, in this honourable assembly, that the first water system built under the Ontario Water Resources

Commission was built in the great county of Essex, for which at that time the government had a member on their side of the House. After September 25 last, Essex South elected a Liberal member, Mr. Speaker. This makes me believe that this government has not the right solution for the water problem of our many municipalities.

Just a few words, Mr. Speaker, about agriculture in the province this past year. Agriculture has suffered from the lack of sufficient rainfall during the past year. This was one of our driest years in many parts of the province. This created a great hardship on many of our farmers. They had to draw water for their livestock. But I know those farmers who had to draw water will appreciate that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) is going to try to give them some assistance. However in many cases, this is not a permanent solution to our water problem.

Another great problem that the farmers faced was the shortage of farm help, especially in southwestern Ontario. They needed help to harvest the fruit and vegetable crops. This was a great loss to many producers and a great concern as well. They also have this concern for the coming year, Mr. Speaker. In 1963 some of the producers were unable to harvest some of their crops. These conditions also existed to some extent in 1961, worsened in 1962 and became very serious in 1963.

With the shortage of farm labour, wages skyrocketed. Some producers paid wages so exorbitant that when the harvest was completed they had little left from the crop proceeds. Also, these producers, after paying such high wages to harvest the crop, in some cases found out the processors were unable to take this crop at that time since they did not have sufficient labour themselves to keep their plants operating at full capacity.

The reason, of course, for the shortage of farm labour is the lack of workmen's compensation benefits in cases of accident. Also, there is no unemployment insurance. Naturally, those in the labour force make every effort to secure employment in industry and construction, where they are covered by these benefits. If nothing is done to provide a good labour force to harvest these crops in southwestern Ontario in 1964, Mr. Speaker, there are many of these producers who are not going to plant crops. This will be a great loss to the producers, processors and to the economy of southwestern Ontario.

I ask the government, Mr. Speaker, to set up a committee to study the feasibility of a select labour corps. I would also like to say

that high school students have been very satisfactory in the past, but they have to return to school in the middle of the harvest and this leaves the producer crippled and without help at all. This problem has to be solved, Mr. Speaker, before another crop is planted. A sufficient labour force to harvest these crops is needed in southwestern Ontario. I will say the national employment offices in southwestern Ontario have made a great effort to solve this problem. I think it is a problem for the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) to give some assistance to the national employment offices and see that there is a select labour force made available from August 15 to October 15 to take care of this problem facing the fruit and vegetable men in southwestern Ontario.

I ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the hon. Minister of Labour to call a meeting of the federal people, the provincial people, the producers, the processors and make every effort to solve this problem before the harvest in 1964.

I would like to say, too, that there is a tremendous cost involved to plant these crops. It involves hundreds and hundreds of dollars to produce a crop up to harvest time. Then you find when it comes to harvest there is not enough help available and it can be very bleak for the producer. I know these cash crops are not grown in all parts of Ontario, but there could be a labour force available in northern Ontario. We read that there is a large Indian population in the north. I would suggest the hon. Minister of Agriculture, the hon. Minister of Labour and the federal people, the processors, the producers and all concerned, arrange a meeting to discuss the problem. I think there is a possibility that if they do this they could solve the problems of the fruit and vegetable growers in 1964.

I would like to say here before closing, Mr. Speaker, that I was somewhat disappointed when just before I started my remarks I received the report of the inquiry committee of the Ontario flue-cured tobacco industry and did not have too much time to study it. But maybe there will be an opportunity to do so in time for the estimates of The Department of Agriculture.

Another matter I would like to discuss is a uniform date for the adoption and discontinuance of daylight saving time in this province. In my part of the province this time is very confusing. A few days ago one of my hon. colleagues on this side of the House, and an hon. member on the other side, made some statements along the line that I

am thinking. I think it is time this government made up their mind to make an effort to have a date set for the adoption and a date set for discontinuing daylight saving time right across the province. This leaves great confusion in our part of the province. It certainly affects the manufacturing industries that are situated in that area. We find one county on standard time, another county not reverting back to standard time, one reverting back to standard time on September 1, and another county on the other side of us not reverting to standard time until the end of October. This has caused confusion in homes. This makes double meals in many homes. Many of the district high schools last year were on standard time and many of our public schools were on daylight saving time. This is one of the greatest confusions that we have in that part of the province. I ask this government to make up its mind and do something to have a uniform date for adoption and discontinuance of daylight saving time in this province. I thank you.

Mr. F. Guindon (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, first may I take a moment to pay tribute to you on your elevation to such a high office? Things will not be the same around the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, sir. We will miss you, but your many friends wish me to convey their best wishes for your continued good health and success.

I would be remiss at this time if I neglected to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), not only on his great victory at the polls, but even more on the calibre of our new members. Throughout the debates, it has been a delightful and refreshing experience to listen to such well prepared and well delivered speeches. The many good points that have been brought out, and the energy and zeal in their presentation by our new members augurs well for the future of our party and the government of Ontario.

I know how many of our new hon. members feel, because, in a way this is also my maiden speech. There is a difference, however, because today I will not be making my first maiden speech, but I sincerely hope that this, my maiden speech from the government side of the Legislature, in behalf of the county of Stormont, in 13 years, will be my last "maiden speech" and that I will now become known as that perennial member for Stormont.

Mr. Speaker, may we pause here, and let us remember that our democratic way of life makes for changes, yes, even in this Legislature. Today I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Peter Manley. Although

we are of different political views, we were and are good friends. He is a true gentleman and I, together with all hon. members, wish him well for the future.

The impact made by our Conservative victory in Stormont has had a resounding effect on the federal Liberals, and their surge of activity throughout the county bears mute testimony of this fact. There has been a ready flow of guest speakers from Ottawa, and at this very moment they are promising a federal women's prison, to be built in Cornwall. I believe, however, that Stormont has realized the meaning of good government and will long be one of our strongholds. The efforts of this government will assure continued loyalty.

I would like to present, briefly, some facts concerning the county of Stormont, which I now have the honour to represent. When the seaway and power projects were started in 1954, the county of Stormont was faced with many developments that kept it at a standstill for some time. Because of the land needed for the creation of the headpond, for the Robert Saunders Generating Station, industries were closed and moved to other locations. Sixty-five hundred people were uprooted and moved into the new townsites; much valuable industrial riverfront property was lost to the area. During the construction period, a short-lived boom took place. This only lasted for the duration of the projects. The whole area was in somewhat of a turmoil. Major changes of planning could and did take place before the completion that discouraged business enterprise.

Therefore, it was next to impossible to entice private industry into the area until the work forces completed their task. Then, all of a sudden, the contractors were laying off workers by the hundreds. Yes, and hundreds more left the area for greener fields. Unfortunately, these represented the upper class income bracket, a further loss to the area. Stormont was hit with a recession of the worst kind. Finally it was proclaimed a "depressed area" and plunged to a nine-percent unemployment mark. Some industries have been attracted to the area since, but these have not kept pace with the job requirements. We are working hard to lure industry which will mould a sound economy for the county of Stormont. Our new townsites of Ingleside and Long Sault need industrial help to replace their losses in their former locations, and I am asking this government to help in this important issue.

At one time, Cornwall was connected by railway to the nation's capital, Ottawa. Of

course this went by the boards with the erection of the new international bridge, which caused the demolition of the previous railway bridge. We never did enjoy a direct highway link with the city of Ottawa. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, Stormont is the only riding in eastern Ontario that does not enjoy the connecting highway between highways 17 and 2, or have the benefit of a direct route to Ottawa.

If we are going to expand our industrial scope and better our economy, this highway is a must, and I would ask the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) to give this matter his very urgent attention.

As hon. members know, we have the new St. Lawrence Parks Commission in our area, and presently I have the honour of being the acting chairman. Much credit is due the hon. George Challies, the original planner and the first chairman, for his foresight and the history-making achievements of the commission throughout the St. Lawrence valley. His judgment, wisdom and patience will allow future generations to relive their proud heritage by visiting places like Upper Canada Village, which depicts life in Ontario from 1784 to 1867, and commemorates the Battle of Crysler Farm. Then, too, there is Fort Henry at Kingston and many beautiful campsite areas and beaches reaching from the Bay of Quinte to the Quebec border.

However, I was keenly disappointed to find a substantial reduction in our budget for 1964. Eventually our parks, which are government built, owned and operated, will be a revenue producer. We will be called upon this year to run a project, still only 75 per cent completed, with a sum inadequate even to cover operating expenses much less provide a reserve to complete the job. In 1963 we were unable to meet the demand for campsites. More of these should be readied at once. We are presently building an 18-hole golf course which should prove a major attraction. A vintage cheddar cheese factory and darker bake-ovens are under construction and because of the necessity of period authenticity, the cost of construction is somewhat higher. It is hoped that our budget will be looked upon favourably to allow us to complete the job without delay.

A higher proportion of educated people is a must for the future welfare of Stormont. The Eastern Ontario Institute of Technology has been located in Ottawa. There are many students in Stormont who will have to forego the available training, due to the high cost of commuting to, and living in, Ottawa. May I direct a request to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) to explore the possi-

bility of helping students, by approving a vocational centre for the city of Cornwall?

Our hon. Prime Minister deserves much credit for his stand toward national unity. His visit to Quebec City last year has given him the stature of a statesman. His programme has endeared him to the hearts of all French Canadian people. His efforts, of course, were certainly remembered in Cornwall. We believe Stormont to be the showcase of Canada in proving beyond theory, that people of different racial, religious and cultural backgrounds can live side by side in happy harmony, enjoying each other's cultures and beliefs. Race, religion, colour and creed are just so many words in Stormont. We believe people are people, to be treated as one, without fear or favour. This is just another reason why the county of Stormont is so important to the future welfare of our province.

The county of Stormont ranks high in the dairy industry in Ontario. During 1963, 11,000 milk producers shipped their milk daily to our nine cheese plants. In the first ten months of 1963, Stormont produced almost 8,000,000 pounds of cheddar, a production second in Ontario only to that of the county of Prescott. Cheese makers of Stormont won many honours for the county during 1963, both in Canada and overseas. They have won top prizes at the Western Cheese Show held at London, Ontario, in January, 1963, the cheese shows at the Ottawa Winter Fair, the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and at the Belleville cheese show. Stormont cheese has won many prizes in the past at the Royal Dairy Show which is held annually in London, England. We are also very proud of the fact that a Stormont county girl, Miss Carolyn Murray of Martintown, is this year's Canadian Dairy Princess.

Stormont's cheese production in 1962 was almost 9,000,000 pounds and in the first ten months of 1963, this figure showed an increase of 9.6 per cent over the similar period of 1962. Yet, we still have lots of room for prospective manufacturers and for all types of dairy industry in Stormont and will welcome any and all newcomers. We are very conscious of our cheese markets abroad. Our cheddar cheese right now is at a premium on the British market. We cannot afford to lose this market. Recent happenings in cheese manufacture in one of our plants show some cause for alarm and in this vein I would ask that both federal and provincial governments get together, at once.

There are several active local associations in Stormont such as the Eastern Ontario

Development Association; the Seaway Valley Travel Council; the Cornwall Board of Trade; the Long Sault Chamber of Commerce; the Ingleside Chamber of Commerce and the Cornwall Tourist Association, all working to promote more industrial and tourist activity throughout Stormont. This is one of the reasons that makes me press so strongly for the completion of the St. Lawrence Parks campsites. I believe that we must get these groups together and better co-ordinate their efforts. But first we must ensure that we have enough accommodation to look after the added number of tourists that could result. I will be asking the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) for some assistance in this vein in the very near future.

A major problem still confronts the area at the western approaches to the city of Cornwall, where Ontario Hydro built the dyke enclosing Lake St. Lawrence. Efforts will be made to have a joint meeting of all interested parties, such as Ontario Hydro, Cornwall city council and Cornwall township representatives, to see what joint action can be taken to clean up this mess. The Ontario Water Resources Commission could well be interested in the green sludge water which remains in the excavations left by the borrow pits used in the dyke erection. Once drained, this could be usable land, providing a scenic route to the city of Cornwall or the Robert Saunders Generating Station.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the situation in Stormont. We have a magnificent valley of hope, shadowed over by the clouds of recession. We feel that we have gone through unusual and trying times, have been pushed and jolted by forces beyond our control. To some degree, Stormont has been the victim of the rest of Ontario's progress. We have no intention of sitting in a corner whimpering about this. We realize that nothing can come about unless we, the people of Stormont, bend every effort to assure our own future. Our location is ideal for any type of industrial or agricultural development. We urgently need the help such ventures can give. God knows, we need the help—now.

Mr. Speaker, with the aid of this government in securing such industry for Stormont, I can promise a future for our county unexcelled in Ontario. I fervently hope that I can count on the support of the hon. members to achieve these aims.

Mr. Speaker, Stormont is considered the most bilingual county in Canada. As such, one would expect the member to speak in both languages as I have done on many occasions. However, I do not want to take

too much time of the House and I will close my remarks with a few words of praise for your kind gesture, Mr. Speaker, in making bilingual stenographers available to many members.

Monsieur le Président: L'une des qualités précieuses de la culture française c'est sa sensibilité qui lui permet le vibrer au diapason de la délicatesse qu'on lui témoigne. Cette délicatesse vous l'avez manifestée ouvertement lorsque, pour la première fois dans l'histoire de cette assemblée législative, le Président a décidé, de son propre chef, de mettre à notre disposition deux charmantes sténographes bilingues.

Je serais un bien pauvre héritier de cette culture, Monsieur le Président, si j'oubliais de signaler combien votre courtoisie à notre égard nous a profondément touchés. De ce fait, vous avez rendu notre travail non seulement plus agréable mais aussi beaucoup plus efficace. Je suis donc très heureux de vous rendre ce témoignage public de notre reconnaissance et j'ose espérer que vos successeurs se feront un devoir d'en perpétuer la tradition.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I am going to be on as long this afternoon as I had planned. I do not like speaking to an empty House, so maybe you and I can have a friendly chat. We have done it on many occasions, and so we will take it from there.

I want to compliment you on the position you are at least holding for the afternoon. You are doing a mighty good job, I may say, and after Mr. Speaker comes back you can convey to him my best wishes for a good job being well done up to the moment. What can happen from here on in, one does not know, but you can rest assured that if he is off base at all we will be the first to criticize him.

However, I would like to compliment the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), too, for coming up with a majority of something like 77 members in the last election. He must have promised the people of this province a lot of good, because in his speeches around the province—I know he came down into that great riding of Niagara Falls in the county of Welland.

I did not know whether I should speak to the hon. members from some notes—I have bags full of them—or whether I should speak from practical experience, from things I have heard from the people pertaining to how this government treats them.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): That is the better way.

Mr. Bukator: That is the better way, the hon. leader of our party agrees with me, and maybe that is the proper approach. Except one should have a few notes to get the show on the road.

I will refer to a little clipping I picked up in the local paper. As a matter of fact, maybe I should make reference to Bill No. 163, An Act respecting medical insurance. That came into existence just about a year ago, for the first reading on April 23, 1963. I took it for granted, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister himself must have passed this for the next two readings because I was not in the House at the time, and I am very seldom out. I thought possibly the bill had received its second and third reading, and we had Medicare, simply because there was a bit of a clipping in the local paper, with a nice picture of the hon. Prime Minister, and it says something like this:

ACTION ON MEDICARE

Everyone has talked about it. Your Conservative government took action. Everyone, regardless of age or health, will be able to participate in the full non-cancellable medical coverage without compulsion.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber): Done! It is done.

Mr. Bukator: All they did not say, in that particular account, is that one would have to pay for it. We took it for granted then that some people would get relief, at least the ones who are entitled to it, so I read on a little farther and it says:

Where necessary, the provincial government will pay the cost for those unable to do so.

This increase in the rates for hospitalization—I would like to say to the hon. member for Humber who made reference to that particular commission this afternoon that he did a very good job, on behalf of the commission, that is.

But let us look at it from the point of view of the man in the street. The increase in his premium is at least 50 per cent. I did not get down to the final cent because so many have already done that, and it is in the record anyhow, but it is a mighty large burden for people to bear. I do not think a person who is on a pension plan, I do not believe that an individual who is on a fixed income, I do

not believe that people who are getting \$65 or \$75 a month, are getting too much.

They did get an increase of \$10 from the federal government, I might say, after a bit of prodding. They did give it to the people, and then along comes the province and takes at least 25 per cent of it away from them by way of a premium on hospitalization. So I would think that when the hon. Prime Minister himself had this in the paper he should have checked to find out whether this really did exist.

We do not have a medical care plan in this province. The only ones that we have are the ones that we had before he made his speech. We could have bought them, and we have bought them, so under the circumstances we have nothing more than Bill No. 163, which has had its first reading and is since waiting for the committee to come to some conclusion.

An hon. member: He is going on a trip now, he has got a folder there.

Mr. Bukator: I hope the hon. Prime Minister makes that first stop in Niagara Falls. He will find it very pleasant there this time of the year. If he is looking at the possibility of travelling, one of my colleagues—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I have been in Niagara Falls before.

Mr. Bukator: Has the hon. Prime Minister?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I know what it is like.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): No use going back; he is here forever.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Pretty sterile.

Mr. Whicher: Did he call on Judy over there?

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pursue this a bit further and in a more serious vein. There are a lot of people who cannot afford to pay the premiums for hospitalization. They need assistance.

I hope, before this session is over, that this bill will come into existence. I hope this committee can report and tell us that the ones who are needy should get the required assistance financially. I have always said that people who are on fixed incomes, who have to pick up the increase in taxes annually—and most of the increases today are for school purposes—these people of the past, the older people, the senior citizens, have paid their bill for education and I do not believe that they should be constantly burdened

with added expenses when they have a limited number of dollars to go around.

As for the medical plan and the promises of this government—they are not really. I would like to read that because it impressed me and I felt good. It said, about action on medical care, that everyone has talked about it but the Conservative government took action. Action they took, but the results of their action we have not yet come by.

On the question of minimum wage, I mentioned this in the House before, but I think it bears repeating: "Minimum wage is set"—this was put in our local papers again. I might say, for the benefit of those who live in part of this "golden horseshoe" from Oshawa to Hamilton, I do believe the minimum is 85 cents per hour for ladies and \$1 for the men. That exists only in that small portion, or half of the "horseshoe." The rest of the area has not—

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): It is a question mark, not a horseshoe.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, that is right. My hon. colleague says it is a question mark, not a horseshoe.

Niagara Falls has a large tourist industry, as most of you know. They hire summer help and they hire these people at below the minimum wage. I believe that they should get some recognition. I believe the hon. Minister did promise that before the session was over we would get a report from him. I hope that it is spread out a little bit more, possibly across the province as a whole.

I would like to mention that many of our people were very disturbed about a report in the paper last year which said the minimum wage would apply, and then we did not get it.

I first started out to speak, not in a general way for the Legislature of the province, for I felt that many of my hon. colleagues are very able to do just that and to deal with the bills. I feel that I am a little bit more at home when I speak about my own riding. So with your indulgence I would like to get on the record again some of the speeches that I have made here for the last four years, and apparently which have fallen on deaf ears.

Maybe in this instance I can persuade you to see the plight of our people, to see the position that some of them are in pertaining to some of the problems that we have that are in direct relation to this government.

There are many departments of the government that do a lot of the business of the province in Niagara Falls. One of them, Mr.

Speaker, is The Ontario Department of Transport. For the information of the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett), being the gentleman that he is, I am very pleased to tell him that an error was made on some of his publicity. I am now speaking about a card or little calendar that I have in my hand. Now, according to a calendar that we have on the table, it is February 26, yet after looking at it just a little closer we find ourselves with two 25th's of February. Would it not have been an awful tragedy if we had had two 25th's of December? We would have had two Christmases. A lot of people in this day and age, with the wages they are making, can hardly afford one. However, I suppose this will be rectified. It only proves one thing: That from time to time this government makes mistakes. This is a good indication because it is on paper.

I was reading an exceptionally fine book that was presented to me by the hon. member for Sudbury entitled *The Queen Victoria, Niagara Falls, Park, 1895*. It will only take me three or four hours to read this book but I think you should know what is in it, so I am going to start to read:

The Duke of Argyll said at that time when we stand at any point near the edge of the river—

and he is making reference to the Niagara river:

—and look upon the course of the stream, the foaming waters of the rapids constitute the skyline. No indication of land is visible, nothing to express the fact that we are looking at the river. The crest of the breakers and the leaping and the rushing of the water are still seen against the clouds, as they are seen in the ocean when the ship from which we look is in a trough on the sea.

And that is the way this particular body of water looked.

That is a portion of it. Maybe I should read a little more:

It is impossible to resist the effect on the imagination. It is as if the fountain of the great deep were being broken up and the new deluge was coming on the world.

Some of the hon. members have been to the falls on a little trip that the vice-chairman of Hydro arranged for us. They have watched the mighty Niagara, the rapids that the Duke speaks of, brought down to a couple of what look like brook trout streams. You could almost wade, you could play Uncle Tom's Cabin, you could jump from rock to rock and get over to the American side. I do not

know why the people pay the fee on the bridge in the winter time because the hydro takes the water off the crest of the falls.

On that particular trip, you might have noticed that as you drove up to the intake to the control dam that the waters were depleted, naturally, because they take the water into two tunnels to develop power. I am sorry that the vice-chairman of Hydro is not here, because when I mentioned this during our tour he said, "Well, you say it in the Legislature, tell that to the hon. members."

Now I know again that I am taking a chance of being criticized by the people of the riding I represent, but let us look at the possibilities of building another powerhouse in the Niagara district. There are two power projects, one on the American side and one on the Canadian side. They have developed big tunnels that you could drive a train through, similar to the tunnel that goes under this building. I recall that, Mr. Speaker.

I hate to miss an opportunity to put the record straight, but some two years ago the hon. Prime Minister himself got to his feet here, and I want to make this point before I go on since I was thinking of tunnels. We were told that the vibration in this building would be done away with when the subway goes through, but if you listen now you can hear a car going through. Now, I know that the hon. Prime Minister meant well. I know that he was assured by the engineers that this would be done. But that is one of the things he cannot take credit for and say that it was "done". We still have the vibration. I hope that they can do away with it in some way because this historic building should not be shaken up by transit cars going underneath it.

I only wish that the area of Niagara Falls would again rumble like it used to when those mighty waters would fall over Horseshoe Falls and travel on down. You can hardly believe this, but when they take the water into the tunnels the water below the falls recedes at last 18, yes, 20 feet. It is a fantastic sight. It just falls away and the rocks are exposed. But this water is doing a lot of good. It is being taken into tunnels, into two artificial lakes. The pumps are reversed and in the daytime they develop power from the water that they store up through the night.

Now then, the amount of water that goes over the falls, at least according to the new treaty, is 25,000 cubic feet per second into the American tunnels and 25,000 cubic feet per second into the Canadian tunnels. This

means 50,000 cubic feet per second is bypassed and does not go over the crest of the falls. It goes into the artificial lake and is dumped in the river below the Queenston powerhouse or the first Sir Adam Beck generating station.

In April, when the tourists are there and they want the people to see the falls as they used to be, or almost the way they used to be, the full amount is allowed to fall over the falls after eight o'clock in the morning. Now with the 50,000 cubic feet that they must allow to go over the falls, plus the 50,000 feet that is diverted back from the tunnels into the Niagara river, you have at least 100,000 cubic feet per second running down the river. The water again comes back to its level and the whirlpool again comes to look like a whirlpool. I believe that at a point just before the power houses, both on the American and Canadian falls, they could build a dam and utilize that water continuously. Without diverting it off the Niagara, you could bring it back almost to its natural state. You could get the power you are looking for from the water because it is cheaper than coal power, they tell me, than coal-operated plants.

I know there will be a lot of people in Niagara Falls believe that their member has sold them out by talking about another power house. But if the power house is built down in the Queenston area—there is a lot of vacant land there that the Hydro still owns—the waters will come back again to almost their natural state. I do not think anyone would have anything to complain about.

If the engineers of Hydro take this dream—and I am sorry to tell you that it is not mine; there were other people who said this in the past—and develop this power house and put people to work, then I would think that this government would be fair enough to say that at least in the Legislature the member for Niagara Falls, sir, even though he is in the Opposition, brought this about. So you see I am helping this government rather than criticizing them. The criticism comes later.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: Oh, I am glad the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Boyer) is back. I have got on to the power project again. I have made every point that I mentioned to the group of people that were on that tour with us. I do believe that that water can be put back into the Niagara river. Let it go over the falls and build a new power house at a point where the water will not recede

and we would have another development equal to what you have there now. It could again restore the natural beauty of the mighty Niagara.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: I tell you what, I have one in the Legislature who is interested and that is the hon. member for Muskoka. Remember, you are riding in the future now because we are on mutual ground. We are thinking the same way and so I want to repeat this because I think it is most interesting and I think it is feasible.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We are interested.

Mr. Bukator: I am pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister say that they are interested.

I mentioned this one day at a luncheon with some of the Hydro engineers—not knowing they were top men of the Hydro—and they asked me as a layman, a simple question: “How would you block the water in that canyon, in the narrow portion of that river to build your dam?” This is a sensible question to ask, with the water being diverted through the tunnel beyond the point where the dam would be built. I believe the Niagara River could be made almost stagnant from the foot of the Horseshoe Falls to the area where they would build their dam. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong and I am sure your people will take a look at it. It will put thousands to work.

For that concession—being so good to you when I have not touched the tax question at all yet, except maybe in a minor way—I should briefly touch on it. Your garage, Mr. Speaker, is assessed more on a square-foot, one-floor basis—if you are assessed by the provincial manual—than the Hydro establishments with all their beautiful structures as high as they go are assessed in any part, because they give grants in lieu of taxes. Can you imagine that? Compare these beautiful buildings made of stone and brass and Lord knows what, to a small garage that you drive into every day, and you are assessed on the same basis as they are for grants in lieu of taxes.

If we are going to let you build this monstrous powerhouse and you are going to make a lot of money out of it—and I am going to go into some of the figures on that because they are most interesting—then at least you can give the people of Niagara Falls an area in which they can bargain on their own behalf.

You built a canal back—oh, I do not know what year, I would guess about 1921, as I recall. It was cut a couple of miles beyond Niagara Falls through what was nothing but waste land and you could have bought it, I suppose, for \$1 an acre. You put this big gap for about eight miles through the city of Niagara Falls, and since that time you built this tunnel, 325 feet down underground, below and under the waters of the Niagara, alongside of them, at least parallel to it. You have built these tunnels and you have disposed of the rock in dumping areas, where you have taken up valuable lands. On the American side they did it a little differently. They cut it out. They put a cap on it and then they covered it. Now this is feasible to build new construction. Would it not be feasible to put a cap on that bit of the canal that runs through that city, at least where it is built up?

There have been lives lost. People have had their property ruined. Cars have run over the bank—I do not know what they were doing out there, but they have run over the bank—I would like to know sometimes if someone could tell me, I think it would be most interesting. However, if the canal had not been there they would not have lost their lives and they could have told their own story. I have quite a brief on that. It was sent to me by one of my constituents, and I did not think I should miss this opportunity to read it into the record. I only wish I knew which file—if I had had a secretary here, she would have numbered all these papers and then I would have had them just about right. My goodness, I am in The Department of Highways—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: I am coming to that, too. That will take an hour or two—Department of Highways, Niagara Parks Commission, Hydro-Electric Power Commission—here we are.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: I am glad to see the hon. Minister back because I am coming to him a little later.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): He missed that part about the falls, tell him.

Mr. Bukator: I do believe that the hon. Minister himself has some beautiful quarters at what is known as the Rainbow Bridge. I am glad the hon. Minister mentioned that—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: The hon. member for where? St. Andrew. I shall remember that. The hon. Minister from St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) says I should tell you again what I said about the falls. You have brought up a problem that is very, very serious — that Rainbow Bridge. Have you ever driven over that on to the American side from the Canadian side with its bell tower? Beautiful stores underneath that The Department of Highways rents to tenants, and would you believe it—a substantial rent they collect too, and they do not pay any taxes on those stores. Now you would think in all fairness—no wonder you did not win Niagara Falls back—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Parasites.

Mr. Bukator: Parasites, or something similar to that. You could call them—what do they call these fellows who come in and pick up a piece of land and stay over seven years?

Mr. MacDonald: Squatters.

Mr. Bukator: Squatters, yes they have squatters' rights apparently, because they do not pay taxes. Can you imagine those beautiful stores — making a lot of money these people are, but they themselves because they are in business pay the business tax, which is fair. But for the land and the buildings—now I am going to give the figures on this. I do not have them here because I would have had so many files before me that you would be unable to see who was speaking. I am going to get the figures on that and show you how the city of Niagara Falls is being treated not just quite right.

To think that they can do business in these stores in direct opposition to the man up the street who pays all of these taxes. They pay nothing, they just collect the money. There was a time—for the benefit of the older hon. members—in that area you had the Clifton Hotel, you had the old Queen's Hotel, you had the LaFayette and some of the younger men might have liked to dance, and you had the Prince of Wales. The hon. Minister from St. Andrew remembers that — he used to dance there no doubt. And all these buildings were taken out, razed by the parks commission, by the bridge commission. No more taxes are being collected. All these structures have been built there in the city from which they have not collected one cent in lieu of taxes.

I say one cent, but when those estimates

come up I will tell you why you have given them a small portion of money. So much for that interjection from the hon. Minister from St. Andrew. If he keeps it up, I will have material to keep me going for about three days.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: It says here, and this might make the hon. members smile for the first three words, but after that it gets serious—"operation canal cap." Now that sounds rather silly, does it not? But we want that canal covered up. It is as simple as that:

The Hydro power canal is very conspicuously mentioned in the traffic report and survey of H. G. Acres Limited, submitted to council on July 5, 1963. Equally conspicuous is the absence of any mention in the report that the canal should be capped over and lands from which the "ditch" was dug restored to their former state.

Can you imagine that, the man makes reference to that as being a ditch? This is a revenue-producing strip of ditch that this province has benefitted by for many years—and I am going to give you some of the figures on that—but we still do not collect taxes.

It is difficult to conceive that any long-range planning, especially that which would involve the building and rerouting of the highway, could ignore this glaring impediment. This brief is not intended to criticize the report, by so reputable a firm of consulting engineers, and Niagara Falls may be proud of such a firm being located within its boundaries.

The Acres report does, however, recall to the memories of those interested citizens of Niagara Falls that in 1958 a brief was presented to the Stamford township council that would start negotiations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to cap the hydro canal and reclaim the lands that were gouged out in that area to allow the 8.25-mile canal to bring water to the Forebays of the Queenston power plant.

That is Sir Adam Beck No. 1. This is a great engineering feat.

Construction began in 1917, 46 years ago, and since the electrical utilities harnessed the power of the mighty Niagara, the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow has been abundant.

This is true; the government has collected millions of dollars from that area.

Much history has been written since 1917, including two world wars, and the story of unparalleled expansion of the Niagara peninsula in population, industry and agriculture. There has been no period of expansion in this century to rival that of the last 15 years in Niagara. Engineering feats in this area within that period would dwarf "operation canal cap" to the proportion of merely back-filling the foundation of a residential home site.

And I believe that all it would require would be a concrete cap and you could take the fill out. I understand there is an agreement now with the city of Niagara Falls—they have not made me acquainted with it except that I read it in the paper—whereby they are going to shut that canal off to clean it out, because in 40-odd years silt has washed in and rocks have tumbled into it.

I would imagine all they would have to do is put a top on it, take out the fill and throw it behind them, just like a mole digging a hole—except those people have a very valuable one that they are making a lot of money out of. I do not think this an unreasonable request.

Experts advise, and opinion is of course needed in this important endeavour, but it should not be so difficult a task when we consider that, in 1955 two great tunnels, which conduct four million gallons of water per minute, each tunnel large enough to float an ocean liner, were mined 300 feet below, and for five-and-a-half miles through the city without one blade of grass being disturbed.

I think the man who wrote this brief stretches it a little more than I did, because I think they did disturb a bit of grass; I am not sure but I think they did.

An even larger project has recently been completed by our cousins in Niagara Falls, New York. This project perhaps emphasizes more vividly the futility of our city, having lived for 45 years with such a scar traced across its middle, just because no attempt has been made to rectify the situation. The New York State Power Authority adopted a different engineering technique to construct their tunnel through the city of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Theirs was the "dig-it-out-and-fill-it-in" method. The net results were the same as those at the Sir Adam Beck project, nothing disturbed on the surface.

Niagara Falls is a magical name. It is known in every corner of the globe as a symbol of beauty and power. We have

been the hosts, for generations, to those who have come in millions to admire the grandeur and beauty with which we are so richly endowed. It is only fitting that we present a city worthy to have the eyes of the world focused upon it.

The provincial government enforces the right to insist that all structures on park property do not in any way detract from the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls. These structures include the hydro-electric stations and the Canadian approaches to the international bridges spanning the Niagara River. The parks commission and the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission have indeed carefully preserved the conditions that were originally laid by the hand of nature. Yet the Hydro canal remains as it was dug 46 years ago.

This division of policy, between three provincial government commissions within our boundaries, is a sure-fire implement to retard the growth of Niagara Falls' number one industry—tourism. The citizens of Niagara Falls owe no sentimental allegiance to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, especially to the Hydro canal. It was built to serve the province of Ontario, and the residents of this area have been penalized while providing this service.

How often do visitors, after seeing Niagara dressed in all its splendour, exclaim: "What is this hideous ditch which seems to run right through the heart of the city?" Through the heart of the city it runs, indeed, cutting in half Ontario's sixth largest city.

I did not know that until I read this account; I knew we were getting bigger there all the time. We grow so fast—one comes here for a week or two and finds that we are now in sixth position. If the people of Niagara Falls continue their operation, who knows but what we will have these new buildings for Parliament down by that mighty Niagara; and that would be a good location to have the hon. members—so much closer to the concession where they make so much money.

When the canal was started in 1917, the project was applauded because it would provide much employment to the soldiers returning from World War I. This feature of the project was fulfilled and Canada was grateful for the contribution. The site chosen was to skirt the then city of Niagara Falls, approximately two miles from its western extremity.

We are talking about the canal. They built it out of the city some two miles, and it did not seem like a bad idea of that time.

With the amalgamation of the city and Stamford township in January 1963, the site now runs dead centre through the new city. An aerial view of that area gives one the impression of a beautiful landscape painting that has been mutilated by a jagged-edged knife across it middle, from end to end.

To provide a disposal area for the rock and earth which was removed from the canal bed, over 300 acres of valuable centrally located property, once fertile farm land, the Hydro dump, was transformed into what are now rodent infested waste lands. These areas should be the first to be cleaned when "operation canal cap" is realized, and Niagara Falls will have this choice land back again. This property is ideally located for any project—industrial, residential or parkland. It would not require the medium of super salesmanship to interest the officials of the Oneida Community Ltd. or Rogers International Silver—too late now—in this extremely accessible industrial paradise bordering the Queen Elizabeth Highway and, in the case of the McLeod road dump, within a stone's throw of the Welland river where Ford of Canada has seen fit to locate.

They make reference to the fact that one of our plants left the area in a fashion that we are not too happy about. They could have built on some of these lands along the way, rather than have them used for dump purposes for these many years.

If the Hydro-Electric Power Commission is adamant in its attitude that "operation canal cap" is an impossible project, perhaps history is repeating itself. In 1816 a bill was introduced to the Parliament of Upper Canada to provide funds to survey the possibility of building the Welland canal. This was, for years, dubbed as Merritt's Folly, and given little consideration. It remained for the people of the Niagara district, under the inspiration and energetic leadership of the hon. William Hamilton Merritt to build the first Welland canal.

And I hope he was a Liberal. Was he?

Mr. Sopha: Yes.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, he was. A man with an imagination like that must have been a Liberal, to form the company to build the first Welland canal.

On November 30, 1824, the first sod of the Welland canal was turned and Merritt's Folly became a reality. Of course,

following the exercise of business ethics, the full report should be submitted by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to council regarding its attitude towards capping the hydro canal. The council would then be in a position to point out that it would entail the building of eight aerial bridges at a cost of millions of dollars.

By the way, they had a report on the road survey by this company of H. G. Acres, and as the city grows they feel that bridges should be built. If the canal cannot be completely capped—and I realize that eight and one half miles of capping a canal in areas where there are very few people would be a large expenditure to the province—but if, eventually, according to this report there will be bridges built there, it would seem to me that if that area were capped for a block or two, or whatever the case might be, the project could be started on its way.

As money came in from this new powerhouse that I speak about, we could cover the rest of it. So you see I am a generous little man today; I have not been at all critical. As a matter of fact they tell me that a member of the Legislature in the Opposition, Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, should criticize the government at every turn but then in turn bring in something constructive. The government officials who find that it is constructive will naturally bend, and say:

This man has something. That area needs it. They have been penalized and they have paid the shot for the province; now we are going to show them that we are fair with them. Even though it is in the riding of the member for Niagara Falls we will bring this about.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): That is right.

Mr. Bukator: I showed the government a place where it could make money—I show it a place where it can spend a few dollars and make the people, 100,000 people, of that particular riding, very happy.

Now then, another four pages of this particular report and we will go on to the next item. Where did I quit?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Start over again.

Mr. Bukator: I am glad the hon. member appreciates it. I thought he would, but I was not quite sure.

Council would then be in a position to point out that the building of eight aerial

bridges at a cost of millions of dollars [The Acres report] would be eliminated if the canal gorge was not there. The huge sum of money that will have been spent on the building of these bridges will go a long way toward the cost of "operation canal cap". If, then, Niagara Falls becomes a city of 100,000 population and accommodation for visitors has increased 100 per cent [the Acres report] and discretion dictates then that the canal should be capped and the land reclaimed, what of the millions of dollars that were spent on bridges that would no longer be used?

Alternatively. If capping the entire length of the canal does prove too costly a venture for one complete undertaking, then an excellent alternative is suggested by this report. The advice of H. G. Acres, together with the advice of Hydro consultants, should be sought to consider the possibility of capping and refilling sections, perhaps a quarter of a mile of the canal, where it is intersected by highways instead of bridges at these points.

And I made reference to that a little while ago.

Regardless of the angle at which the highway approaches the canal, the bridge at that point must, for efficiency and cost purposes, cross the canal at a right angle to it. With the canal capped and refilled at these points, the highway could cross at any angle, oriented with the direction of the highway.

Imagine the transformation of the landscape at the Dorchester Road crossing where Stanley Avenue and No. 8 highway cross the canal, to say nothing of the tremendous winter works programme that could be created.

If the life of but one more man, woman or child is spared from drowning or mishaps by capping the hydro canal, "operation canal cap" will then have more than served its purpose.

Here is a little bit of flattery in this report. That is why I read so quickly to get to this particular spot.

Our member of the legislative assembly and his predecessors have championed and have fought for years on the floor of the assembly, to have this project undertaken. It has fallen on deaf ears. Why?

Annexed is a postscript telling me what a good fellow I am. I will not read that.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Read it, read it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: That brief was sent to me by a very fine gentleman in the city of Niagara Falls and I feel I should mention his name, Arnold McAdorey.

These notes of mine that I wrote a few days ago are rather hard to make out. One should read them the same day that he writes them. One portion of this particular bit of notes that I have written myself is most interesting, since I wrote it. It says Hydro is in direct competition with private companies who pay full taxes. It says here the suggestion I have made to the House could be quite contentious. I am sure it could be, but I believe some relief should come to the people of Niagara Falls for the inconvenience that Hydro imposed on these people for many years. I know that in the last project they have done a good job of cleaning up after themselves.

I recall the first Hydro. For many years, cables and buckets and old poles and whatever lay there for years and years until they were taken up or deteriorated in the place until the people of the village were ashamed of it and took them away. Hydro—

Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka): We are going to take that up.

Mr. Bukator: You already have. The vice-chairman is a little behind in that particular area. It is excellent and I am only asking for the final job and that is the capping of that canal. For that reason, I would like the vice-chairman to meet with his engineers maybe tomorrow morning. I am not in too big a hurry, because we have lots of time off around here. We meet in committee at ten like we did this morning and stay until one. We do not eat because we have to be in caucus at one, and then we come at two till six and I suppose we will come in again tonight at eight, or do we have a free night? I was asking, when this was imposed on us, what are we going to do with all our spare time? But I do have spare time to sit with your people and discuss this. I would believe that the point that I have made, both on the trip and here in the House this afternoon, is feasible and it could be very profitable.

I might say that the city of Niagara Falls is very pleased, and I think I should put this on the record, that Hydro will extend pipe lines for the city. It is very pleased about that. But I am a little bit puzzled. I live at the intersection of the Niagara River and the Welland Canal. The water is taken now

out of the Welland Canal or the Chippewa Creek—it is better known as the Chippewa Creek—for the Niagara Falls pump house is quite adequate. It would handle the proposition for many years to come, but because they are going to close it off and bring all of those polluted waters out of the riding of the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) into my riding and by our doors, by our filtration plant, a fresh source of water must be found for them, according to the release. So Hydro is going to hook into the tunnel, one of the first nearest to it, some 300 feet away, I would guess. It is just back of where I live, so by making a mess of the water, or by polluting the water on the one side, Hydro is giving them fresh water on the other. I cannot see where there is any concession, but Niagara Falls council is exceptionally good to Hydro and thanks Hydro for that concession anyhow.

Now then, what file would be appropriate next? Is my time pretty near up?

Mr. Spence: You have lots of time. Keep going.

Mr. Bukator: I think the Niagara Parks Commission could come in here very nicely.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Bukator: Yes.

Mr. White: Since I will be following the hon. member, could he give me some indication whether I will be speaking later today or at some later day in the month, so I can make my plans accordingly?

Mr. Bukator: The hon. member for London South is as sarcastic as ever and he is running true to form. He will not be missed by this member, I can assure him. He can take his time and go whenever he pleases and never come back again, that will be soon enough.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: The mayor of Niagara Falls, in his inaugural address on January 7, 1963, said the council will again have to consider the grants paid in lieu of taxes by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Niagara Parks Commission. He said that the former Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Macaulay) indicated to Stamford council in a letter dated November 21 that he would like to go into the matter of Hydro grants after the completion of the annexation. The mayor said that as soon as was convenient a

further meeting should be arranged with Mr. Macaulay to discuss the problem. Now this was by the mayor himself, and you are all acquainted with him on that side of the House, and what he said on January 7, 1963.

Why would the mayor and his council think that the legislative assembly or members of Parliament should be approached to pay taxes or grants in lieu of taxes if they felt themselves at least worthy of coming to the government with what I consider reasonable requests? The Clifton Gatehouse is a store, a souvenir store and lunch counter at the foot of Clifton Hill built by the Niagara Parks Commission many years ago. As a matter of fact, it operates all winter, and so first I will get these on the record and then I will comment on them a little later. The Clifton Gatehouse assessment for land and buildings was \$21,260. The golf club, that is the building itself, was assessed at \$27,400. The Niagara Glen, land and buildings—and I am talking about the land on which the buildings sit and not the whole area—is assessed at \$21,500; the Princess Elizabeth Building, \$25,700. Many of the hon. members know where the refectory is. Many of the hon. members have been visiting there, they have plush quarters above the restaurant where commissioners can entertain and be entertained, and that particular unit makes a substantial amount of money. It is assessed at \$245,225. Table Rock house and warehouse—that is a building in front of the falls—is assessed without new addition, at the moment without the new addition they are putting on, at \$178,900.

They have the whole area assessed for land and buildings at \$519,985, and business purposes, \$133,818. They now pay the business tax portion of it. At 68.56 mills, that is \$68.56 per \$1,000. It is over \$500,000—you can see I have not taken the time to put these figures together, but from that particular area the parks commission makes a lot of money. Just two years ago that commission made net profits from its concessions of \$860,000. And I am talking of a figure of not much more than \$60,000 for tax purposes. Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) looked in my direction, and appears to be interested, I am not one to say that the government of Ontario has overspent its budget, which it has. I am not saying that it should cut corners and give that particular area something it is entitled to. These particular concessions are making money and lots of it. We are just asking for a fair share for tax purposes only. Every one of them is in direct opposition, or the Parks Commission

is in direct opposition to them. Why should they be penalized, or why should the Parks Commission have this concession over private enterprise, which has to pay all of these taxes? It is as simple as that.

I have said this here many, many times and I can assure you that it does not have to be said in too many areas where the people of a particular riding will say that their member, at least, has brought this before the Legislature. It is not fair to those people because the profits are there. I was amused when the hon. Provincial Treasurer got up here and, in his statement—I do not have the exact note, but I am not far out—said they gave to the Parks Commission \$57,000 toward the park at Stoney Creek. The province of Ontario gave to the Parks Commission \$57,000.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Did the hon. member not want that fixed up?

Mr. Bukator: Oh, I did not say anything about fixing it up. But the hon. Provincial Treasurer did not say a thing about the fact that because of the water rental at \$1.25 per horsepower generated that Hydro pays to the Parks Commission, that in turn they are penalized. Just two years ago, when the former Prime Minister was here, he said to the Parks Commission: "You are making much too much money in those particular areas, you have too much, so would you not give it to us"—I do not know whether he asked for it, or said "give it to us", or in his pleasant way say "would you not consider it?" But from the Parks Commission alone, this government has taken \$625,000 annually. If you are taking \$625,000, surely you can give them \$57,000 to develop a park. I do not object to that.

But at least you should tell the whole story. Annually you take from the Parks Commission more than \$600,000 because they have more than they know what to do with. All our people are asking for is to get the few dollars they are justly due. You are obligated to pay the taxes in that area. Why should you be in direct opposition to private enterprise and sit back, smugly, enjoying those beautiful quarters, drinking the best of ginger ale and milk, I suppose, and enjoying the best of meals just by signature in the bell tower or in the refectory and wind up by not paying your just dues as any other taxpayer in the province should pay?

Let me say for the benefit of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) if he is here—

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): He just left.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: I do not care if the hon. member goes and never comes back. Apparently the hon. member for London South has left, Mr. Speaker. I am not concerned about whether the hon. member stays or goes. I have a job to do here and I can assure you that this government has not treated that area right. You cannot tell me that the mayor of the city of Niagara Falls, who opposed me in the last election, in his own city with 117 polls, only won 18 of them. They have not been treated right and they are protesting against the treatment they are getting from this particular group.

I might say on behalf of the mayor of Niagara Falls, that I have never met a finer gentleman. The man is a good man and he is trying to do a job. But there was a vote of protest simply because at every opportunity—and I am going to continue to do this—I bring to the people of that area the injustice, the imposition, the constant—yes, I would call it in a very rank term—robbery. This province is robbing the riding of Niagara Falls.

Let me tell you another interesting item of the Parks Commission, the Hydro and the funds that have passed through the hands of that particular group and filtered again into the hands of this particular government. An interesting paragraph in the history of Ontario Parks, by Roland L. Way, MA, historian for the then Niagara Parks Commission. Between 1925 and 1928 the power commission paid arrears for rentals owing by the Ontario Power Company to the Electric Development Company in the amount of \$545,997. In addition, when they got through with their court cases and battled this thing out, there was \$1,455,000 paid for a settlement of all rentals owing in the case of the Chippewa development up to and including the year ending March—and mark this, if you will, that they owed that money back at October 31, 1928. The following sentence I find most interesting:

While appearing on the books of the Niagara Parks Commission, the latter amount was paid directly to the Treasurer of the province of Ontario.

The latter amount was \$1,455,000. These are facts. These are established facts. And you have constantly milked that cow and you have not paid your dues. I am hoping the day will come when this government, or any other government, will see fit to pay their just dues to the people of that area.

Recently, and I might say this in passing, the Parks Commission purchased Oakes Hall, a beautiful home. They bought it for \$375,000, if I recall. They purchased it and then the government was criticized for spending the money on that particular unit by decision of committee alone. And I not only came to the defence of the committee, or the government, but in all fairness to the government I said they did not pay too much for that particular establishment. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for that beautiful home they are going to convert into another restaurant, which will again compete with local enterprise and no doubt their taxes will be cut off too. Now this is not being fair.

Now, The Department of Highways. The Department of Highways, according to some of the most recent local papers—I pick these up daily in the mail box down here—I did not intend to devote too much time to that subject, but when in the light of what has taken place I would like to say at the very outset, Mr. Speaker, that this in no way reflects on the present hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton). I have considered the hon. Minister a friend and a very conscientious gentleman. For the sins of omission in the past he should not be condemned. I do not believe that these things have been brought before him.

I could say this, Mr. Speaker, in all fairness to him, I could have gone to him and shown him this copy of the paper with some of the conditions of the Queen Elizabeth Way, but I felt I should get this into the record. As a matter of fact, one of the editorials I thought was a little extreme. As I try to unravel this story for you, if I can without too much confusion, I would like to correct the editorial. There is such a thing as being fair, and I would like to read this particular portion of the paper with the four pictures on it to you. It is a review by Ron Roels. He shows the Queen Elizabeth highway and it says:

The Dorchester Road traffic circle on the Queen Elizabeth Way, one of the most heavily travelled arteries in the city, offers motorists a view of four major traffic hazards due to the prolonged state of disrepair. The lack of attention the highway receives, evidenced by these photographs, appears to be confined to the portion of the Queen Elizabeth Way the authorities describe as the Niagara Falls take-off or Niagara Falls extension between the main traffic circle and the Rainbow Bridge.

Now many of you travel down to the Rain-

bow Bridge to get to the commissioner's quarters and to that bell tower that I speak about. Very restful area to spend a bit of time in. I would like to continue:

Distracting to motorists with a high degree of driving dangers is a section of knocked out railing on the hydro canal bridge, a badly cracked abutment, a series of deep potholes and rough pavement and a section of concrete retaining wall knocked out last spring. The closest The Department of Highways has gotten to repairing the safety hazard was the stringing of a light snow fence along the missing section of the bridge railing with two cables to apparently restrain both pedestrians and wayward motor vehicles. The bridge railing was knocked out by a car more than three months ago. The concrete retaining wall was smashed early last spring. And the cracked abutment antedates them both. Westbound motorists leaving the city, round the curve entering the traffic circle—photo at upper left—view the almost year-old accident scene in which a vehicle plowed through the concrete retaining wall.

On approaching the canal bridge they observe a huge separation in the concrete abutment of the span. It has broken away to some degree and exposed are the steel reinforcing rods of the block—photo at upper right—the motorist is in. Then, further distracted by the large section of the bridge railing that was torn out on a vehicular accident more than three months ago, should he accidentally strike the same spot, odds are he would find himself in the centre canal below.

Three small sections of the snow fence have been wired to the open area of the railing—photo at lower right. The only measure of safety in retaining pedestrians and motorists alike are two cables strung behind the patchwork repair job. If the motorist finds The Department of Highways obstacle course visually interesting he had better get his eyes back on the road surface due to the portion of the highway he must now pass over. Ahead is the broken and cracked pavement of the northern end of the canal bridge with its king-size potholes—photo at lower left.

The poor attention the road surface receives is reflected in the workout car springs and shock absorbers get. The Niagara Falls take-off of the Queen Elizabeth Way retains, in 1964, the original concrete surface it had when it was opened by the Queen Mother in 1939, a quarter of a century ago.

The asphalt road surfaces of the canal bridge do not appear to have fared any better.

There is another—the date of that particular paper that came to me while I was here was February 11, 1964, and there is another picture here showing a large portion of the guard rail knocked off a concrete abutment. It says something like this:

Shattered Queen Elizabeth barriers, a danger and an eyesore on the Dorchester Road traffic circle, were left, for lack of maintenance, on the road surface of the canal bridge, point of lack of attention by the provincial Department of Highways.

Then we have an editorial in the same paper. As I said before, this in no way is meant to criticize the hon. Minister but I think his people should get onto this and at least find out whether these people are being extreme. I do not think they are.

The editorial reads like this:

Last Tuesday's *Evening Review* carried four pictures showing disgraceful conditions on the Queen Elizabeth Highway and the Dorchester Road traffic circle. The cracked road pavement resembles a bumpy checkerboard. The broken metal barrier on the bridge over the Hydro-Electric Power canal is hidden from view by the flimsy snow fence that would not hold a bicycle let alone an auto.

The concrete barricade, supposedly placed around part of the circle as a safety measure against cars running off the pavement into soft earth, has a big gap in it. Another section is broken in two, resting on the ground.

Since the Queen Elizabeth opened in 1939, this traffic circle has been considered a death trap. Innumerable accidents, some of them fatal, have occurred on it—

I would say at this point that that particular part of the highway—I would venture to say and will stand to be corrected—has caused more property damage and bodily injury than any other particular portion of the Queen Elizabeth Highway—the full length of it.

This is a terrible death trap. There is no question about it. We have accidents there from time to time that could be prevented—I do not know what the department's engineers would do with it. Certainly, in the first instance, even though it was originally built by the Liberals—that is the only place where I will make a concession to this government; the Liberal government, at the time they built the Dorchester circle, were wrong.

An hon. member: Very early days.

Mr. Bukator: That was a long time ago. I say that, at least to display his calibre, as I thought he would, he would look into this and straighten out a mess that we have made. I would accept that concession from him with thanks.

Now let me continue with this particular editorial:

The broken bridge and shattered concrete road barriers are evidence of accidents. How long must we tolerate this obstacle course?

Even in good repair the traffic circle is a menace to modern-day traffic. The circle has not been repaved since the highway was put down.

For some unknown reason it is like a forgotten child whose clothes are never changed. But this child is a dangerous one, it can kill.

It should not be the responsibility of Niagara Falls municipal officials to keep The Department of Highways alerted to the dangerous condition of this provincial highway but we suggest that municipal pressure should be brought to bear—

And I am amused by this portion. They say that municipal pressure should be brought to bear. They have by-passed me, Mr. Speaker; they feel that my words fall on deaf ears in this area. I hope that is not the case in this particular instance.

I am sure that the hon. Minister will look into this thing, at least. And when he looks into it I know there is only one solution, and that is to repair them. The pictures are indicative of the negligence of this particular Department of Highways.

I would like to finish the rest of this paragraph, and I would say to you that:

Municipal pressure should be brought to bear without any delay, because evidently Department of Highways engineers are either shutting their eyes to this end of the highway east of St. Catharines, where so much new work is going on, or they are shrugging at their responsibility to keep it in repair. The circle endangers many local motorists who have to use it day to day, not to mention thousands of international travellers.

I would say that strangers would have a little more difficulty with it than the local people who are acquainted with it. I am going to send this paper over to the hon. Minister and have him look at it.

There was another letter to the editor that I did have before me. It indicated that the work quit at the boundary of the Lincoln riding. When it hit Niagara Falls they would do no more work, simply because the riding was represented by a Liberal in this House. I take exception to even that bit of complimentary criticism—it is not complimentary to me.

I approached this government when I was first elected—the Queen Elizabeth Way, the one lane was not paved; it was a tar road—and I mentioned at that time that the county of Welland built better roads in their county system than The Department of Highways did on the Queen Elizabeth Way at that point.

Some two years later, the Minister of Public Works brought in his estimates, and there was a figure of some \$7 million to resurface the portion of road from Fort Erie to the Stamford line. That was done, and done exceptionally well, and for that I thanked the Minister. I am sure that The Department of Highways will not ignore the request of the city of Niagara Falls, as far as this particular circle is concerned. I am looking forward to the day—I would hate to come back here another year and say the only reason the government did not do it is because there is a Liberal member in a Conservative-dominated government. I do not think the government conducts itself in that manner, but this remains to be seen, naturally. I would not condemn it. I will give it just one more chance to make things right. That is being more than fair.

Asked if I would speak in this session I said no; I did not think I would. I would let the new hon. members speak because many of the new hon. members who have come into the Legislature in the last election, the young men and the older men with experience, have made wonderful contributions in their speeches. There were times when they were quite critical of the Liberal Party, or the Opposition parties, but as a whole I think the people have chosen a fine group of people to represent them. I want to compliment the young men who have come into this House in the last election, Mr. Speaker. I want to say that they will make a good contribution, I am sure.

I say this personally, because that is just the way I have found them—and as time goes on, if need be, I can mend my ways too and I can criticize them and be just as nasty with them as they can be with us, because I am an old pro at it. But I feel that this bears saying, and I repeat it again to the fair lady

from Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard). I withheld my comments to the last because I never knew just what contribution she was going to make; so I felt that I should withhold my criticism or praise. And let me tell her that I was proud of her when the Hamilton bill came before the private bills committee and she stuck by what she considered were her convictions and what was right at that time. It is rather difficult for one to get up and speak against the majority in the presence of a group of people who came there well prepared to tell the truth as they saw it. For this I would like to compliment her and wish her well in the coming sessions. I am sure we are going to have many debates, but I can make this promise: I can conduct myself as a gentleman if needs be and if I have to criticize, that I can do also.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry my hon. friend from Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator) was offended by my question. He took it more seriously than I ever intended. He is well liked in this House and we always enjoy his speeches. We would miss him very much if he were not here.

Sir, may I congratulate the Speaker on his election and commend him on the magnificence of his work since that time. I should like to thank you also, Mr. Speaker, for the help which I have had from your office from time to time during the past year.

My congratulations go to the deputy Speaker also, to the new hon. Ministers and to the new hon. members, and I join the previous speaker in congratulating the new hon. members on their vitality and their dedication to the cause of Ontario.

You will forgive me if I single out my hon. friend from Middlesex South (Mr. Olde). He is a worthy successor to the late Harry Allen and I would be remiss if I did not mention how deeply we miss Mr. Allen's counsel, particularly those of us who come from the London area. He did not say much in this House, but his advice in the committee work of the Legislature and in the daily activities of its members was a tower of strength to all of us.

I would like to thank the electors in London South for having sent me back here to carry on with this most interesting and most rewarding work in politics. I am very much indebted to them for giving me another opportunity to speak on their behalf.

My theme today, sir, has to do with government fiscal policy and democratic processes,

which I think are closely linked. I think it is fitting that this should be the theme because today is the day of the largest tax cut in the history of free enterprise. But before I embark on my theme, you will excuse me if I compare for a moment or two the present Legislature with the one that preceded it.

I am thinking in particular, Mr. Speaker, of the frequent jibes we used to hear from hon. members of the New Democratic group about the similarity of Liberals and Conservatives. We do not hear that any more. A couple of years ago, I attempted to prove that the similarities between the NDP and Liberals were very hard to detect and I remember quoting on that occasion from certain Liberal spokesmen who thought that the two parties should be joined. Now we have the remarkable sight of two parties living together though not yet married—a common-law arrangement, sir, that leaves them with uneasy consciences, as the protests would indicate—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. White: —an uneasy and may I say an immoral relationship which can give little pleasure to the participants and which fills the electors of this province with grave disquiet. The moral judgment of the electors sir, I say, will be vested on these parties whether or not they legitimize their relationship. In that same speech, some of the older hon. members will recall, the leader of the Opposition of the time was challenged to repeat a speech that he had made in the House. He did so, with dramatic consequences, and sometime afterwards he was good enough to thank me for having helped him to get so much publicity, which he was sure would be very helpful to him. The hon. member for Kent East (Mr. Spence) will recall that the member of the day for Oxford was good enough to say to me on the train home that Friday night, "You have been a very great help and we will never forget it." I want to say that I am glad to have been a help to the previous member for Oxford and to the previous member for Waterloo North.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): The hon. member talked about medical insurance in his maiden speech.

Mr. White: I am going to talk for a minute or two—the hon. member for Dovercourt is quite right and I will be dealing with that again. I would like to talk—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): They did not appreciate that on that side of the House.

Mr. White: I would like to talk for a moment or two about some of the remarkable developments taking place in the area of London, and I should like to thank the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) for expediting and pushing ahead the rebuilding of the Ontario Hospital in that area. As the hon. members know, this has been promised for 35 years, but what they may not know is that the foundations were built in the early 1930s at a cost of \$170,000. A gentleman named Mr. Hepburn from Elgin became Prime Minister and those foundations were abandoned, with the hospital being built some close distance from St. Thomas. It is hard to believe, but it is true.

Now the long promised addition and improvement to the Ontario Hospital in London is taking place and I am very indebted to the hon. gentlemen on that account.

I am similarly pleased, sir, with the vast progress of the provincial institute of trades and I am glad to learn from the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) that it is planned to have one- and two-year technician training courses in the vocational centre. This programme as well as the grade 13 technological engineering course already in operation at the H. P. Veal Secondary School in London, will provide the equivalent of a first-year provincial institute of technology course. Successful students of both these programmes, in addition to being qualified for entrance into the second year of a provincial institute of technology, will have academic qualifications for certification as an engineering technician grade 2 by the Association of Professional Engineers in the province of Ontario. That is in keeping with the recommendations of the committee on manpower training and I welcome that news.

May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that my hon. friend from Muskoka, who is vice-commissioner of Hydro (Mr. Boyer), consider the London area when the location for the new Ontario museum is decided. I suggest that London would be a most fitting location for the reason that Sir Adam Beck, who was the founder of Hydro, was a prominent citizen and long-time member for the riding of London.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member has a better reason than that.

Mr. White: I congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) on this year's Budget. I am going to be saying in a minute or two that Canada should follow the lead of the American federal government by reducing

personal income taxes and corporate taxes. But I think it must be recognized by hon. members of this Legislature, as it is recognized by virtually every economist interested in the problem, that a province or a state or a large municipality cannot unilaterally adjust its revenues and expenditures in an effort to assist the fiscal policy of a nation. And so I say that in the present circumstances the intelligent increases in the expenditures and the modest increases in taxes, coupled with the sensible increase in debt, quite in keeping with the resources of the province and quite in keeping with its credit, is a realistic and business-like approach to the very pressing problem of government revenue and expenditure.

I think perhaps there is a better way of doing this; I think perhaps the provinces should persist in their attempts to consult frequently and regularly with the federal government so that a co-ordination of expenditure and revenue could be planned. This is very difficult to bring about. The federal government fears that such a committee of 11 representatives—of 11 financial Ministers and Treasurers—would leave them with one vote against ten. We have to start some place. My thought is that we should start with regular conversations between the Treasurers of the provinces and the federal Minister of Finance in the hope that these regular conversations and exchanges of information might lead to something more concrete in the way of co-ordinated fiscal policy.

Mr. Speaker, the enlarged economic powers and the increasing economic activities of the government are reducing in a certain sphere of human activity the rights and privileges of the individual. Quite frankly, I see no end to this process, and quite frankly I think that it is incumbent on us, as legislators, to broaden democratic processes in other directions so that these broadened democratic processes will offset the encroachments of government economic activity.

I have here an article—I will not read it—which reports a speech of Dr. Jan Deutch, the new chairman of the Economic Council of Canada. It was in the London *Free Press* yesterday and the heading is: "National economic plan said necessary for growth". I expect that this is right. There is quite a lot of evidence, although no proof, that economic planning in Europe has increased the economic growth and the standard of living in many of those countries. I say no proof because, while France's standards have risen dramatically and with a great deal of government economic planning, West Germany's

standards have risen also in the absence of this type of economic planning.

I myself would like to see the federal government continue with this particular *laissez-faire* economic planning, and I would like to see the provinces once again participate.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. White: I quite agree, it is a peculiar phrase. I will take that phrase back, if I may. I will rephrase it. I would like to see some economic planning, providing this is a definition of goals and objectives and providing it is the bark method, as it has been called, rather than the bite method of government control. I would like to see government encourage those sectors of the economy where growth is desirable, but I would not like to see the overriding government controls that are being experienced in so many European countries.

I am concerned, sir, about increasing government control because of a number of rather isolated incidents which weave into a pattern of reduced liberties for its citizens. I am going to mention one or two of these very briefly.

We have had an experience in London where a board of the city council has built a fence illegally on property which did not belong to it. Residents in the area complained bitterly at the time and yet the board concerned took no action. The city council, for reasons I do not quite understand, incorporated a section in a private bill a couple of years ago which would have made that fence legal. Members of the private bills committee unanimously rejected that section of the bill, but the fence still stands.

A number of citizens in the area have gathered themselves together and are prepared to post a sum of money to implement a Supreme Court action, which is necessary in these circumstances. The leader of the group, however, took sick and the plan has not been fulfilled. One of the suggestions I would like to make to the Legislature is that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) or the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) be empowered to take action on behalf of citizens where a flagrant abuse of power has occurred.

I am distraught, sir, that there were no voices raised against the SIU trusteeship plan introduced by Ottawa. It may have been the best solution to the problem. But I am shocked that there was no voice of dissent raised in this country, that the four parties

represented in Ottawa would not stand up and question its merit, having in mind that it is the first time in the history of the free union movement that a government has imposed this type of trusteeship over a free collection of its workers.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): That is what our friends to the left here have wanted.

Mr. White: Yes, indeed, they did, and that is one of the things that disturbs me. So did the Liberal Party.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): And so did the Tories, too.

Mr. White: Well, there were a couple of Tories who had the courage to vote against it. Yes, there were a couple of them. But where were the NDP representatives, with all their high ideals? And where were the spokesmen for the great Liberal cause?

At any rate, sir, I am not sure that this was not the best method. But I am sure that it was a very grave departure from the accepted practice in this country. I am astonished not to have heard from some of the hon. members opposite and perhaps some of my colleagues as well as the federal members of Parliament, on that subject.

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. member permit a question? What is his suggested solution to this problem? I can assure him a lot of soul-searching went in before this one was advanced. What is the hon. member's solution, if this is a bad one?

Mr. White: My solution is not to single out one person or one group for special legislation. If the general legislation in this country is not sufficient to control this type of abuse, the obvious answer is improved general legislation. But to single out one union for special rules, or one fraternal organization, or one corporation, or one citizen, is the antipathy of democracy. My hon. friends opposite should know it.

I am concerned about the added discretionary powers, sir, given during the last session of the federal government to the Minister of Finance. While the arbitrary action against this particular union has shocked thoughtful unionists, the added arbitrary discretionary powers given to the Minister of Finance have shocked those people who are connected with corporate activities because, as the hon. members will know, the federal Minister of Finance now has power to decide whether a matter is taxable or not in a way that he did not have before.

Mr. Thompson: You tell us about economic planning—

Mr. White: I am convinced that additional legal services will have to be provided to citizens of modest means in fighting civil matters.

As some of you may know I have a clinic every Monday night in London. People in my riding are invited to this clinic and they come in one at a time, as at a dentist's office, and they tell me their problems. I can say there is not a Monday night goes by that somebody does not come to me with a pressing legal problem. They cannot find help and have not got the money and do not know what to do. I am witness to many episodes where justice is not done as a consequence. I will leave it to the lawyers, my hon. friend from York—

Mr. Singer: Downsview.

Mr. White: Downsview. To the hon. member for Downsview, who is so very critical of the medical profession, I will leave it to my hon. friend from Downsview and certain other lawyers in the House to provide some suggestions as to how that very bad situation might be remedied.

An hon. member: I told you yesterday. Do not leave it to the lawyers—

Mr. White: Incidentally, I think I might at this time pay tribute and give thanks to a number of London lawyers who have volunteered their services to me in cases of this kind.

Mr. Sopha: They always look like a well-fed group.

Mr. White: I have a very long file here, Mr. Speaker, dealing with the new arrangement in London which relates to the medical profession there. I am not suggesting and I am not implying that doctors are not able men. Of course, they are. I am not implying that the profession is in any way in disrepute, because of course it is not, nor is the legal profession. I am not going to parade out a half a dozen mistakes in a province of 6.5 million people and suggest that this proves that the profession is evil because, of course, it is not. But there is a development here which deserves the attention of the Legislature.

The Legislature in its wisdom has granted very wide powers to a number of professional associations, none stronger, I suppose, than the medical profession.

The anaesthetists in London have banded themselves together in what is known as the Anaesthesia Associates of London, Canada. This group, which is given direction by some of the leading members of the specialty, assigns the work load at each of the London hospitals and it tells each of the practitioners when they will work and what they will be paid. The file which I hold here was sent by a Dr. A. G. Morris who has asked me to use his name in making this protest. I know nothing about this gentleman's medical qualifications but I do know he is a doctor and I do know that he has a specialty certificate. I know further that he was assigned certain limited hours at one of these hospitals at a restricted rate of pay that might be 20 per cent of what the leading practitioners of this specialty are getting.

I am not in a position to sit as judge and jury but I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that this particular arrangement could be examined, and if it is found that arrangements of this type are unduly restricting the activities of the practitioners, or if they are foisting disadvantages on to the citizenry, I hope that the appropriate Acts will be changed to remedy the situation.

I am a little concerned, sir, about the teaching profession too. I do not know all of the details but I did read some of the news articles about the Lakefield teachers and the problems which they had had—the columns in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and the letters in the various papers protesting this situation. So I join these several professions and others where appropriate, and suggest that the Legislature should give very careful thought to powers entrusted to groups such as this, and that continuous policing is necessary and remedial action where needed.

In conclusion, sir, may I summarize the suggestions which I wish to put before the Legislature. I suggest that the provincial government make a very determined effort to initiate regular and frequent conversations between the hon. Provincial Treasurer and the federal Minister of Finance, to exchange information in the hope of co-ordinating fiscal policy in an evolutionary fashion as time goes by.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the hon. Attorney General or the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs be entrusted with the power to initiate suit on behalf of citizens where municipalities, or their agencies, flagrantly abuse the law.

I would hope, sir, that a continuing committee of the Legislature or a person like

an ombudsman might be established in this province to review citizens' complaints and to initiate action.

I think I should say, Mr. Speaker, that although the hon. Attorney General is out of the House at the moment, that I am aware that he is extremely conscious of the rights of appeal and that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) and the hon. Attorney General and their colleagues in the Cabinet have done a lot to broaden appeal provisions in various statutes, and they have been extremely conscious of this right of appeal in new legislation. So we have—yes, sir—we have made some progress and I look for more to take place later.

Mr. Sopha: We are with you.

Mr. Singer: Like The Operating Engineers Act.

Mr. White: I think we should examine the legislation empowering professional associations to govern its members and perhaps provide an appeal provision whereby members like this doctor, or the Lakefield teachers, who think that they have lost certain of their rights as citizens because of the activities of the leaders of their associations, may be given some assistance and protection.

Sir, I would not want to conclude leaving any impression that I am pessimistic about these matters because I am not. I think we can build a Canada great and good. I think by use of proper economic implements combined with the broadening of democratic processes, we can build a nation the like of which has never been seen. I have no doubt in my mind about that.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. member is on the wrong side of the House.

Mr. White: Yes, sir, I have no doubt that the economic advances, the tremendous increases in education, the additional leisure that is being made possible for people, the heightened political awareness and participation, can build a great province and a wonderful country for the full and free use and enjoyment of all of its citizens.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would first offer to you, sir, my congratulations and best wishes in your position as Speaker of this Legislature. I am sure that all hon. members must agree now that you have demonstrated your capabilities of performing the task assigned to you by this House.

I would first, sir, ask the hon. member for London South (Mr. White) to tell me after I get finished speaking if some of the things I have mentioned might be what he meant by the broadening of our democratic process. I am not going to speak at any great length, as I feel one can be more effective after having some experience in the House in dealing with particular matters affecting his riding and the province under the appropriate estimates as they come up. But I do feel I would like to take the opportunity to say a few things.

Up to now during this session we have heard many times from the government benches through statements of the hon. Ministers. We have been told what great development has taken place in this province in the past years and in particular the last couple of years. It is pretty hard to dispute that when we read papers and look at financial news and listen to the economists who do the analyzing of the situation in the country.

Certainly we cannot deny that we saw in 1963 one of the most so-called prosperous years of the postwar years. We saw a record in corporate profits, which in turn meant a record in production. And we saw a great increase, almost a record I believe, in retail sales. We also saw last year a substantial increase in the cost of living. We saw also last year increases in medical costs, the PSI medical costs. We saw increases in car insurance and we also experienced the first full year of the three per cent sales tax imposed on the people by this government some two years ago.

Political, business and statistical predictions tell us that 1964 is going to be a better year and I would say, and I think we all must say, that so much the better. But the question arises in my mind as to whom this increase is going to benefit. Where does the wage-earner, the producer, share in what we call the great increase in the welfare of this province? I read in December that there was a six per cent increase in the provincial wealth. I am not an economist so I cannot tell the hon. members just exactly what that means, but I would take it as a layman that the wealth of the province, the economy of the province, had increased some six per cent over the year before.

But I have to ask myself, not being an economist, as many of the thousands of wage earners and consumers across the province ask themselves, "Where is my share of this increased prosperity?" Why is it that when we are told that we have had the most prosperous year in the postwar years, we also

know that we have had increased costs for the whole year, and we are faced with increased costs for the coming year—particularly the increased cost of the hospital insurance programme, increased cost in gasoline, the predicted increase in the cost of living, and likely we will have some federal taxes imposed upon us for this year?

Mr. Speaker, I think we have to agree that the great majority of wage earners, the consumers, across this province, are the most disorganized and exploited in our society. The large majority of the wage earners, consumers, are in hock almost continually to mortgage companies and finance companies in this province. I am not going to argue as to the merits, or the pros and cons, of people being forced to obtain what they need under the credit system; but if this is the way that our society decrees they should obtain the things they need, then I think the government has to take some responsibility in making sure that they have adequate income at all times as well as adequate medical and hospital insurance care.

Thirty-one thousand, or 28 per cent, of the wage earners in Hamilton made less than \$3,000 in the year of 1962. Forty-eight per cent made less than \$4,000 in 1960, based on the 1962 taxation statistics department of The Department of National Revenue. So here we are, faced with people living on the credit system, being told that the economy of the province is the best we have had since World War II, that the unemployment has decreased to what some would say is almost a perfect figure—I will not agree—and where are we heading? I want to make two suggestions that might take the burden of increased costs off the group which is least able to afford it.

In regard to the increased cost of hospital insurance—it now totals \$78 a year—I would suggest that the first thing the government should do is pay the complete cost of hospital insurance for all people on pension. There is a group that has been put on pensions, some of them on a means test, others through the principle developed over the years by governments—that they should contribute a certain percentage of their income so that they would have an old age pension at age 70—and then at the same time we impose costs upon them that reduces the income we tried to provide.

I think that we should first pay the complete cost of the hospital insurance to all those on pensions.

Before someone says they do not do this in Saskatchewan, I would say that they should do it in Saskatchewan also, if we

found that their basic costs were beyond the ability for all to pay. But I do not think the cost in Saskatchewan has reached these proportions yet.

If we relate the cost of hospital insurance and medical care in Saskatchewan to that of Ontario, we would find a difference. In Saskatchewan, the total cost of medical coverage and hospital insurance was \$72, now reduced to \$52. And the cost of the medical coverage is \$12 for the family. If we take that from the \$52, we find their hospital insurance is \$40. But I would add that if we looked at the statistics of income in Saskatchewan, we would find that, on the average, the minimum is much higher than it is in Ontario. So this would justify the fact that there is a basic cost for everybody, and I do not believe it is above their ability to pay.

But in Ontario the situation is different.

I might say, first, that when the federal government wants to raise money to carry out the business of the country, it has the income tax structure. Essentially, the exemptions are developed so that a man with a large family pays less than one with a lesser number in the family, or one without any family at all. This is the fair way to assess costs to keep the government going. So I would suggest that if we pay the full cost of the hospital insurance plan for all pensioners in this province, we should then pay the rest of the cost on an "ability-to-pay" basis.

This could be done. Everyone is aware of the financial structure of paying by the NDP's programme for medical care, based on a flat basic premium that all can afford, and then the balance obtained on the ability to pay—the income of the individual. I think that is a fair way to pay for a compulsory government insurance hospital plan in this province.

I would suggest another method by which we could help to maintain the income in this large group which has such a low income to start with; that is, with an accident and sickness insurance programme. This insurance programme should be an extension of The Workmen's Compensation Act and should provide 75 per cent of the employee's wages, when he is off work because of accident or sickness not covered by the present Workmen's Compensation Act.

The financing of such a plan should be by a percentage of payroll contributions by employers and employees. Self-employed persons could be covered by paying total contributions. We have, for many years, accepted the principle of workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance. We praise

The Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario as being the best in the North American continent. It was provided to provide for the employee who was injured in his occupation in a plant: First, the best of medical care; and second, an amount of his wages so that he or his family would not suffer because of a reduction in income. That is based on 75 per cent of his earnings to a maximum of \$6,000 at the present time.

Of course we have, for some time, believed in the principle of unemployment insurance for the worker. If he is laid off his job, under certain conditions, he received an amount of money. Inadequate as it is today, it still is a way of easing the burden and helps in maintaining the income of the workers. Nothing disrupts the harmony of married life more than having the breadwinner's pay cheques stop.

With present-day cost of living, loss of income brings hardship under any circumstances. It creates an even greater hardship when the loss of income is accompanied by doctors' bills, medicine, and all of the extras needed in time of illness. Without income, the family gets behind in its mortgage payments and taxes, food and clothing allowances are reduced, and often the end result is that the family has to accept municipal welfare and, of course, the loss of dignity that goes with it.

Many thousands of families in Ontario have no income protection, and cannot afford the high premiums for the inadequate benefits at present offered by private insurance companies.

For example, and as I have said before, 31,000 or 28 per cent of the taxpayers in Hamilton earned less than \$3,000 in 1962. The burden of obtaining sufficient food, clothing and decent shelter is heavy enough without loss of income, especially due to illness and accident. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I happened to pick up a report from the Continental Casualty Insurance Company, a progress report for January 28, 1964, and it seems now that insurance companies realize the need for income maintenance programmes and are going into this field. I might quote from a report in the *Globe and Mail* of January 28, 1964:

CONTINENTAL'S PILOT PROJECT WILL BE RUN IN ONTARIO

"Without his income, a man has nothing. He can't pay for rent, mortgages, taxes, food or clothing, let alone doctors' bills," says Ronald Story, 29-year-old Canadian manager of Chicago-based Continental Casualty.

Story and his counterparts in other health insurance firms describe loss-of-time coverage as primary insurance. It comes first. Medical-surgical coverage is nice to have, but it is essentially a luxury, and thus secondary in importance.

This is quite a switch for an insurance company to say that proper surgical and medical insurance coverage is a luxury and comes secondary in importance. I would further quote:

Early next month, Continental Casualty Company, originator of Medical, the blanket medical insurance plan offered periodically during the past two years to all Ontario residents, will introduce a new plan called RediReserve to all 10,000 employed residents of an as-yet-unnamed Ontario community.

The month-long pilot project, if it proves successful, could lead to mass marketing of income replacement coverage by Continental Casualty, perhaps on a province-wide basis.

Details of the new plan: For about \$4 a month, subscribers will receive, if they are disabled and unable to work, \$25 a week for up to 13 weeks. The plan will be open to any employed person regardless of health condition or type of occupation.

This is surprising, Mr. Speaker, this pilot project. The company says that for \$4 a month it will pay \$25 for 13 weeks, while at the present you can obtain, and could two years ago, from Travellers Insurance, \$50 a week for 26 weeks for \$3.50 a month. So this pilot programme is not just as nice as one might believe in reading it first hand. But of course the gimmick is in here and will be explained a little later on. I further quote:

Unlike most group loss-of-time policies on the market now, RediReserve will cover disability due to on-the-job accidents.

Here is a gimmick. What they are saying to the prospective client is, "we are going to help you make a little money, because you are ill or out of work. Because you can get coverage by workmen's compensation, if you are hurt, we will pay you also." I do not think this is a good way to look at insurance in any sense. I further quote:

If, as we hope, we can insure about 25 per cent of the 10,000 eligible workers under RediReserve and provide them with basic coverage, we are then in an excellent position to go back to the same community with a resident agent, who will

approach the same persons about additional loss of income coverage to supplement RediReserve.

This again shows the gimmick in this kind of a programme, Mr. Speaker. First, they try to convince the community that they will give a person \$25 a week for 13 weeks for \$4 a month. We already know that you can get \$50 a week for 26 weeks for \$3.50 a month. Then they say that once they get people on this low-cost and inadequate coverage, they can send their agent back in again and talk them into paying them more money for extra coverage. I hope that the government really moves in this direction of providing maintenance of income. This is one area where it will pay off in great dividends to the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity also of congratulating the new hon. members to the House, and I hope that they will continue to be progressive in their outlook and in presenting the problems of the province and their ridings to the government as well as the Opposition is expected to do. I was quite interested in the remarks of the hon. member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Peck). He is not here but I would like him to know that I paid attention to what he said and I would like to quote what he said and make some comment on it. It is in *Hansard*, page 416. The hon. member for Scarborough Centre says this:

Mr. Speaker, I have noted with some interest the reports we have been hearing since last fall of the possible union of the New Democratic Party and the Liberal Party. I do not feel that it is too facetious an idea to suggest that if the New Democratic Party really feels that we should return to the two-party system, perhaps its true home is with us on the government side.

Mr. Bryden: Everybody wants us.

Mr. Gisborn: Why do you not toss up?

Mr. Sopha: Be my guest, take 'em.

An hon. member: It has got them thinking.

Mr. Peck: Many of the unions they depend upon for support have become so affluent under the prosperity and the favourable labour laws of the Conservative government that they no longer believe in socialism. Indeed, in the only jurisdiction in North America where there is a socialist government, socialism became such a failure that it was discontinued and the

movement now seems to be one merely of social reform.

Mr. Speaker, the Conservative Party also believes in social welfare and perhaps it is not too radical to suggest that the New Democratic Party join with us under the free enterprise system in a more efficient free enterprise system to help bring the people of Ontario unprecedented prosperity.

Mr. Whicher: You can have their members, we will take their votes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to answer just one or two of those suggestions. To be a little bit on the lighter side, I would say to my hon. friend and any of the others who offer the same invitation, that when the time comes that I feel that I want to bask in the sunshine of the *status quo* Conservative establishment, I will take the opportunity. But I want to assure them that that time will not come until I no longer have any concern for the unemployment problem; until I no longer have any concern for the plight of the aged; until I no longer have any concern for decent housing for all the people in this province; until I have no further concern for the orderly development of the provinces, the nation and a fair distribution of the wealth; until I have no further concern for some shifting of the emphasis on to human values rather than on material gain.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, if there is still a Conservative government around, I may take the opportunity to recline with it as the seal basks on the ice floe.

In relation to the comments on the trade union movement, I do not know where the hon. member has been for the last 20 years but I assure him that the trade union movement did not progress and reach the point where it is today, to make the contribution it makes to our society today, because of the favourable labour Acts that we have in this province and in this country. It was despite the labour Acts of this province.

Unions have reached the position now through many sacrifices—many sacrifices on the picket lines.

If the hon. member had read the history of the trade union movement in this province he would find without contradiction that almost every one of the major unions in this province had to strike more than once, for extended periods of time, first to get recognition then to get what they felt was a fair share of the product. They did not receive any help from the antiquated labour laws of this province. I hope that the day will come

when the Labour Act will be revised to the position that it gives impetus to the great number of unorganized workers to get into the trade union movement of their choice, to take their part in the society.

Now about the Liberal-NDP merger. Certainly in recent months there has been some discussion along this line. As far as I know there may be still discussions going on between individuals in the Liberal Party, or in the NDP. As far as I am concerned that is their right, their democratic right. But I am sure it has been made very abundantly clear by both the federal executive of our party, the provincial executive of our party, and the leaders of both the federal and provincial parties, that the possibility of a merger of the New Democratic Party and the Liberal Party is almost an impossibility.

You see, we formed a New Democratic Party to provide an instrument for those disenchanted politically thinking people in the Conservative and Liberal ranks. Those who were disenchanted with the philosophies and indecisive programmes and policies of their particular party. And many have come in. Let us not disregard the fact that there are thousands who are just on the verge now. They just have to see the enlightenment and they come into our party.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Gisborn: But I would like to give an illustration of why I say some of these things, because—and I do not want to do this disparagingly—in the last few weeks there has been some enlightenment of the group on my right, the Liberals. There is hope that they will improve in the way that I think, maybe, they should improve. I will read a clipping from the *Hamilton Spectator* of February 4. This would be my analogy as to the reasons why I could not be induced into the Liberal Party at any time. The clipping is dated New York, Associated Press, and I quote:

Clare Boothe Luce took dead aim at the 1964 crop of presidential candidates today and unleashed a platform to end presidential platforms.

It was strictly tongue-in-cheek. Or dagger-in-cheek.

The former Republican Congresswoman and one-time Ambassador to Italy said in an interview: "I'd enter the New Hampshire primary in a minute if I had a campaign manager, an organization and a political base. I've certainly got the programme."

The programme?

"I am for the 35-hour week without any increase in labour costs.

"I favour a college education for everyone regardless of race, creed or pre-entrance intelligence quotients.

"I am for lifting everyone off the social bottom. In fact, I am for doing away with the social bottom altogether.

"I am for victory in Viet Nam without any increase in U.S. casualties or expenditures. I am also for neutralization of Viet Nam as soon as Gen. de Gaulle apologizes for having suggested it.

"I am for raising living standards of the world by deep and judicious pruning of U.S. aid.

"I am for licking the stuffing out of Krushchev while relaxing U.S.-U.S.S.R. tensions.

"I am for supporting the European Common Market as an outlet for more American chickens and British agricultural products.

"I am for the independence and sovereignty of the young, immature African nations and the abandonment of the independence and sovereignty of all the old, mature European nations.

"I am for the occupation of Germany by U.S. armed forces for the indefinite future while slowly withdrawing American troops.

"I am for the sovereignty of Panama in the Canal Zone under the American flag . . .

"In relation to Cuba, I am for the liberation of Cuba without firing a shot. I feel that it is wholly possible we soon will be able to shave Castro's beard by means of laser rays.

"I am for putting men on Venus by 1975 or *vice versa*.

"I am for birth control methods acceptable to all nations and religions, this to be reached by international agreement safeguarded by regular inspection of the reproduction mechanism of the population bomb.

"I am for harmless cigarettes, still using the same old rich, flavourful tobacco . . ."

Without causing any commotion, that was my interpretation of the philosophies and indecisive policies of the Liberal Party in the past. I am hoping that the new look will develop into something else.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I was quite proud of the continued confidence of the electorate of Wentworth East in return-

ing me to the Legislature in 1963. I want to say that the Conservative candidate and the Liberal candidate ran, with myself, a very fair campaign. I had a terrific disappointment, though, with both of them because of my inability to induce them to deal with the issues of the day, to debate them on public platforms. My campaign's organization issued three challenges to each of them and provided a meeting hall, but all to no avail. They just said that we are going to trust in the record of our great leader and that was it. But that was not it. That was not the reason that we did not get into dealing with the real issues during the campaign. It was the way the campaign was played down by the Liberal federal party, the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party and the Conservative leadership. It was played down and the real issues were over-shadowed by the phoney inter-controversy about the national federal pension plan. The press, in Hamilton at least, did the same thing.

I was never more at odds with the press as I was with the *Hamilton Spectator*, the only paper we have in Hamilton, at the way they played down the 1963 provincial campaign. It is all very well for the press to say that while there is no news there is nothing happening, that there are no meetings taking place. I think it is the democratic right of the press, and particularly where there is only one in a locality, to bring the issues before the people and not to let the people raise them themselves. The press has the ability to get out and dig the issues. They know what the issues are between the three parties and I think that press has a responsibility in this area to put the issues before the people so that they know just exactly what they are getting into.

But I do say, outside of that, the campaign was fair. I would like to put on the record in *Hansard* some comments of the Conservative candidate after the election because, as he says here, he has been asked to be the candidate again. But if he keeps running in Wentworth East I do not think he will have the chance to get anything on the record in *Hansard* himself, so I am going to do him this honour of putting this quote in.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Hear, hear! That is generosity.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Now, be generous.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. member is being generous. He is putting his comments on the record. His only chance.

An hon. member: What did he say?

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Ramm said this, and I quote:

First of all, I would like to congratulate Mr. Gisborn on his victory. I fully realize that winning this election would have been very desirable; however, I was well aware that this was not going to be—

Mr. A. V. Walker, (Oshawa): The NDP man did in my riding. He has not spoken to me since.

Mr. Gisborn: The hon. member for Oshawa says the former member has not spoken to him since; I think he left town on a prearranged visit to Europe right after.

An hon. member: Two months later.

Another hon. member: The Tory I defeated in 1959 has not talked to me since.

Mr. Bryden: What is the hon. member complaining about?

Mr. Gisborn: I think the hon. members of this Legislature could assure the hon. member for Oshawa that the defeated NDP candidate for Oshawa, Tommy Thomas, was not the kind of gentleman to snub a candidate.

Mr. Walker: Nevertheless, he did it.

Mr. MacDonald: I have not had a Tory candidate come to see me after an election for ten years.

An hon. member: Well, the hon. member may have the chance.

Mr. Gisborn: I would suggest that the hon. member for Oshawa may have the chance to not speak to the NDP candidate that defeats him in the next provincial election.

Mr. Walker: I will be the first man there if it happens.

Mr. Gisborn: I will continue my quote from Mr. Ramm.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): My CCF candidate wanted to know how I did it.

Mr. Gisborn: He says:

I was well aware that this was not going to be an easy job. I am most happy with the results, for one or two obvious reasons:

Firstly, approximately 2,500 more people voted this time. Mr. Gisborn's actual vote was reduced by some 650 votes or so.

My Liberal opponent was stronger this time, being the present reeve of Stoney Creek. He polled 2,000 more votes than the Liberal candidate in '59 and a thousand more votes than the Liberal candidate in 1955. This had a great effect on my chances of beating Mr. Gisborn entirely.

I would say that Mr. Gisborn should thank Mr. Sharp for winning the election for him. I am most happy about the fact that I polled 1,400 more votes than any other candidate of our party has polled in any other election heretofore.

I reduced Mr. Gisborn's majority from 3,880 votes to just over 1,700—

I would just pause here to say that he did not check very closely, because my plurality was 1,970, almost 300 over:

—which is something to take into consideration. I don't believe we should overlook the fact that in 1959, if the Liberal and Conservative vote were added together, the total vote would not have exceeded the NDP vote.

However, in this election, if the two votes had been added together, Mr. Gisborn would have been beaten by 3,500 votes. And it is quite obvious, of course, that I could have beaten him if the Liberal candidate had polled the same number of votes as the Liberal candidate in 1959. Taking all these things into consideration, I feel that the results are very gratifying.

Mr. Bryden: This guy is married to a calculating machine.

Mr. Gisborn: I continue to quote from Mr. Ramm:

As far as my future plans are concerned, it is a little too early to say, but the Conservative organization in Wentworth East, together with representatives of the party in Ontario, have already asked me to be the candidate in the next election and, all things being equal, I intend to consider this very carefully.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the *Stoney Creek News* for their fair and unbiased approach to this election, also the many people who supported me. I will, in the days that lie ahead, do my utmost as representative of the government in this area, to take care of the various matters which come to my attention and promise to serve this community as best I can, as and when the opportunity arises.

Now the only question I can raise with that is that, first, I am not sure that the candidate,

Mr. Ramm, lived in the riding; and I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) to send over by note, some time or other, just what assignment he has given to Mr. Ramm to represent the government in my area.

We should have some co-operation. If he is representing this government in Wentworth East I would like to know about it, and I might be able to give him some work to do once in a while.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, I feel that one can be more effective in any of the particular problems facing a community and riding, in the appropriate estimates, where it is more direct and one can get the answers. I intend to raise several questions regarding some serious problems in the Hamilton area, the city of Hamilton. I expect to solicit, and expect to receive, support from the hon. members in the Hamilton area who will be aware of the problems as well as I am my-

self, and I hope that we can co-operate to present to the government some of the serious problems affecting a growing, large city like the city of Hamilton.

Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Tomorrow we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs, which will be followed by The Department of Mines. As I announced earlier, there is a night session tomorrow night.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 27, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre), from the standing committee on labour, legal and municipal bills, presented the committee's third report as follows:

In its preliminary consideration of Bill No. 37, The Operating Engineers Act, 1964, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That this committee request the House to constitute an appropriate committee to study Bill No. 37, The Operating Engineers Act, 1964, to hear representations with respect thereto and to report to the House thereon.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE MINING ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, a short explanation is necessary. The amendments to The Mining Act may be divided into three parts and it is hoped that some of the changes may help to encourage prospecting in the province.

First of all, there are some housekeeping amendments that are necessary, as a result of the changeover last year from patents to leases as the form of title that is granted to the claim holder after he has completed his assessment work.

The second group of amendments is intended to improve administrative processes. Finally, there is a group of amendments which have to do with assessment work on mining claims. An attempt has been made to

modernize our legislation in line with technological advances and new developments in explorations for mineral deposits.

I might say that this bill was drawn up after discussion with all the mining industry, and agreed to.

THE SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION ACT

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Schools Administration Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, by way of a short explanation of these three bills, the first Act really is not directly related but it does provide for payment of the trustees of this province. This Act is being introduced after polls were taken of the trustees, and the information received by the Trustees' Council. The polls indicated that approximately 75 per cent of the trustees in this province now felt that some form of honorarium would be in order.

The other two Acts, Mr. Speaker, are more directly related. The first Act to amend The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act generally provides that those areas which are, presently, not in secondary or district areas will, after this Act comes into effect, be required to become part of a district or high school area in this province. This means that,

generally speaking, schools of the secondary level shall now be part of, or all sections in the Ontario counties shall be part of, secondary school districts.

The other bill, Mr. Speaker, deals with the elementary schools of this province. As many hon. members know, we have made very substantial progress over the past number of years in the creation of township areas but this Act will provide, generally speaking again, that the township shall become, as at January 1, 1965, the smallest unit for school administration in this province. This will mean, roughly speaking, Mr. Speaker, that there will be a reduction in the number of boards in Ontario of between 1,500 and 1,600.

It also provides on a permissive basis, Mr. Speaker, the right to the township areas to join two or three areas into a larger unit of administration upon the mutual consent of the townships. It also goes one step further, Mr. Speaker, on a permissive basis, allowing the townships to enter into an agreement with the district or local high school board to form a board of education of one, two or three townships, together with the unit of administration for secondary school purposes.

I think, Mr. Speaker, hon. members will agree that these amendments mark something of a milestone in the administration of the school boards of this province.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), notice of which has been given to him.

Has the Ontario Hospital Services Commission carried out a full-scale and thorough investigation of the explosion at the Grace Hospital in Windsor on November 28, 1963?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, the only answer I can give to the question of the hon. member is, "Yes". And this answer has to be of this nature because I am advised that legal action has now been taken by the widow; and since it is in the courts I have been advised that it would be improper for me to give further detailed information.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to make a statement concerning the reimposition of tolls on the Welland Canal.

On December 23 last, the hon. George J. McIlraith, then Minister of Transport in the government of Canada, made an announcement that the government of Canada and the

government of the United States had exchanged notes by which it had been agreed that the suspension of tolls on the Welland Canal had been repealed and that tolls would be reimposed as of April 1, 1964.

To go back to the time of the original imposition of these tolls in 1959, the government of this province of that day lodged very strong opposition to the imposition of tolls and this opposition was embodied in a telegram which was sent by my predecessor to the then Minister of Transport in Ottawa, the hon. George Hees. I would like to read that telegram because I think it is as applicable today as it was then:

FOLLOWING MY VERBAL REPRESENTATIONS MAY I REITERATE IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO STRONGLY OPPOSES WITHOUT RESERVATION THE IMPOSITION OF TOLLS ON SHIPPING USING THE WELLAND CANAL.

OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO IT WAS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT THIS WAS TO BE A TOLL-FREE INLAND WATERWAY. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DOES NOT ALTER THIS PRINCIPLE ONE iota.

THE IMPOSITION OF TOLLS WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT SHIPPING AND DISCRIMINATE AGAINST AND RETARD THE GROWTH OF ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY, IMPEDE THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO, AND WEAKEN THE USEFULNESS OF OUR GREAT INLAND LAKE SYSTEM AS AN INSTRUMENT OF EXPANDING COMMERCE. WITH ALL THE FORCE AT OUR COMMAND ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO THIS GOVERNMENT DEMANDS THAT THE WELLAND CANAL SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE TOLL-FREE.

That is the end of the telegram, Mr. Speaker.

With these sentiments this government concurs wholeheartedly. We feel that the return of the imposition of tolls in the Welland Canal is a retrograde step, the effect of which can only weaken the usefulness of our inland lakes as an instrument of expanding commerce and growth.

From the very first days of the Welland Canal it was established that this inland waterway was to enjoy toll-free status. The original tolls were imposed on March 9, 1959, some four of five days after that telegram was despatched from here, despite representations made by the government of Ontario of that day, and by other representative groups affected.

Subsequently, after being imposed in 1959, the tolls were suspended on July 18, 1962, and with this action at that time we were in complete agreement.

The decision of the Minister of Transport to reimpose these tolls was taken without reference to this government. This is an action much to be deplored. We would have appreciated an opportunity to make our opinions known on behalf of the people and industries of this province prior to the conclusion of the agreement between the government of Canada and the government of the United States.

Tolls on the Welland Canal vitally affect every province in Canada and, in our opinion, will be detrimental particularly to the people of the western provinces and many industrial concerns and their employees in the province of Ontario.

I am, therefore, objecting most strongly to the reimposition of these tolls and we are asking the federal government to reconsider their decision in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The thirty-sixth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

(continued)

On vote 1401:

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, this I believe, is the fifth year in which I have had the opportunity to address some remarks immediately following the introduction of the estimates by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

I thought earlier this afternoon that perhaps we had been making some progress in some of the suggestions we have put forward over these years and I want to compliment the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), who is not in his seat at the moment, for the content and the new principles that are being established in the legislation he has just introduced.

The idea that we have had far too many units of local government has been one of the criticisms that we have put forward over these many years, and which the government seemed to blithely ignore.

At the time of introducing this legislation, we have some 3,500 separate educational jurisdictions in the province of Ontario and almost 1,000 separate municipal jurisdictions. As I understand from the remarks of the hon. Minister of Education, we are going to reduce the number of educational jurisdictions

by approximately 50 per cent, and certainly this is a step long overdue.

I am pleased that we are not hearing the fatuous remarks that we heard over these many years about the glories and the importance of the great democratic principles lying in local autonomy. Certainly, there is no group in this House stronger than ourselves in believing that the people should have a voice in their government. But merely because in 1849 when The Baldwin Act was introduced and units were set up of local government, both for educational purposes and for municipal purposes, merely because these were the Acts of an earlier day when transportation was by horse and buggy and there were no roads, does not mean that this method of procedure should be enshrined in our statutes for all time. So I say, Mr. Chairman, that I compliment the hon. Minister of Education in taking this most forward step.

I cannot resist either, a remark or two in connection with the other bill he introduced, that of paying trustees, while it is not strictly relevant to these estimates. I remember that was another idea that we put forward from this side of the House over these many years. I can remember the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Robarts') predecessor giving one of his impassioned addresses on the glories of public service and how these trustees really did not want to be paid. All they wanted to do was serve, he said, and it would detract from their ability to give service if anybody introduced anything as crass as money into their consideration of service.

As I say, I am pleased to see these two steps being taken.

Really, the purpose of my remarks insofar as the bills the hon. Minister of Education introduced, is to focus attention on the fact, Mr. Chairman, that we have had no real departures in our municipal legislation at all. The hon. Minister of Education said we are setting up a new milestone in educational progress and I would have hoped that we would be setting up some new milestones in the progress of our municipal affairs.

We are under a very substantial handicap at this time, Mr. Chairman, in commencing on these estimates because we do not have before us any legislation from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner). I know there is some coming—the hon. Minister has told me this—but it is difficult, it is impossible, to comment on new "milestones" if you have not even seen the concrete which is going to hold the milestones into the ground. It places the Opposition in an almost

impossible position in reasonably commenting on the municipal affairs of this province when these estimates are called before the legislation has been brought into the House. We have to presume.

My criticism this afternoon is going to be on the basis, Mr. Chairman, that really municipal affairs are not going to change substantially over what they were a year ago, or two years ago or even five years ago and if there is information to the contrary, I would be delighted to hear from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that he is going to set up a few milestones in the municipal procedures. I listened very carefully to the remarks of the hon. Minister when he introduced his estimates the other evening. Really, all he has done is give us a summary of this 30th annual report of his department. This report runs some 109 pages and the hon. Minister boiled down the summary into a half-hour speech. There is really not a new word in what the hon. Minister said when he introduced his estimates the other evening, that was not in this report. As I say, Mr. Chairman, I would have hoped that we would have had a few indications of radical change in this department for the betterment of the people of Ontario.

I do not think I can call a better witness to my defence in suggesting that the time is long overdue for municipal reform than the gentleman who is quoted in this news clipping. I notice my hon. friend from Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) is here. He is not listening, but I am going to refer to another news clipping.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): A lot of people have wished you went west.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Yes, that is for sure.

Mr. Singer: The gentleman is referred to in a clipping headed:

"LET'S BE FRIENDS," ROBERTS TELLS
CITIES AND TOWNS

"Relations between the Ontario government and its cities and towns are a patchwork system," Premier John P. Roberts yesterday told the association of mayors and reeves.

Premier Roberts hinted he may call a Queen's Park conference of the municipal heads of the province to sit down "seriously" and discuss ways of remedying the situation. He said the urgency and volume

of resolutions from the association had convinced the government that such a conference was necessary.

That is the view of the hon. Prime Minister apparently, if he is correctly quoted in this clipping. And with those views I agree. We have a patchwork quilt in our provincial-municipal relations and it is high time somebody did something about changing this. It is high time somebody—to use again the words of the hon. Minister—somebody began setting some new milestones in this sort of development and relationship.

But notwithstanding the hon. Prime Minister having hinted he might call a conference, and notwithstanding the fact that he is deploring, apparently, the present system, we have not had any indication of any change in direction of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

I wonder, Mr. Chairman, why the government has not seen fit to do the sort of thing that some of the municipalities have done. I have a report here in my hand called "The Report on Planning and Development Procedures and Controls of the Township of North York" prepared by MacDonald, Currie and Company, dated December 1963.

Now the council of the township of North York saw fit to inquire into, or to cause an inquiry to be made into, its planning procedures and it retained the firm of MacDonald, Currie and Company, chartered accountants, to prepare a very comprehensive report resulting from its examination of this procedure.

MacDonald, Currie and Company advised it prepared its report with the assistance of such people as Professor Adamson of the School of Architecture, a well-known planning consultant; Dr. Redfern, Bousefield and Bacon, planning consultants; and Messrs. Bacon and Bousefield of that firm; Mr. D. M. Treadgold, QC, a gentleman who is well known in these buildings, who gave excellent service while he was in government employ and who is certainly recognized as a very able man in the particular fields in which he specialized over the years; Mr. Sloan and a Mr. Kirkham of Urwick, Currie Limited, management consultants; and so on.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, the point I am making here is that the township of North York saw fit to cause this type of an inquiry to be made and they hired people who have some knowledge of business procedures to carry on this inquiry. These people who had knowledge of business procedures called in planning consultants, legal consultants, and so on. They emerged with what I think is

a very useful document and I commend it to the attention of the hon. Minister and to his staff because I think there are some excellent planning suggestions in this report—I do not know if the department has seen it.

This is the sort of thinking, this is the sort of investigation, Mr. Chairman, that I believe this government should have embarked on long ago. In this annual report of the department the hon. Minister has told us that he has set about to try to get better procedures within his department and I think that is long overdue. I think he is making some very substantial progress in this regard. But these procedures are still being tailored to make work the outdated and almost inappropriate statutory provisions that are still being carried on without any real basic change in our approach to municipal affairs.

Even in our planning statutes, Mr. Chairman, which are comparatively new, the time for an examination of this type is here. These things to work properly must be constantly reviewed. Some of the suggestions that are put forward in this MacDonald and Currie report run along these lines; that representations be made to the provincial Legislature allowing The Planning Act to be amended to permit those municipalities which so desire to transfer to council, subject to the approval of the Minister, the functions now vested in planning boards.

That, Mr. Chairman, if you will remember, was a recommendation that was contained in the second interim report of the select committee on municipal affairs.

It is more than a coincidence I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the people on that committee made that recommendation and that these very competent investigators made that recommendation as well. But what government reaction have we had to any of the things that are in this report? There may be a reaction and it may be contained in the forthcoming legislation, but if there is we certainly have not seen it up till this day. They suggest that the municipality—in this case the municipality of the township of North York—consider dispensing with the planning board and establishing a planning committee of council to deal with planning matters. They suggest that the township recommend to the Legislature that The Planning Act be amended to permit council, where it assumes the functions of the planning board, to vest in a committee of adjustment the consent functions permitted under section 26 of The Planning Act.

There are several suggestions here that I think make abundant good sense which would

improve our whole planning function here in the province of Ontario. They are somewhat new departures. They are new ideas, but it is so long since we have had a new idea expressed in legislation in our municipal statutes that we have almost forgotten what they sound like.

Further suggestions that the township recommend to the Legislature are that The Planning Act be amended to permit bylaws to be passed pursuant to section 30, to come into force without the approval of the municipal board. To avoid delays—and the hon. Minister was concerned with delays—the suggestion here is made that these planning procedures be allowed to carry on locally and that there need not be constant reference or automatic reference to the municipal board in every zoning matter. Then when the local council has made up its mind that a certain zoning step is reasonable and logical, that it be allowed to proceed with this unless there has been some objection. If there is some objection, then let the municipal board sit and hear these matters.

Surely that makes some reasonable common sense, and surely that would fit in with some of the ideas of local autonomy that exist here.

There is a suggestion that the township recommend to the Legislature that section 28-7 of The Planning Act be amended to permit a part of a proposed plan of subdivision to be referred to the Ontario Municipal Board. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the procedures are now that the Minister deals with the proposed plan of subdivision all by himself and that there is available a procedure whereby the plan of subdivision can get before the municipal board if there is some disagreement or argument about it.

But the whole plan—and the plan may consist of four, five or six hundred lots—has to go before the board, and hours and days are often wasted when the point in dispute can perhaps involve only a small corner of that plan. Surely that is a logical and sensible suggestion.

A further suggestion that the township recommends to the Legislature is that changes be made to permit a plan or part of a plan to be sent back to the Minister for final approval pursuant to section 28 (13) after a decision in respect to the disputed matters has been handed down by the municipal board.

These are suggestions that seem to me, in any event, that if adopted, would rapidly speed up planning procedures in this province and would take out of The Department of Municipal Affairs a lot of the unnecessary

paperwork that it now has to wrestle with, and wrestle with for no apparent purpose. There is a suggestion that the Minister require all persons and agencies to whom a plan of subdivision is circulated, to send a copy of their comments to the local municipality and that such persons be requested to discuss directly with that municipality in order to save time and eliminate duplication of work.

Now, you are aware that when a plan of subdivision comes in and the Minister circulates it to all the myriad of authorities that might be concerned with it, that all those reports come back in to the Minister. Then he has a department or subdepartment that tries to compile them and then eventually they get up to the local municipality with the Minister's comments, or the comments of someone on behalf of the Minister.

Then the subdivider is called in and there are discussions and arguments or agreements or disagreements about each one of the things. The length of time needed to process subdivisions has to be lengthy by this awkward procedure and it really achieves very little.

My point in referring to this MacDonald and Currie report is not particularly to stress any of the recommendations they have made, other than in their nature. They are reasonably sensible recommendations. My point in making reference to this report at all, Mr. Chairman, is that to my mind—and I have said this before—there is in this whole field of municipal law the real need to have a proper investigative body sit down and study what is wrong with our procedures. This body, to my mind, is not in the nature of a select committee, it is in the nature of a group of experts. Here is a group of experts who have worked hard and produced a report that makes some good common sense.

Certainly any radical changes in our municipal legislation should not be done solely at the behest or on the recommendation of any group of experts. But such a group of experts might well be constituted and should be constituted, to report perhaps to the select committee and let the select committee study their recommendations and encourage the government to act on them or discourage the government from acting on particular ones.

In the field of research, in the field of study, there is no field that cries out more for immediate action than this whole municipal-provincial field of government. Our municipal affairs, Mr. Chairman, in my mind are not running properly. We live along from day to day and I suppose, in the minds

of some people, as long as we get along this is reasonably all right. But we are not getting along well because of all of these conflicts that we have to resolve between different jurisdictions, because of the fact that our economic ways of life change, because of the fact that the automobile has so changed our way of life that these artificial municipal boundaries that have existed over 110 years no longer have any meaning or sense, because of the fact that we have a science of planning now which, in its very nature, commends the idea of regional planning rather than artificially restricted municipal planning.

There have been so many recommendations, so many suggestions given to the government in connection with implementing planning by regional areas. And really there has been no progress in this. As soon as you begin to talk about regional planning, Mr. Chairman, you are talking about regional government, because there is no real point in trying to plan regionally unless you have the local government on the same basis that it is going to be able to implement that sort of planning.

The sort of thinking that I am referring to, Mr. Chairman, is set out to some extent in a brief submitted to the select committee on The Municipal Act by the Town Planning Institute of Canada. I think this was an outstanding brief and I think that the ideas set out in here could well form milestones of development and progress for the government of Ontario in its provincial-municipal relations. This brief suggests a provincial planning agency responsible to a Cabinet committee, which will encourage and guide and supervise physical planning by all provincial and municipal agencies and deal with federal activities bearing upon physical development. It should co-ordinate and undertake and finance all necessary research as well as co-ordinate provincial activities in economic development, population distribution, resource development, industrial location, agricultural policies, local government organization, financial arrangements, housing, education, health, conservation, highways, transportation, water and sewage.

Mr. Chairman, it is so obvious that this whole field is so badly distributed through the Cabinet that we do not make any sense out of planning. When the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett) had assigned to him the water resources commission and several other agencies that deal with matters that are so important to municipal affairs, I expressed the view and I still express it this afternoon, that the government is making it

that much more difficult for proper planning that co-ordinates all of the government activities.

It is awfully hard, Mr. Chairman, to understand how these different ideas are brought together within the Cabinet and how, when a matter concerns the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs such as these matters do, he and his civil servants can make plans that are going to be in accordance with the thinking of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and his civil servants, or are going to be in accordance with the thinking of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) because he has got into the scene now, he has got into the picture.

There was a news story in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* on November 20, 1963, which suggested that a long-term plan for land use is urged for the Niagara fruit region. A study by The Department of Economics and Development says the fruit belt area contains ample room for urban and industrial growth as well as increased fruit production.

This is a good idea, and I spoke about it a year ago at some considerable length. I gave to the government a history of all the plans and the studies and the efforts that had been expended to try to bring some order out of the chaos that exists in the Niagara peninsula. I had hoped that The Department of Municipal Affairs would have taken the initiative to do something about it. But apparently the hon. Minister of Economics and Development or someone in The Department of Economics and Development thought this was a great idea to do a little study of his own on. So he embarked on it and prepared another report, adding to the long, long list of reports that are outstanding in connection with the Niagara peninsula. But nobody brings these things together, nobody brings in a plan for proper land use in the Niagara fruit region.

Mr. Chairman, what better example could we have of haphazard handling of our municipal affairs—to use the words again of the hon. Prime Minister, the patchwork system—than in the way we are dealing with fixed assessments in this House? Surely, there is some need for proper development and encouragement of industrial development in many areas of our province—in northern Ontario, in Windsor, Cornwall, and many other places. But you are not going to do this unless there is some plan in which the municipal authorities can work in co-operation with The Department of Economics and Development, and which will produce, Mr. Chairman, a joint effort inspired by all of the departments of our government to pro-

vide better municipal management within Ontario.

This brief of the town planning institute suggests a framework for local planning that there be provincial-initiated regional planning. That is what I have been talking about just now, Mr. Chairman—that there be more provincial assistance, technical and financial, to municipal and regional planning authorities; that there be longer council terms; that there be defined planning processes and the establishment of councils as planning agencies—this is the third time that recommendation is before us—that there be a delegation of certain planning powers to municipalities without the necessity for the constant review; that there be simplified procedures for redevelopment; that there be a system of replanning whereby land may be re-subdivided with the approval of a proportion of the owners involved, and that municipal powers to preserve sites or buildings of an historic nature be given. And so on.

This is the sort of thinking that the government should be paying some attention to. This is the sort of thinking, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, that the politicians really are not able to do at any great length. Politicians, no matter what part of the House they sit in, are going to have certain ideas about municipal improvement. But this is a field that cries out for detailed expert examination and this is the sort of thing that the government has to initiate. It is with much regret, Mr. Chairman, that we have come to the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs for yet another year and we have heard none of these ideas at all.

Then, Mr. Chairman, there are a few other things here that I thought I would mention this afternoon. Oh, perhaps there is one more editorial comment that is worthy of note here, which highlights some of the need for municipal reform. This is from an editorial in the *Toronto Telegram*, headed: "Civic Crisis." It talks about the damaging effect of high property taxes, and says that another result of this is that these high property taxes defeat the purpose of increasing civic revenue. They drive industry into the suburbs where taxes are lower.

The loss of assessment coupled with increased civic costs, results in another rise in taxes, accelerating the exodus of industry and exerting heavier pressures on home owners and small businessmen. To the urban community this spiral spells decay, homes in disrepair, slums, deterioration of the central city, and a lengthening backlog of public works.

The editorial suggests that the property tax is no longer adequate or suitable to pay for all responsibilities imposed on municipalities, because it draws upon the one source of revenue. Property assessment is too rigid. It is unrelated to wealth and is not a true measure of income. It is obsolete and it is inequitable, because it is required to pay for such services as education and welfare, which are not services to property and are unrealistic. To that, certainly, you can add such services as cost of the administration of justice. I noticed in the paper just today that a delegation was received by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) and, I think, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, from Metropolitan Toronto, asking for some assistance in the building of courtroom facilities.

Certainly the costs of the administration of justice are costs which concern all of the people of Ontario, and certainly those are costs that should be shared by all of the people of Ontario.

One of the reasons, unfortunately, why we have poor court facilities in many areas, is that there is not a real interest—a financial interest, I mean—taken by this government in making sure we have adequate courtroom facilities and adequate jails. The reports of the various committees, over the years, on the situation that exists in our jails, certainly should have indicated to any reasonable government that there had to be some real reform in this field. This, again, is part of the old-fashioned, outdated, outmoded municipal idea of local autonomy, going back 110 years.

The only action we have had out of the government, even in this field of jails, was the fantastic change that was wrought by the former Minister of Reform Institutions, sir, when he cleared up any doubt and said that the jails should go back to the municipalities and that the civil servants are the responsibility of those municipalities. He said, at least, there was some doubt about it before, but he set the clock back another 110 years.

If that is the policy that is going to be continued, Mr. Chairman, it is hard to see how we can have any hope or any expectation of a real analysis of the faults of our municipal set-up, or a real hope that we are going to have some improvement.

Mr. Chairman, there are a few references I did make when I went through this report.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Could you try to be a little more cheerful?

Mr. Singer: Yes, yes!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): You feel downcast?

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for High Park says, "Try to be a little more favourable," and I think I will.

Mr. Cowling: Cheerful, cheerful!

Mr. Singer: Cheerfull

On page 2 of the report there is reference to improvement districts. I remember one of the officials of The Department of Municipal Affairs coming before the select committee and telling the members about improvement districts.

We were advised, sir, that there were some 22 at the time this gentleman came before the committee and that, in his opinion—he is one of the senior officials of the department—there were too many improvement districts being subsidized by the province, by all the rest of us. He said that some of them could afford to stand on their own feet and that letters had, in fact, gone out to some of them suggesting that this be done, and asking them to take the initiative to become responsible self-governing units and get out from under the skirts of the government and get out from under the subsidy.

Mr. Chairman, it was somewhat hopeful, I would think, to write that sort of a letter because any municipal area that is getting a subsidy is not likely to get out from under that subsidy unless the bait is very attractive. These improvement districts were set up to encourage areas to start on the path of municipal government. But there is machinery—

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): May I interrupt for a moment? Could I ask you a question?

What subsidy are you talking about that goes to improvement districts?

Mr. Singer: The subsidy of having available all of the resources of The Department of Municipal Affairs to run their business. Where, in other municipalities, you have to pay your civil servants, in improvement districts the province pays for their civil servants.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: That is not right. You know better than that.

Mr. Singer: Certainly it is right. The budgets are drafted in your department, the controls are there, all of the advantages. You have whole groups of civil servants who do nothing except the municipal business of

the improvement districts; those are the subsidies, the very substantial subsidies. The hon. Minister knows this.

But the point I am making, insofar as improvement districts are concerned is this: There are many of them, at least in the opinion of one of the senior officials, that can stand on their feet. They write polite letters to them saying, "Please stand on your own feet, get out from under our skirts, and go on functioning as though you were grown up." They refuse, almost without exception; I think maybe one of them did come off.

But surely, if this is encouraging procedure, if there is any reason to write those letters, there also should be some amendment to the Act, or there should be some flexing of the muscles on behalf of the hon. Minister in saying, "The time has come when you must stand on your own feet." This is the sort of thinking that I think should be going on in the department.

Then, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister spent some time in talking about assessment. He referred to the new manual that is coming off the press, and I am delighted to see that there will be a new assessment manual. We did not hear whether the manual is going to be made mandatory, as so many people have suggested, or whether it is going to continue to be just a guide. We heard the hon. Minister talk about the advantages of better trained assessors, and to this we say "Amen". Certainly you need better trained assessors. We heard about the efforts that are being made to encourage the appointment of assessment officers over larger areas, counties; and the new experiment that is going to be made now in the northern part of the province so that there can be district assessors. To this we say, "Good!" But, Mr. Chairman, we are still encouraging the 976 municipalities to have their own assessors, and we are encouraging the appointment and reappointment of badly trained assessors, or assessors with no training, because we have this great myriad of municipalities which are unable to pay properly trained people because they have not enough assessment to do it.

There have been many requests, Mr. Chairman, that no one should be allowed to be made an assessor unless he qualifies to the satisfaction of The Department of Municipal Affairs in the same manner as accountants are qualified. No one can audit the books of the municipality unless they have a certificate of satisfaction from the department; this is as it should be. Well, surely there should be as strict a system of qualification for municipal assessors? So much of our local

government depends on the ability of these assessors to distribute the municipal tax burden equitably. But again we do not see any positive direction from this government. And we are going to have our unsatisfactory system until there is positive direction from the hon. Minister.

There has been comment about municipal investigation, and the investigations that were made over the last year, and I think this is as it should be. There has been some slight change, and perhaps some slight improvement, in that the government, in recent months at least, has not needed quite as much pushing to carry on an investigation as it needed in former years. There is no point—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The same legislation.

Mr. Singer: The same legislation, but the legislation, surely, Mr. Chairman, is only as good as those people who administer it. I say, in recent months, there has been a change; and under the same legislation the present hon. Minister has not needed nearly as much pushing to inaugurate an investigation, where there seemed to be a *prima facie* reason for it, as his predecessors. His predecessors had to be beaten over the head to get some of those investigations under way, which is well known. I think this is a step in the right direction.

But I have in hand here, Mr. Chairman, the auditor's report of the township of South Gower. This was published in the *Kemptville Weekly Advance* on July 11, 1963. And I just wonder with all the checks and balances and investigations, and so on, how the government reacts when it sees a report such as this relating to the financial affairs of the township of South Gower. The auditor says:

We have endeavoured to ensure that all receipts have been properly recorded in the accounts but, as usual in an audit of this nature, it is not possible to verify the receipts from all sources. The corporation does not maintain a general ledger, a tax arrears ledger or an adequate tax collection cashbook.

In the absence of adequate records or duplicate receipts showing the date of payment, we did not attempt to verify the accuracy of discounts allowed or the penalty and interest charged in the collection of taxes. Adequate vouchers were not available for our examination in support of all expenditures. We were unable to verify the revenue from dog licences, permits, road work and fines. The certificate of the clerk was not attached to the roll. The oath of the collector was not attached

to the roll return during the year. Satisfactory vouchers were not submitted covering all payments, although we examined pay cheques for all disbursements. The minutes of the board did not include the authorization of all payments made by the secretary-treasurer. There were no surety bonds in force covering the treasurers of public school sections.

And then there were a series of recommendations from the auditors after they discovered all these unusual procedures. I am not suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that anybody has been doing anything dishonest in the township of South Cower, but I am suggesting that this is no way to run anybody's business. And I am suggesting that, since the hon. Minister accepted the responsibility of looking after our municipalities, that when he sees a report like this, something should be done to change procedures so that this sort of thing cannot go on.

I would think that there must be responsible, Mr. Chairman, someone in The Department of Municipal Affairs to establish procedures so that at least proper business methods can be brought to our municipalities. And when you see a report like this published in the newspaper, one wonders really what all of this reorganization in The Department of Municipal Affairs is achieving.

I compliment the department on establishing regional offices. I think this is good. And I compliment the new direction that the department is taking in sending its municipal people into the municipalities rather than forcing everyone to come down to Toronto to get advice and direction. And we are just starting on this. The making available of planning advice in other sections of the province by establishing local offices is a very sound idea and certainly should be extended.

The question of assessment I dealt with a few moments ago but certainly it is obvious to bring order out of the chaos in our assessment field, we are going to have to be a little tougher. We are going to have to insist on some sort of mandatory system of assessment rules, we are going to have to insist on some series of qualifications for assessors and we are going to have to insist on larger districts so that there will be financial resources made available to pay assessors. And then, if all these things are done, there will be reasonable equality in assessment and taxation procedures.

Payments or grants in lieu of taxes: It is very interesting that over the years my good friend, the hon. member for Niagara Falls

(Mr. Bukator), talked about this and I am sure he will talk about it before this session is over. But again I can see no reason why some sections of this province should be penalized because they have an abundance of provincial establishments and they should not get full grants, including a portion for education where they have these provincial installations in their municipalities.

The federal government does it, and if the federal government does it there is no reason why the provincial government cannot do it as well. It is unfair, and the most dramatic incident of the unfairness and the inequity of this exists in the city of Niagara Falls. My hon. friend from that area will undoubtedly be talking about this before these estimates are finished.

This is a long report, Mr. Chairman. There are many things of substantial value in it and many criticisms that must be made as a result of reading it. I note something new that I think is very good too. The department apparently is now sending its officials to the municipal board to present their ideas in connection with annexation. These officials are going into the witness box, I gather, as witnesses, and allowing themselves to be cross-examined. And I say this is as it should be because if matters are going to be referred to the municipal board and there are opinions from the department—and there should be opinions from the department on annexation, zoning matters or anything else—those opinions should be brought before the proper authorities in the form of evidence and the people giving that evidence should be compellable witnesses and be available for cross-examination. There has begun, sir, to be a movement in this direction and I think this is a good thing.

There is a section in this report at page 72 that deals with urban renewal, and again we have overlapping jurisdictions here. Urban renewal certainly concerns municipal affairs, and apparently it concerns The Department of Economics and Development. There are references here to Toronto's Moss Park. There are no references to housing because again we are in another department. But why anyone in this government should pat themselves on the back for their role in the Moss Park development escapes me completely. If ever there were a series of hideous mistakes made, it was in connection with that Moss Park development and this must be well known to government.

But again we get into these overlapping jurisdictions. We have part of the responsibility in municipal affairs and part of it in

economics and development. Housing concerns economics and development, but does not concern municipal affairs. There seems to be no co-ordination and it is very hard to follow the thought processes, if there are any, that lead to these decisions.

There is a comment about certain conferences the department has held and tried to hold during 1963—branch workshops—which, due to a staff shortage, they were not able to hold. Now I am going to urge upon the government again, Mr. Chairman, that the time is long overdue for a careful review of the salaries paid to the people who work in The Department of Municipal Affairs, and probably to the people who work in all the other departments. You are not going to get competent people to come and work for the government just for the glory of it.

This government should have the best advice that is available and it is only going to get the best advice available if it pays good salaries. People are not going to come in and work for this government, or any other government, unless they are going to be adequately paid. One of the reasons over the many years that we have not had full staffs within the various branches of The Department of Municipal Affairs is that they are not paying them enough. If you pay enough you are entitled to demand higher qualifications. If you want better planners, if you want people who have taken a master's degree or a doctorate in planning, you are not going to get them for the amounts that are now being paid out in salaries.

It is only recently, only in the last year or two, that you have had any competent legal advice in The Department of Municipal Affairs. It was only two years ago, Mr. Chairman, that there was not a lawyer in that whole department. Now there is a legal branch and this is a substantial improvement. The reason you have not had these people is that you will not pay them and if you want competent people within The Department of Municipal Affairs and in the other departments, you are going to have to realize that you are going to have to pay good salaries.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I notice the hon. Minister made brief reference to it, that he has the responsibility for the federal-provincial centennial branch programme. That is quite a mouthful. I was hoping that he could have cleared up some of the doubt that some of us from Toronto have in our minds as to what the province's plans are for the federal-provincial centennial grants in the Metropolitan Toronto area. There was a reference made by the hon. Prime Minister a short time

ago that there are plans in somebody's mind—I presume the government's mind—for some sort of a development in Metropolitan Toronto in connection with the centennial. I think the hon. Prime Minister went on to indicate that it was not the same as what the city has been talking about. The city has the St. Lawrence programme for the arts, but it is not that—

An hon. member: That is one of its ideas.

Mr. Singer: Yes, that is one of its ideas and I think that moved on a further step just yesterday in the Toronto council's thinking. But it would seem logical to me, Mr. Chairman, that if the city of Toronto has a number of ideas and one of them is the St. Lawrence programme for the arts, and if the province has some ideas, it is high time the city and the province started talking to each other about what they are doing and that if the province intends to spend a substantial sum of money—and this is what I gathered from the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister—to commemorate Canada's centennial, and to spend a substantial sum of money in Metropolitan Toronto, then surely a joint plan should, and could, be worked out. This is 1964 and the centennial is only three years away now. If there is going to be any programme that is going to make any sense and to take full advantage of the dollars that this province is putting up, to take full advantage of the dollars that the city of Toronto and the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto are putting up, surely there should be some co-ordination. Surely the time has arrived now that the province can say that these are our plans and get the city to help, or the province can say that we like the city's plans, or some of its plans, and we will help with them. But let us get on with some finality in this programme.

On page 97 reference is made to the operations branch. Along the line of my previous remarks, I believe that we have to do everything in our power to encourage professional training through our universities of competent men to work within The Department of Municipal Affairs and to work in the various municipalities throughout the province. I would like to see a system of government grants made to the various universities to encourage training in the municipal field. I would like to see a system of in-training to university students who are studying municipal administration or public administration—perhaps a series of scholarships to encourage this sort of thing. But all of this academic type of direction I am suggesting is going

to be of no importance, Mr. Chairman, unless in the province of Ontario we are prepared within this government and within the municipal governments, to provide decent salaries for these young men and women who will emerge from these training courses and work either on the provincial level or on the municipal level.

Those, sir, are the remarks I wanted to address in connection with the estimates this afternoon. I hope I am going to be pleasantly surprised when the hon. Minister brings in his legislation. As I said, to date we do not know what is in the legislation and must presume the worst and hope for the best. If we hope for the best, maybe we are going to achieve something. At least we heard the hon. Minister of Education stand in his place this afternoon and acknowledge there are going to be some changes. I would have hoped he would have acknowledged that perhaps some of the inspirations for these changes came from the remarks we have addressed from this side of the floor to the other side of the floor over these many years.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, one of the disadvantages of a third party in a House such as this is that following the presentation of the hon. Minister, the official Opposition has the opportunity to make one's speech for one. I was very interested this afternoon in hearing the hon. member for Downsview put forth certain ideas which I admit are good ideas and I congratulate him on the speech which he has made.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Young: I am glad there is enthusiasm here because I was very much afraid that when the hon. member for High Park mentioned that he should be a bit more cheerful I thought perhaps the reason for his lack of cheerfulness was that he was perfectly aware that he did not have the support of his own party in the programme he was presenting this afternoon. At least, as I heard this I wondered why it was that in other provinces where we have Liberal governments these ideas have not already been implemented. They should have been long ago.

I realize, sir, that in the province of New Brunswick, where some changes have taken place recently, they have moved in this field and they now have a report which has some very interesting aspects in it. I am waiting with bated breath to see whether this report is going to be implemented as far as legislation is concerned. Or is it going to follow the pigeonholing which has taken place in

the case of so many other reports of this nature in years gone by?

I am sorry the hon. member for London South (Mr. White) is not in his seat because I would like to tell him something this afternoon. He intimated there is a bit of snuggling up that should be done between these two groups, and this afternoon might indicate that. Certainly, the kind of policy I am standing for, and this group stands for in the municipal field, has been enunciated in large measure by the hon. member for Downsview. But I say the problem, if we do snuggle up the way some of the newspapers say we ought to do and become real cosy, is that we are not sure that once Oppositions become governments that these policies are going to be implemented.

We were also told the other day that we ought to snuggle up in this direction. That would lead to improvement, my hon. friend said. Here is our problem. We just do not know. We are left in a desperately difficult position. The other day we had a vote, on Medicare, which the hon. member for London South mentioned. The hon. members on this side voted with our group. In Ottawa the other day something else happened—according to the *Toronto Daily Star* of February 22. The Liberals promised a national Medicare plan in the 1962 and 1963 election campaigns. Then in the amendments to the Speech from the Throne which called for a government-sponsored and operated Medicare programme, the 71 Conservatives present voted for the New Democratic motion, and the Liberals voted against it. So this is the problem. If we are going to snuggle, who are we going to snuggle up to? Because provincially the Liberals snuggle up to us here, and federally, the Tories snuggle up to us there. So the only answer I see is that we have to keep on maintaining our position and hope that we can provide some ideas for both sides over the next four years, since the people have spoken so recently in both Houses, and we can see no change in the present situation.

And so, having said this and having expressed interest and delight in what was said by the hon. member for Downsview this afternoon, I hope that if ever, God forbid, the Liberals form a government in this province that it will implement the kind of things which were enunciated here this afternoon.

I would also say, to the Liberal group, that it is obvious that its search is ended. When you have a man as progressive in municipal affairs and as progressive in other fields, too, then your search for a leader is ended. Obviously the choice is here with the man

who has enunciated his ideas which are so close to our ideas. At that point, when this kind of leadership is provided, maybe we can talk about snuggling a little more realistically.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this afternoon—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): This is leap year, you know.

Mr. Young: When is the day? We will listen, we are interested in the proposal.

This afternoon I want to say to the hon. Minister that as far as this group is concerned, we feel that there has been progress in the field of municipal affairs. We heard the other day about how this government is a new government and how this government is without question moving forward to the '70s with a realistic programme, and we hope this is true. Believe you me, this group will give you every support when you demonstrate that this is, in effect, the case.

I do think, sir, as the hon. member for Downsview has said, that there are many things now happening in The Department of Municipal Affairs which are good. This idea of regional offices, where help is now being afforded, is good; and I hope the Sudbury office can open very quickly and can be followed by other offices. Certainly the university training, and the in-service training, which is being undertaken by this department, is something which deserves commendation and deserves extension. The assessment manual, which is now almost ready for us, is good; and it should mark a real step forward in this province in this whole field of assessment, which has been so upsetting up to the present time.

The financial assistance which is being granted to the municipalities for waterworks and sewage works, and this sort of thing, is all to the good. We put our stamp of approval on this kind of activity.

But after all, when this is said and done, the fundamental problem remains. We have today, around most of our municipalities, what I might call "quadruped" boundaries. They have been established, based upon the distance that a horse could travel—the distance over which councillors could get together easily, riding on or behind the animal which served for transportation for so many years. These kind of boundaries are, today, confining the activities of our municipalities. They are holding us in, and holding us back, and restricting us. The motor car, as has been mentioned so many times, has made obsolete the old boundaries that we know.

We saw this afternoon where the hon. Minister of Education brought us a new concept which the hon. members to my right have talked about, according to the hon. member for Downsview, for many years. But I might say, before they talked about it, I remember talking about it on public platforms; and certainly this group has discussed it many times. So we believe this is a step forward. The township, as the smallest base now for school operations, is good; and this process ought to be pushed further as time goes on—it is a step in the right direction.

We find the boundaries of our regional high schools, today, are spilling over the municipalities. No longer do most municipalities hold within them sufficient area and population to properly service the educational needs of our young people. We find this whole business of conservation spilling over boundaries. No longer can municipalities undertake it.

Then there is the smoke abatement question, which we heard discussed the other day. Again this is not something which one municipality alone can properly look after. Dr. Langford mentioned—I saw him the other night on television—that we perhaps have ten years before the pollution in the Great Lakes reaches very dangerous proportions, and that something dramatic must be done within that ten years if we are not to face disaster here.

No municipality alone can do anything significant toward the solution of this problem. Then I think of the whole problem of garbage disposal which we face. Many of our small municipalities cannot set up proper land-fill disposal units. They cannot possibly build proper incinerators, and so they must come together if these things are to be done. Perhaps the garbage disposal problem is going to be solved in days to come, as atomic power can provide the heat and the destructive capacity to do this job for us. This may come. In the meantime, small units cannot possibly face this problem.

At the present time our burgeoning subdivisions around our cities are presenting us with all kinds of problems.

Last Thursday night, I attended the opening of two schools in my own riding. One school has ten rooms, with a class already in the auditorium, and that school is built in an area where, 18 months ago, there was nothing but pasture land. The second school has eight rooms; and not one of the people who attended that opening — and it was jammed—lived in that subdivision a year

ago. In that township from which the hon. member for Downsview comes, and of which he was reeve for some time, we have seen—over the past period of time when some of us in this House sat on that council—20,000 people per year, on an average, added to the population. A city in itself. An explosive situation. And believe me it blew up in the faces of the reeve and the councillors a good many times, because we just could not possibly keep up with that kind of a situation and do it in an adequate way; although I think, by and large, it has been done very effectively within the limitations under which we had to operate.

This is going on, and as the post-war generation starts to form families—as they are now commencing to do, and will be at an increasing rate over the next few years—then we are going to find a building explosion such as we have not known for a long, long time. These explosive suburbs demand services, and services mean taxes on the homes, and the homes cannot possibly bear the taxation that is necessary. So there is a scramble for industry, that we heard so much about in this House, because industry does not demand schools and other services.

When the industrial scramble means giving concessions at the expense of the taxpayer, we find the province having to step in, as it had to, with legislation, which is not yet fully into effect, but which will prevent municipalities giving this kind of concession. And even then, with this preventive measure, municipalities remain in desperate straits; subdivisions are built in areas without proper industry, and small municipalities around our towns face sad situations.

I have a few figures here from around the area of my good friend, the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent). In the township of Sydenham, the tax rate is \$49.50 per person. Derby is \$64.32. Sarawak is \$75.23. And Owen Sound pays \$104.30 per head. Now this means, of course, that Owen Sound had much industry to assist it. But there is a very great difference in the tax rates in the surrounding areas there. And there is very great concern, I suspect, in those townships, as there is in many others.

On the other side, we have a situation where a town like Leaside, in the Metropolitan Toronto complex, well endowed with humming machines, by its planning and zoning makes certain that people who work in the factories cannot afford to live in the town. And so Leaside escapes the welfare costs and the unemployment costs that go with

industrialization, and so tax rates can be very low.

So we have the provincial government stepping in with the foundation plan to assist certain areas, so that the educational costs can be met, in some measure at least, from the overall income of the province itself. But, by and large, all these devices which are being used today by the province are simply props to shore up a tottering system of municipalities, and they cannot continue to effectively do the job they are designed to do. We are facing, in spite of this help that is being given, a very serious situation.

Industry first comes into the city, like Owen Sound or Metropolitan Toronto. Then perhaps it seeks the suburbs as we heard a while ago. Some suburbs get it, some do not. And so you get the kind of imbalance which we see all over the place.

In the report of Mr. Smallwood on the Metropolitan situation in Toronto a decade later, he takes into account the fact that an attempt was made here to even out the situation. But the fundamental job was not done. So over the years, because each municipality had too much local autonomy—each financed its own welfare, education, and other costs, and brought in its own tax revenue from industrial assessment and all the rest of it—the result has been a very great increase in the imbalance. And so he says this:

If one views the expenditure side of the record both with respect to the local municipalities and with respect to the larger Metro organization, it becomes increasingly obvious why the financial imbalance between the local municipalities has been growing over the years. Yet the real crux of this problem is actually to be found not in expenditure policies, but rather in the variations that exist in the revenue basis of the 13 communities. And unfortunately Metro has been able to accomplish little to remedy the basic inequity that exists with respect to the different municipalities' assessment position.

And then he says:

An uneven distribution of population and of commercial and industrial assessment resources has tended to turn Toronto municipalities into have and have-not members of a larger metropolitan community.

And he gives the table showing the comparison of per capita assessment figures for all 13 municipalities. Leaside, assessment per capita, is \$4,052. At the other end of the scale is East York with \$1,787.

In the economic survey issued by The Ontario Department of Economics and Development in 1963 we have this statement regarding the Niagara region:

There appears to be ample room for urban and industrial growth as well as for increased production of fruit on the fruit belt. The pattern of urbanization in the peninsula has been to a large extent that of haphazard, low-density type. This kind of urban sprawl might be channelled into an orderly and compact urban development which would not only save the fruit lands, but also be advantageous to both urban and rural municipalities. Planned development of this nature cannot, however, be successfully administered solely at the present municipal level. This type of planned development requires that some planning organization be given statutory authority to devise and implement our regional land-use programme on a long-term basis.

And so it is that we are facing today, the necessity of regional planning such as has been mentioned in this House by hon. members from all sides of the House. That we must plan ahead has been indicated in this Niagara report. Larger planning areas must come and those planning areas backed up by larger governments which, perhaps, will maintain, to some extent at least, some of the present municipal areas as smaller boroughs. These will be parts of a larger organization and they will administer certain services in connection therewith.

Today we see on every hand—and I want to bring it before this House—some of the factors that are driving us toward this business of larger regional units. In the report of the Ontario Municipal Board on page 4 we have this statement:

Given in schedule A of this report is a list of one amalgamation and 13 annexations ordered by the board during this past year.

Now what is happening is a very simple thing. The cities, the large municipalities of this province, are trying to rationalize their existence and are blindly reaching out and groping for more territory from the suburban areas and the smaller municipalities around them so that they can bring into harmony, once more, the problems they face. We have sitting in the gallery to my left, a reeve of a municipality, a man who was a member of this House for some years. I understand that he has been in a border skirmish with the city of Kitchener recently in the matter of amalgamation or annexation, or something of

that sort, as the city is reaching out to get more territory to do its job more properly.

I have in my hand a publication by, of all people, Sears Roebuck, called the *A B C's of Community Planning*. And they say this:

Increasing mobility and population growth are swiftly erasing the distinction between city and country life. Growing numbers of city people regularly move to rural areas for recreation and seasonal living. Cities are increasingly dependent on the maintenance of lakes, rivers and whole rural regions for dependable supplies of water, of milk and of other foods. Country people, too, travel freely to cities to obtain medical, educational and a wide range of other services they need that enrich their lives. Newspapers and TV also bring them into constant contact with the ideas and news and the services available in the city. Thus urban and rural interests are coming ever closer together. What affects one is important to the other.

And so we are facing this blind outreach of the larger municipalities, trying to bring the city and the hinterland closer together, and the time is here when we see the real need to encompass the whole economic region within one municipal government evening out the benefits and the liabilities over the whole area. The cities and the hinterland around them are thus drawn together in a common destiny.

Schools can be planned rationally for the whole area. Hospitals and the variety of types needed can be properly planned and placed. Sewage disposal can be ordered so that river pollution is minimized. Conservation can be planned comprehensively. Parks and recreation areas developed where they should be. Purchasing could be more centralized with attendant savings, and all the other municipal functions could be more effectively carried on.

Regional planning and regional government of this kind simply carries forward what is already taking place in the realm of education, in the realm of health units, welfare, conservation and all the rest of it. I think the time is here when we recognize the outreach that is taking place, and that the larger units are coming in scores of different areas of community life. These ought to be brought into harmony, and some sense brought into the whole field.

The second field which is making this kind of regional planning extremely important is in the matter of staff. In the report—and I am simply going to point out a few places here in the report from the hon. Minister, where

he points to certain things that are happening—the hon. member for Downsview dealt with this matter of assessment. On page 34, section 93A provides:

That a county may appoint a county assessment commissioner who shall have all the powers, duties and privileges of an assessor.

The adoption of this system has a number of advantages and benefits. The commissioner will be in charge and so on, and the hope is expressed here that the county units will now become everywhere, or as universally as possible, the basis for assessment. By sharing costs, as pointed out in the report, a county can afford to adopt up-to-date procedures, and techniques, including the latest data processing equipment.

Then on page 46 of the report, we have this:

The inquiries investigations that were conducted during the year were attributable to certain things; a lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of municipal accounting on the part of certain municipal officials; the increasing complexity of accounting interrelationships of the provincial and municipal local boards and the great volume of statutes, regulations and instructions with which the municipal official must be familiar.

And then again on page 47:

The municipal auditing staff examines the audited financial statement of municipalities and local boards thereof, all of them across the province, and from that we find there are certain difficulties that emerge. The staff of the branch refused to accept for publication the financial statements of 47 municipalities. These statements were returned.

The points at issue were thoroughly discussed with either the auditor or the treasurer, or with both officials, and all statements were revised to conform generally with accepted accounting principles of municipal accounting. And the staff of a branch carries on a large volume of correspondence with auditors and treasurers concerning accounting problems, which are either indicated by the auditor in his report, or were disclosed by an examination of the financial statement.

And then again, we find that the growth of this programme—the winter works programme now throughout Ontario—with the assistance of a field staff of The Department of Public Welfare and The Department of Highways, required a visit by a member of

the staff of this branch to approximately 100 municipalities.

Mr. Chairman, I read these excerpts to point out the problem which is being faced by the provincial staff in supervising the multiplicity of small municipalities, and the difficulty of a small municipality to get staff which adequately can deal with the bylaw situation, with the accounting situation, with the inter-relationship situation between province and municipality. I think we have to face the fact that, with larger municipal units, it will take less staff at the specialist level; and while staff has a habit of growing regardless, as municipal procedures become more complex, the fact remains that in this field trained staff is not as plentiful as it might be, and we should be using that trained staff to the maximum of its ability.

Specialization becomes much more possible with fewer municipalities and with real rationalization of this business, not only with staff you see at the top level—the departmental level—but staff at the accounting level, and at the machine level where accounting machines, and all kinds of procedures, can be brought to bear in the larger units, machines which the small municipalities just cannot afford and which, today, they are frustrated without.

It is in the field of planning, particularly, that this is true. Planning staffs are at a tremendous—well, they are scarce today—premium, is the word I think I was searching for.

On page 63 you have this:

Of the ten new planning areas, four contain more than one municipality. At the end of 1963 there were 163 single independent planning areas containing one municipality each; 134 subsidiary planning areas containing one municipality each but located within a joint planning area; and 79 joint planning areas.

In the *Municipal World*, January, 1963, Mr. Cumming at page 1756 says:

We have today 80 to 90 planning boards active in Ontario, and only 23 of these with proper staff.

This, in a province with something like 978 municipalities, becomes a very serious situation. Then, updating Mr. Cumming's report, on page 65 of the report which I have been quoting—the annual report—we have this:

Our records indicate that four municipalities secured permanent staff in 1963, bringing the number of municipalities having staff up to 40.

I point out the seriousness of this kind of situation because we are coming into an era when community planning is accepted by all groups, in all political faiths; when we are driving hard, in the community planning branch of The Department of Municipal Affairs, to set up planning boards and planning areas across this province. And yet we find that the staff to match our ambition is desperately difficult to come by.

In my own municipality last year, and over the last five years as a matter of fact, the turnover of senior technical people in our planning department has been two-and-a-half times as great as it has been in the other departments of the township. This is because, everywhere, municipalities are seeking planning directors and planning staff who know their business; and I suppose it is a compliment to North York that they come to us, but we do not like what is happening.

The hon. Minister points out that he has a very difficult time maintaining staff in his own department, because that staff is being constantly drawn off by municipalities and by other agencies, private and public, wanting to enter the planning field.

Again there is a drive to use available staff to the best advantage because, if we put a planning director in a small municipality, what is he trying to do? He is trying to create a community where there is no rational basis for that community, and he is trying to solve problems, many of which are created by the fact there is no basis there and that his boundaries are running up against the boundaries of other municipalities—with the friction that is inevitably bound to occur there. So if we are going to do this job properly, if we are going to use available staff to the best advantage, then we must give our planners scope to plan on an overall basis, in a regional way, and then underpin them with other staff who can fill in the regional details as they need to be filled in.

The fourth thing which is driving us toward rationalization of our municipal set-up is this business of industrial development. I have already mentioned this and I am not going to dwell on it too much.

We see today this scramble for assessment and the desperate problems which are being faced by many small suburban municipalities. The Niagara area, in this report, has the problem that is presented by pollution of the rivers, by factories being built where they have no business being built on some of the best fruit lands, and then subdivisions of housing to back up those factories in the same fruit lands.

We see, going across the north of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, a railway line, and hump yards being built there. This may well change the whole planning concept as to where industry ought to be in Metropolitan Toronto. Instead of each one of our little municipalities scrambling for industrial assessment, it may well be that industry now should be placed more and more within reach of that railway line. And then low cost housing, which again our municipalities are scared of because of welfare costs and unemployment costs, should be within reach, so that people do not have to commute from the slums of downtown to work in those factories and back down again. This is the kind of planning that needs to be done.

So the industrial development of our municipalities, I think, is driving us more and more toward larger regional units. Basic, I think, to this is the whole business of where the taxes go. One of the fundamental problems, that I pointed out a few moments ago in the Metropolitan area, is the lack of one treasury; and I think we have to face the fact, as we revamp our municipal set-up, that the assessment monies must come into a central treasury for the whole region and out of that central treasury will flow the welfare costs, the education costs and these other costs that small units today are afraid of. Fundamental to this whole business is this matter of a central treasury, and of a regional apportioning of costs.

These are simply a few of the driving forces that are pushing us toward larger municipal regional units.

It is not going to be easy. I have here a clipping from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of October, 1963, in which Dr. Mayo, head of the political science department of the University of Western Ontario, told the annual convention of the Ontario Association of Urban and Rural Municipalities that if regional government is to happen it will only be brought to life by action of the provincial government. He lays a big responsibility on the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. He says:

The history of local government in Canada shows that little initiative for any large-scale reform has come from the grass roots.

Dr. Mayo said that although there has been a widely recognized need for joint planning, and despite prodding by the municipal affairs department, there is very little effective joint planning in Ontario or any other province.

And so, he says, if it is going to happen, it likely will have to have the aspects of a shotgun wedding. He lays the responsibility back upon the department itself.

So this afternoon I would make this proposal to this House, that The Department of Municipal Affairs should immediately initiate a study of where such regional governments ought to start. One such study is underway. The Goldenberg commission is now working in Metropolitan Toronto. I hope out of that will come something of a pattern which might be looked at by other areas. But I would also suggest that The Department of Municipal Affairs immediately initiate a study of these regions—at least the Hamilton region, including the whole Niagara area, upon which we have a basic study. Then it could cover the Windsor area, the London area, the Kitchener-Waterloo, Galt, Guelph complex, and the Oshawa area. Because of a difference in emphasis as far as Ottawa is concerned, I would recommend that my enthusiastic friends here to my right confer with their confreres down at Ottawa and suggest that this kind of study be undertaken in the Ottawa region. So this gives them a job to do, Mr. Chairman, as well as this job which I have suggested for the hon. Minister's department.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: They should talk to the National Capital Commission.

Mr. Young: Yes, that is right, this is a job for it, and we hope it will undertake that job as quickly as the hon. Minister is going to undertake the other job which I have suggested this afternoon.

We also have The Department of Economics and Development outlining this regional development, which gives us some clue to the regional planning in this province, so I think this could well be undertaken and gone forward with.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is the fundamental thing which I want to say this afternoon. There are other matters which I think should also be looked at and matters which I hope the select committee will deal with expeditiously and perhaps this House will look at very carefully.

I am taking for granted that the new hon. Minister is getting his feet on the ground and getting his teeth into the problems. I hope by next year when this House meets that he will have a whole bundle of legislation which will be ready for this House to implement.

The matter of staff training is something which I too would like to emphasize. The

start which has been made in the various universities and in in-service training is good and many of the municipalities are now taking advantage of it. This, I think, must be stepped up and perhaps assistance by way of bursaries moved forward so that more municipal people both at the elected level and at the technical level can get the training they ought to have. There is this matter of four-year terms of office for the elected officials, which I stress again as I stressed the other day. I think it is very important if we are going to do long-term planning. If we are going to have any consistency in planning and administration of larger units, then the four-year term of office should come.

The assessment manual is coming. I think the assessment ought to be based across this province on 100 per cent of a value of the property. This is a complete mix-up that we have. If I say to you that my assessment is so much and my mill rate is so much, it does not mean a thing to somebody outside North York or the Metropolitan Toronto area, because we assess in the Metropolitan area on the basis of about a third the value and then set the mill rate on it. Other areas assess on half, three quarters, or whatever fraction may be good to them. I think to bring stability and to bring real harmony across the province, this business of 100 per cent should be considered very seriously and should be adopted.

There is the matter of subdivision standards. One of the things which I think is unfortunate is the permissive nature of subdivision standards across this province. I think the standards in the municipality of which I form a part—a very small part now, but I had something to do with raising standards there, I hope—are high among the best in the province. Certainly in areas of our cities, where there is a basic sewage system, we should no longer allow installation of septic tanks. We should make sure there is underground wiring. This is something that has happened in Europe for two generations and yet in a rich nation like this, in a rich province like Ontario, we have not yet made mandatory the burying of our wires. Certainly we should have mandatory conditions such as sidewalks and pavement in new subdivisions in areas where already the beginning has been laid. Personally I would like to see these mandatory conditions of subdivisions everywhere in this province because people sooner or later have to pay for the laying down of these services. Far better to have it come out of the increased land values. As we see in so many of our suburban areas,

there is land speculation. Then following that, subdivision, where fortunes are made out of increased land values. Then the people, after that has happened, have to pay for basic services within the subdivisions.

One other thing that I want to mention here is this business of five-per-cent land. As the House is aware, any municipality which is subdividing is entitled to take five per cent of the land so subdivided for municipal purposes. I have talked to many municipal councils and they thought that the law was so framed that they had to take the five per cent which the subdivider wanted to give them and they have taken it. Often it has happened that it is side hill. When some of us got on to council in North York we found you could not get to the top of land that had been taken in previous years because it was the backyards of homes, and you could not get to the bottom because the subdivider still owned the bottom land in the ravine.

So we have in North York, as I have seen in many other municipalities, side hills that the municipality cannot possibly get into without buying its way into it and then it is no good when it gets there. And we have swamp land and ravine land and all the rest of it. We have worked out a device in my municipality where, if we need ravine land and figure it is worth having, we take 20 times as much as the five-per-cent area because it is 20 times less valuable than the land at the top of the subdivision. We make sure that we have flat land for kids to play. If we want the open land, as we have taken many acres along the river valleys, we have worked out a plan of \$1,000 an acre there. That would have to be adjusted to the land values in your own municipalities, but we take it on that kind of a basis. I think the five-per-cent land should be rationalized this way.

But there is another emphasis here.

You see, the present legislation is predicated on horizontal subdivisions. We spread out single-family or dual-family homes, and we take the park land or the land for municipal purposes based on that. But today, particularly in the larger cities, we are now subdividing vertically; we are putting in high apartment blocks. The people who live in those high apartment blocks can no longer be served, parkwise, by five per cent of the land that is there. So I hope that the hon. Minister and this government is giving very serious consideration to this business of vertical subdivisions.

International standards have been laid down which say that we should have at least

ten acres of open land within the city for each 1,000 of the population. And at least 2.5 acres of that should be play space where kids can play; that is, fairly level space where recreational sports and all that sort of thing can be carried on. But this standard is not yet met, and certainly the revision of the statutes which recognizes only the horizontal subdivision today, is overdue. I would hope that we think in terms of basing our park land or land for municipal purposes upon density of population where such a basis is necessary.

Mr. Chairman, what I have said this afternoon I feel very strongly about, and I feel these things are fundamentally necessary. But the thing which is making the rationalization of our municipal life extremely urgent is the post-war explosion of population. You see, if we continue to set the pattern on the old quadruped boundary lines, and try to plan within those lines, if we try to build up our municipal services for this day and age within those boundaries, then this population explosion which is coming, as these youngsters begin to form new families, is going to blow us completely out of kilter.

Yesterday morning I took my wife up to the new Yorkdale shopping centre. She did not get home until 9:30 last night. I am hoping now that March 31 comes awfully fast. But I had a look at that shopping centre. It is a tremendous development which has been a long time in planning, and has incorporated many of the good ideas of the European malls and all the rest of it. There is a roof over the mall here, and it is a new design; something very exciting in the realm of the business life of our community.

The thing that struck me is that this inevitably must become the centre of a new development; and around that new industrial complex must be a new city centre and development which, in the days to come, will change the whole complex of that area. With this huge younger crowd coming up, what is going to happen to the older city areas? Inevitably, unless we redevelop, unless we plan regionally and rationally, we are going to find that these new centres will explode planlessly in our present municipal boundaries, and as far as the city centres are concerned, we are going to find ourselves in real trouble in planning changes in the days to come.

If we set planning along present lines, without doing the job that has to be done, then we are going to be in desperate straits within the next generation. To do this, we have to budget for it. I would hope within this budget, which is being presented to us,

there is provision for many of these things that I have outlined; and I would hope that as the new hon. Minister finds his way through the complexities of his job, and as this government, as was said the other day, plans ahead for the '70s, budgetary provision will be made next year in the 1965 budget for carrying out fulfilment of many of these things of which I have spoken today.

I can only say that we hope, in this group, that the challenge of the '60s is going to be met in this field of municipal development. We hope that provision is being made, here and now, for the kind of growth which must come if we are not to be stifled and shackled within the obsolete boundaries of our present municipalities.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

At this time I would like to remind the House that the arrangement which has been agreed upon and followed for several sessions is that, after the Minister has completed his presentation, he is followed by one member of each Opposition group, who may make general comments on departmental activities, after which the committee confines itself strictly to a discussion of the actual vote under consideration.

We will now proceed with vote 1401 and the items thereunder. The member for Grey North has the floor.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, speaking on vote 1401—is that correct, Mr. Chairman, 1401?

I would like to commend the previous two speakers, the hon. member for Yorkview and the hon. member for Downsview. Their thoughts are identical with mine, but not as radical as mine in this regard.

At the outset, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. I have known him for many years—he was formerly the mayor of Timmins—and since then I have been impressed by his administrative ability and devotion to the municipalities which he heads up; and also for the fine staff he has under him in the Ontario Municipal Board. Although I may admire the hon. Minister, I think the policy that he is attempting to administer is greatly outmoded and, as I said before, Mr. Chairman, the Tories here in this regard are like riding a tiger—they cannot steer this problem and they cannot get off.

Each of us must realize that the most important item in the business of this House

is in this department, because it affects every home owner in the province of Ontario. Realizing that it is much easier to be critical than to be correct, I suggest to all of us here that everyone who should know the tax mess at municipal level will agree that nothing has been done to basically change the system since 1904. For over 60 years we have been doing the wrong thing, and we all agree that drastic action is needed, so probably we have here an area for agreement. Our differences are politics, but our agreements are principles. I think that we should assess the position and principle, and we must take the tax load off real estate. That is, we must cut the real estate tax in half—and there is one way that we can do it in Ontario.

We can look at a plan which can reduce the real estate tax for every homeowner in Ontario by 50 per cent. As I have said before, we have been doing it wrongly for 60 years. We have to start somewhere to correct this mess. As most municipalities are approaching insolvency today, we have been put on a five-year plan by the Ontario Municipal Board, under strict surveillance. I think you will all agree that the large grants from the province to municipalities are obviously wrong and in need of reform. And the fact is, gentlemen, the very simple fact is, that the money comes from the municipalities in the first place; and when it gets back to them in watered-down form in grants there is very little left.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that this grant system is the same as it would be for your physician to offer to give you a blood transfusion by taking a pint of blood out of your left arm and spilling about 91 per cent of it on the floor and then putting the pitiful remainder in your right arm.

As my colleagues have already mentioned the inequities, I contend that the present tax and revenue system is not equitable, efficient, adequate, not conducive to the sound growth of this province. The growth of public services with the object of improving the individual standards of living has placed an increasingly heavy burden on governments to provide the financial needs to support services—which all have come to expect—and this has caused substantial tax increases for everyone. The governments are able to provide such financing by graduated and diversified taxes. Moreover, the major sources for those governments are accelerated automatically as the volume of business increases.

The municipal government, however, by its limited field of taxation is being compelled

to impose every increasing tax against owners of real estate. These taxes are not based on the ability to pay to the same extent as income or estate taxes. The owners or tenants of land and buildings represent only a part of the population.

(Mr. W. E. Johnston takes the chair.)

Many persons receiving income, either from investment or employment, contribute little or nothing to real estate or business taxes. A person with a small office may earn as much as a person who requires a large building in which to carry on. A farmer must have a large area of land compared to the householder, and real estate taxes, therefore, are based on the value of the land occupied—not on the ability of the occupants to afford the taxes imposed. For instance, Eaton's and Simpson's have mail order houses in all the small areas across the province and are doing a large volume of business, but they are escaping relatively "scot-free" as the taxation they will be charged under a proper revenue system as a base.

I know that the hon. Minister knows. I know the hon. Prime Minister is aware of the inequities. While, granted, the Ontario and federal governments have collected more taxes and made more funds available to municipalities by contributions to education, roadways, unconditional grants and payments in lieu of taxes on some of their properties, these have not been nearly sufficient to meet the increased costs of services demanded by municipalities. And the financial position of municipalities continues to deteriorate to the point where many are facing bankruptcy within three or four years.

For instance, in our municipality—our city hall burned down—we have \$130,000 in the the fund to rebuild a new city hall that will cost around \$300,000. But the Ontario Municipal Board will not let us build it because we do not have the financial ability to pay it off. Now, municipalities lost the right to collect personal income tax in 1936, and to collect corporation tax in 1944, when these were assumed by the senior level of government. It became an obligation to provide other revenue for municipalities. These two sources of revenue have grown automatically and substantially in the period of economic expansion since World War II because of the tremendous increase in the gross national product. The municipalities receive a very small part of their fair share of the increased revenue now derived from these sources by the federal and provincial governments.

In 1951, if I may speak in the first person, I was president of the Ontario Mayors Associ-

ation and we continually confronted the hon. Mr. Frost with the situation, and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs knows this. So, in 1951, Mr. Frost appointed in Ontario the Provincial Municipal Committee. This committee came to certain definite conclusions which I think we are back to again, Mr. Chairman, and I quote the findings of this committee set up by the government.

It is a long quotation, so I will forego all the quotation and give you the last paragraph:

The present emphasis placed on the right of every inhabitant to what is considered a minimum standard of living has meant that all governments have been faced with demands for new, more comprehensive and improved social services, and such social services should be financed by taxes based on the ability to pay. The property tax is not an appropriate means of financing increased social and welfare services. The burden of this programme is now imposed upon a limited group of taxpayers, the owners of real property. This suggests the necessity of reviewing the municipal function if municipal tax sources are to continue as at present.

The result of that was that we had the unconditional grants system come into effect which gave, I think, the city of Toronto about \$4 million right off the bat.

Two major concessions were granted by the province to municipalities: (a) the enactment of The Municipal Tax Assistance Act 1952, which authorized payment to the municipalities of the equivalent of the general municipal rate in respect of properties owned by the province and its agencies; and (b) the enactment of The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act 1953, which provided for grants without condition to local governments on the basis of population.

Now these were the steps taken by the province in 1951-2-3. They were in the right direction, but fell far short of an overall adjustment of the municipal tax structure. I still contend, Mr. Chairman, that municipalities should be substantially relieved of the cost of what the 1951 Ontario provincial municipal committee defined as being non-basic municipal services.

Now an analysis of municipal expenditure indicates one great fault in municipal financing. The fault is the growing cost to municipalities of services that do not have a direct bearing on property and that do not benefit property, which services will be referred to hereinafter as basic services. The cost of these services has created a burden on

the owners of the homes and real property. This has made municipal financing inequitable and municipalities have no authority to raise revenues from other sources, as is the case of the province or the federal government. The municipalities have been compelled to absorb the residual responsibilities not provided by other governments. The revenues available for basic municipal services and projects have been curtailed by the pressure of mandatory obligations laid down by this government. The limited municipal resources have been squeezed to provide non-basic services.

To remedy this situation; to reform the municipal taxation system as follows: to define specifically those basic municipal services which are primarily a service to property and which are provided by municipalities; and to define specifically non-basic services now rendered at the municipal level, having a wider than local scope and jurisdiction or of general benefit to the citizens. We all know these basic services: water, sewers, street cleaning, garbage, street lights, local improvements and their financing, police and fire, parks and recreation, certain health, municipal administration and roadways, and traffic control. But the non-basic services are as follows: education, public welfare, hospital construction, housing subsidies, administration of justice, the provincial highways through municipalities, and emergency services.

Municipal councils are required to levy and collect taxes for school purposes and pay their boards of education and other school boards and trustees the amount they require in their annual budgets. The most significant factor of this, Mr. Chairman, is that the levy in 1947 for schools in municipalities was \$44 million. In 1962 it amounted to \$313 million and during the same year the debenture debt for education increased from \$46 million to \$586 million. So more than anything else this has affected the tax rate.

I could say a lot more about this and what figures could be submitted. But the fact remains that many other municipal services are suffering because of these increases for the costs of education. So it is in this field that we must look to the province for relief. It has been estimated, Mr. Chairman, at the Canadian conference on education that by 1979 .6 per cent of all our national income will be consumed by education. So there is little sight of relief. I do not suggest that municipalities should invade these tax fields that the senior governments have. This would cause duplication and perpetuate the

inequality of revenue between communities. The provincial and the federal governments must pay a much greater share derived from their ability to pay tax revenue. In this way the educational opportunities would be equalized.

Real estate taxes are used to a very minor extent, if at all, in Europe, the western nations, Australia and New Zealand to finance education. I recognize that there is a strong argument in favour of some degree of local autonomy in regard to education. There is merit in the continuance of community participation and direction. Complete centralization at the provincial level is therefore not advocated. However, the provincial government should establish grant schedules which would ensure that the major portion of the funds for elementary and secondary education would come from the higher levels of government.

I respectfully submit that on the average, 75 to 90 per cent of the costs of elementary and secondary school education should be provided from other sources of revenue, new revenue, business tax.

Now we all agree, Mr. Chairman, I think, that education, administration of justice and welfare are non-basic services and not a responsibility as far as being charged against real estate. By the province taking these three services over, it would reduce the load on real estate by 50 per cent across the province, a plan that would benefit all people and not only a few.

The government back in 1931 took over income tax. The revenues today in this field are so great that municipalities are in the position of beggars, so this leaves business tax to municipalities. I suggest the government take over business tax and raise the rates to look after education and welfare, because business tax is the result of all the purchasing power of all the people of this province, and along the same line education is an asset of all business concerns. I suggest to you that it is more reasonable to recover taxes as non-related costs from business than it is from real property, the homeowner.

If a man has his wealth in the form of real estate, he pays a fair load for education costs, but if he has his wealth in the form of stocks and bonds, he escapes education costs. Further, business tax is deductible. It is a business expense. I suggest the greatest need right now is for all three governments—federal, provincial and municipal—to sit down and as the hon. member for Yorkview stated, to take an accounting of all revenues and fix the responsibility for each.

Mr. Chairman, a large part of this budget that we are evaluating, insofar as municipal affairs is concerned, is grants to municipalities. Along this line we are being asked to give to the city of Toronto \$20 million for a subway—a Toronto subway. In Ontario—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): It does not come under this vote.

Mr. Sargent: I am talking about grants to municipalities. In Ontario there are 363 municipalities, 31 cities, 54 villages, 123 towns, 143 townships, one Metro government and the counties. Two-thirds of the people of this province are putting \$20 million of this budget into a subway for one-third of the people. This amounts to a per capita grant of \$15 per head. I suggest to the hon. members that if we are going to be completely fair about this matter, we will not complain about it at all if the government gives \$20 million to the city of Toronto for a subway—we do not complain a bit if the government gives Toronto a \$15 per capita grant, if it gives us the same. This will amount to about \$3 million for Hamilton, \$300,000 for Owen Sound, \$150,000 for Elliot Lake, \$4.5 million for Ottawa—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: What about Timmins?

Mr. Sargent: I have not got around to that. \$1.5 million for Windsor. So how do we assess the fairness of this? The subject of highways will come up, but this is a grant system I am talking about. We have been told that possibly the subway will negate some of the needs for expressways in The Department of Highways. I just noticed in the paper that the city of Toronto got its first payment of some \$6 million on the grant toward the subway and that is the first payment. They say this is a grant toward highways.

In 1958, a highway-needs study was set up, and projected to 1977 that all the needs for highways and expressways in Ontario would be more than looked after by the revenue forthcoming from the gasoline tax and all the other things. A brief submitted to the Ontario Good Roads Association yesterday says in part:

In brief, the conclusions from the later report were that for the 20-year period covered by the reports, highway-user revenues would be sufficient to pay the estimated cost of provincial and municipal needs for Ontario roads and streets as shown in the report thereon, submitted to the Prime Minister of Ontario, 1959. As a result it would be possible to make very

substantial increases in the portion of highway-user revenues made available to municipal road authorities in the form of subsidies.

Someone is wrong some place. So I suggest in the way of grants, if this is going to be a \$20 million subsidy or grant to the city of Toronto, I do not think there is an hon. member in this House, a backbencher on the Tory side of the House, or in the NDP, or this side of the House, who cannot expect fair and like treatment in the form of grants of \$15 per capita.

You have been very patient with me, Mr. Chairman, and I hope I have got the point across that there is great inequity. The parallel here is that—being very critical and being very unpopular—of the two monkeys in the space capsule who went around the world. One monkey said, "This is an awful way to make a living", and the other monkey said, "Well, it sure beats the cancer clinic."

We feel, Mr. Chairman, that there is a real need for revision in municipal affairs, on basis of taxation for municipalities, and I sincerely hope, if the \$20 million subway grant goes through to Toronto, that you will see fit to give a \$15 per capita grant to the rest of the province.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, if you would permit me to speak for a few moments. I have heard some very interesting presentations by the hon. members and I would like to have the opportunity to reply, if you do not mind. Would that be acceptable to the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman)?

I would like to thank the hon. members, who have spoken in a general way on these estimates, for the suggestions which they have made. I want to assure them that all of the matters which they have discussed—I should say most of the matters which they have discussed—are matters which are known to me and known to the officials of my department. It is perhaps easy to say that a Minister should do this or should do that, but you have to bear in mind that one must not turn out to be a little dictator—and certainly I would not want to have the reputation of being that.

Talking about the number of municipalities which we have in this province is perhaps a popular thing to do, but most of them are there for a purpose, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman—and there are areas where there have been annexations and amalgamations, and so on and so forth, throughout the province. Last year, for instance, was the

first time that a Minister of Municipal Affairs of this province made an application to the Ontario Municipal Board for the purpose of a hearing respecting the amalgamation and the annexation of several areas to one municipality.

The municipal board took a great deal of time to study this—it was highly involved—and eventually came up with a decision, after all interested parties had been heard and every facility made available to the parties involved, sir, that if The Department of Municipal Affairs could provide information of value to the residents of that general area, that information was made available to the Ontario Municipal Board. The board did issue an order last fall providing for the amalgamation of two municipalities and the annexation of a portion of an area that had not had any municipal organization before.

I am aware that there are other areas of the province where perhaps some saving might be made in the cost of administration of local government. There might also be some greater efficiency to be achieved, and I have ideas of the way in which these things can be handled. My staff is being decentralized. We have co-operated in a number of studies in different areas of the province, dealing with matters of this kind of thinking: That the number of municipalities might be reduced. However, we want to be very certain, if and when we do go into an area and make representations to the municipal leaders and community leaders, that we know that we can be of some service to them.

Of course, as you know, Mr. Chairman, the different Acts, under which we operate in the department, provide many powers to local municipal councils to join together in projects which are of mutual interest and of service to the communities. This, in many cases, has been done in the past and no doubt will be done in the future.

The hon. member for Downsview had a number of comments to make about some delays in the operations of government departments, particularly with respect to the planning and subdivision approvals. In last year's session, you will remember that we amended The Planning Act to provide that the portion in dispute of a subdivision plan, or the subject in dispute, could be referred to the municipal board for consideration, and not the whole matter. That, I suggest to you, has been of service to the municipalities involved.

In connection with zoning bylaws, again there has been a recent amendment which provides that it is not necessary that the

application be heard by the municipal board at all, unless after it has been advertised, there are some serious objections. In that case, the board arranges with the municipal clerk that anyone who has an objection to a zoning bylaw can appear before the municipal clerk and file his objection. Then that is sent to the municipal board; and if the objection is serious, of course the persons objecting are entitled to a hearing. I think that we have sort of smoothed down some of the arguments we had—

Mr. Singer: It is better than it was but—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes, we are trying that out to see if we can make some amendments again that will be of service in that regard.

The North York planning report, from which you quoted, was purely a municipal endeavour. There are reports of other areas which are prepared by a co-operative agreement between the municipalities involved and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; and a number of those have been entered into. In the case of North York, of course, that is purely a municipal endeavour and we have just recently received copies—as a matter of fact I think I received mine the first of this week. We have some people in the department who are going to examine this report and will be reporting to me before long.

I cannot say too much about the "quadrupled" boundaries which my hon. friend from Yorkview mentioned—I think that is quite a descriptive adjective to choose there and I agree with him that in many cases it may be quite applicable. But, there again, I mention to you that the local people are entitled to govern themselves to a certain extent, and that I have a lot of faith in municipal councillors.

I found most of them—and I was on the council, as my hon. friend from Yorkview was—I was on a council one time with a man who could not read nor write. I was quite surprised that he always did forget his glasses and I used to have to read things to him. He sat next to me at the council table and, you know, the other people on the council never knew that that man could not read nor write; but he was one of the smartest men I ever met. He was a sort of a father to me on this council.

He was a person who could go out and look at a pile of lumber and he could tell you to within, I suppose, one or two per cent how many thousand feet of lumber there were in that pile. I had taken a note, when

I was doing assessment work in the agricultural areas, and had him estimate the size of fields, of farmlands. We checked them to make sure that he knew what he was talking about and he could measure land by sight—he was a remarkable person.

I think that that could be said about most of the members of municipal councils in the province. They have a deep appreciation of their responsibilities. If they think that they and their neighbours can get along in some sort of a project which would be mutually advantageous, there is nothing to stop them now from providing themselves with municipal services on an area basis.

Mention was made of Metropolitan Toronto and I am sorry that I cannot make—I do not intend to pass any remarks about Metropolitan Toronto and its future because the commission headed by Mr. Goldenberg is studying this whole question and will be reporting in due course.

In the matter of assessment of farmlands, which was mentioned by the hon. member for Grey North, that is a very interesting subject. It may be that some assessors, instead of using the economic factor of assessment value in establishing value, have only used a yardstick which says, "So many acres of land, \$50 an acre. The next group is \$40 an acre," and so on and so forth. I think that if you find a municipality where that condition exists then there is the responsibility—perhaps of the member for the constituency—of getting someone to appeal an assessment to the court of revision and explain these things so that the assessor does not run wild.

I would hope that, with our system, we are now attempting to improve the standards of qualifications for assessors in the province; and I might tell the Legislature that I have gone to the meetings of the assessors association and I have told them quite frankly that, in my opinion, the day may not be very far off when assessors will be licensed. We did start, some years ago, to license auditors; and I made some mention in my remarks the other day, that the great majority of all the auditors—the municipal auditors—today, are all properly qualified chartered accountants who, by and large, are doing a good job.

I think that the assessor's function is a very important one. It is most important because it is the basis of municipal financing. With the leadership the department can provide, and with a course of instruction we have supported—we have paid the cost of prepar-

ing the new course—we have gone so far as to say to the assessors who are employed by municipalities, "We will refund you 60 per cent of the cost of the course if you pass the necessary examination."

I think the municipalities could show, by the same token, that they have some interest in this, and put up the other 40 per cent to give some remuneration to the person who takes the courses and passes.

Mr. Singer: They have got to have a good job for him, too, when he finishes the course.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh yes, sure. I hope to institute the same system with respect to clerks and finance officers. I now have had meetings, and my staff have had meetings, with representatives of the clerks and finance officers association, which is a very important organization. There again we are going to deal with them, and with the university, to see if we can come up with a course that is going to be valuable to the people who are in that field of municipal administration.

My friend, the hon. member for Downsview, passed a remark about an audit report, which had been published in a newspaper, involving the municipality of South Gower. That is only one of the examples of the 47 audit reports which we would not accept. When this report was received it was examined by our officers in the accounting and auditing branch. The accounting adviser was instructed to call the treasurer of the municipality. This was done and the municipal treasurer was instructed, and was given very lengthy advice on accounting methods and practices, and so on and so forth; and arrangements were made with the municipal auditor, whom I understand is a responsible person, to set up a proper system of accounts for this municipality. He was to see to it that those accounts were kept up to date.

I think there is a great responsibility on the part of the auditors, the municipal auditors in this province, and I am sorry to say that the very odd one does not seem to have accepted these responsibilities to the fullest extent. I hope, later on this year, to have the opportunity of attending the convention of the chartered accountants association, to tell them a few things about the facts of life with respect to municipal auditing; because I maintain that the municipal auditor should not wait until the end of the year, or the beginning of the next year, before he starts looking at the books. He should be in there at odd intervals. He should go in and count

the cash to make sure that all the cash, that is supposed to be there, is there.

I had an experience like that at one time when I was mayor, when the cashier in the town of Timmins got away with about \$2,600 on a weekend. It is pretty easy. You see there are always a number of people who think that they can get away with these things. It was fortunate that our auditor, a man who was always on the job, caught it just like that because it could have been \$25,000.

In the next little municipality, next door to Timmins, the loss was \$22,000 and extended over more than one year. I think that the auditors have got to learn that when they accept the responsibility of being the auditor for a municipality they have to do the job completely, and do it so that none of these things will happen again.

Publication of the auditor's report is going to show the ratepayers how the municipal clerks and treasurers keep the books and particularly show who does not keep proper books. This auditor here, in this particular case of South Gower, has done a very good job by bringing it out to public notice.

I do not think The Department of Municipal Affairs should have to examine every audit report; I do not think so. We are going to do it, but I think it should come when there is sufficient sense of responsibility on the part of the auditors to see that they are the ones who should tell us that these things do occur. However, at the moment, we are examining every one of these things; and we hope in that way we will not run into any more defalcations, such as has occurred in the past.

The hon. member for Downsview has made some mention regarding the matter of investigations. I may tell you, sir, and tell the Chairman and the Legislature, that I will be bringing in some amendments to legislation to provide greater authority on the part of the Minister to order investigations. I think there are two sections of The Municipal Act and one in The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, but they are rather restrictive in my estimation.

We will go back to the case of White River. I had two investigations in White River but they were not of a legal nature, shall we say; they were investigations made by employees or staff people in The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Singer: Why bring that up?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, I am not going to bring it up, except to say that if I had had

the authority I suggest to you that a better job could have been done. Yes.

After receiving a petition, then, I have certain authority to do certain things.

Mr. Singer: You should not have to wait that long.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, that is just the point. I think when you see the amendments I am going to bring in you will be satisfied with that. So I leave this.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Grey North has made some recommendations in connection with the—as he called it—subsidy to the subway in Metropolitan Toronto. Well I do not know; I am sorry he is not here at the moment and perhaps we will have the opportunity to discuss this matter with him when this particular item comes up in the estimates.

I prefer to leave it until he is here. Thank you, sir.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, may I bring up the problem of annexation in my community at this time?

Mr. Chairman: What is the item number?

Mr. Newman: Commissions and investigations, under item 4.

Back in 1962 the city of Windsor made application for annexation of the surrounding municipalities. Board meetings were held in the community starting about the 10th of September and lasting approximately 22 days. In all, a little over 1,200,000 words were recorded; the costs to the municipalities involved were well over \$250,000. On November 15, approximately two months after the start of the hearings, the Ontario Municipal Board made its report. The report is quite an interesting one from the fact that it recommended the amalgamation of certain services in the area. For example, it suggested the creation of a new organization called the Essex Border Municipal Commission, which would take over industrial promotion, sewer and sewage works, planning, as well as certain other civic services in Windsor, Riverside, Ojibway, Sandwich East and Sandwich West townships. And the second is the creation of a new public utilities commission that would take over the sale of water and electric power in Windsor, Riverside, Sandwich East and Sandwich West.

The board report set a precedent in dealing with annexation cases. This was the first time in several years that an interim

annexation report had ever been issued. This interim report said that the problems involved were quite serious in nature and that the recommendation it made was very urgent—needing attention. This was on November 15, 1962.

From that time until January 16, 1964 when I brought it up in the House, the area was at a loss. No one knew just exactly where they were concerning the problem of annexation. Nerves became extremely jangled on both sides of the fence on the city of Windsor side, and likewise the municipalities that were asking to annex.

This was the reply to my question to the hon. Minister on January 16, and I am going to read:

Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question of the hon. member I would say that the government does not consider that the situation in the Windsor area justifies the establishment of any new special purpose authority on a regional basis. Even as a temporary measure pending the final disposition of the city's application for annexation.

No one has any quarrel with the hon. Minister's answer thus far, except for the fact that the period of delay between the original report of the board and the hon. Minister's reply now is about a year and two months. Reading on from the hon. Minister's remarks:

At the same time it should be understood that the government has no intention of interfering with the jurisdiction and powers of the Ontario Municipal Board, or directing the manner or the time in which it should finally dispose of the application in question.

Well, the interference was a fact because the municipal board did come down with a report and the government in its consideration turned down the report. This leaves the municipalities up in the air. They do not know just exactly where they are at. However, the latest report is that there is going to be a new annexation report. The municipalities now are going to be involved in the expenditure of large sums of money because now the problem of the revision of school grants comes into play.

Can the hon. Minister give me some type of assurance that the municipal board's report would not take as long this time as it did previously where we waited 13 months? Surely if they could have come down with a report in two months, now that they have had this problem in their laps for a year and a half—I should not say one and a half years,

about 15 months—they should be able to give us a final report that much sooner.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, before answering that question, would the hon. member advise me if he is still a member of the city council in Windsor?

Mr. Newman: No, I am not, sir.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: You have not been since when?

Mr. Newman: Since I was elected to the House in 1959.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, I have already answered the hon. gentleman's question. I would say this, the Ontario Municipal Board made an interim report which was made available to the government of Ontario and to the municipalities involved in the Windsor area. The municipalities involved were advised by the government that the government had no intention of supporting the recommendation made by the Ontario Municipal Board with respect to this area-type government at that time.

What we did was bring the attention of the municipalities to the present legislation which provides authority to the municipalities to enter into agreements to provide themselves with certain municipal services which they feel are required in that area. We advised them on methods of financing and matters relating to that. I appointed my deputy, Dr. Cumming, to meet with these people on these joint municipal projects and the ideas involved in them—the most important thing being sewage works—and Dr. Cumming has met with these people. They have been meeting between themselves and they are on the verge of coming up with certain agreements. That is correct.

Further to that, the municipal board still has the application before it and if the city of Windsor, which initiated the application, wishes to proceed with the application before the board, it can so make its wishes known and the board will deal with it. The board has the evidence before it, having heard evidence, as you said, for 22 days or something like that, and I have no intention of interfering with the work of the Ontario Municipal Board in this matter, or at any other time. So I would suggest to you that the best thing with respect to the problems in the Windsor area is to leave the matter stand in the hands of the people who are responsible for it, and I am quite convinced that the thing will straighten itself out in

due course of time to the satisfaction of the people involved.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to hear the hon. Minister reply. May I simply read from page five of the report of the Ontario Municipal Board concerning the Woodstock decision. In the Woodstock decision the board laid down two principles which might be said to be of general application. The first is of no significance, but the second:

The controlling factor should not be the need of the applicant but rather what is for the greatest common good in the whole area under review.

The greatest common good, Mr. Chairman, is to have the problem solved as quickly and expeditiously as possible. The longer we delay, be it one way or the other, the more complicated, the more difficult the problem becomes, the greater disadvantage it is to all of the areas concerned. As a result of this delay you have "Annexation Wait Jangles Councils' Nerves".

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I am sorry that councils' nerves are jangled but I have met many of the councillors and the mayor, and I suggest their nerves are not jangled at all.

Mr. Bryden: Just you that soothed them.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I just soothed them. Since the city of Windsor council met with a representative of the government of Ontario, it has been co-operating in the matters which have been recommended to them and they have made no application to the municipal board for a continuation of the hearing, so I can only suggest to you that they are making progress among themselves and that in due course of time the thing will straighten itself out to everyone's satisfaction.

Mr. Newman: Everything straightens itself out in due course of time. I have another problem I would like to bring up concerning my community.

The board of education made application one year ago under the winter works incentive programme to construct an addition to its administrative facilities. At that time the application apparently was approved and the subsidy was estimated to be approximately \$90,000. The board found it could not carry on with the programme at that time and this year once again reapplied to the winter works programme and apparently were turned down. Could the hon. Minister explain the reason

for the refusal this year and acceptance one year ago?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I do not think I can give the hon. member the actual reasons for the refusal, but I can suggest to him that the rules of the game in effect in 1962 were not necessarily the same rules of the game in 1963. We do not set the rules of the game. They are set for us by Ottawa. I will check into this particular item for the hon. member and I will give him the information as soon as I have it available. I think he will find that the conditions of agreement are not the same in 1963 as they were in 1962.

Mr. Newman: Thank you. There is one more question and that is concerning the small businessman.

It seems most unfair that a fellow operating a business in any community has to pay a business tax in proportion to the area of the space occupied, yet there is no relationship between it and the amount of business he may do. For example, Eaton's and Simpson's may have an order office in town and the square footage of the business may be the same as the square footage of the small grocery store. We know that the small grocery store has a most difficult time in an attempt to meet its business assessment, whereas Eaton's and Simpson's in that community certainly take advantage of the assessment tax when it comes to such a situation. I think there should be some consideration given to a small businessman in The Assessment Act, if only for the sake of preserving that small businessman, otherwise we are going to end up with just so many giants controlling our economy.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, the matter of taxation in this province is now being studied by a committee appointed by the hon. Prime Minister, headed by Mr. Lancelot J. Smith. I believe that a number of the municipal associations and retail merchants associations and chambers of commerce and people involved in the very subject which you have discussed with me, sir, are making representations to the Smith committee. There have been representations made to me by some of the groups that I have mentioned and I have referred them to this committee in order that the committee may study the whole subject.

For instance, there are varying rates of assessment for business purposes in The Assessment Act. They run from, I think, 15 per cent of the land and building assessment to 150 per cent. There are many different

classes in that wide area. I would suggest to you that the small businessman may be having a hard time, but in most cases the business assessment does not mean very much in the way of dollars and cents as far as taxes are concerned.

However, the matter is under review and it may be that we will get some recommendations from this committee or from the legislative committee headed by the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett), the report of which committee I am awaiting from day to day.

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister says that the business assessment tax is a small factor. I will have to disagree with him completely because to the small businessman—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: How much does it amount to?

Mr. Newman: Sixty-eight dollars a year may not be much money to those of you on that side of the House but it is a lot of money to those of us on this side of the House.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I think you are stretching it a little bit. Now, let us be reasonable.

Mr. Newman: This individual pays approximately \$20 a year—not business tax, but sales tax—so you can see that sixty-eight dollars business tax is substantial.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: He does not pay the sales tax.

Mr. Newman: I happen to be well informed as to this business.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: He collects it, that is all.

Mr. Newman: It is unfair that this man should be taxed to the same extent as some big chain is in the community. I helped the fellow appeal and the appeal board said there is nothing they could do. The Assessment Act says this is what you have to pay.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville asked me a question about the fact that the board of education administration building project had been approved in 1962 and was not approved in 1963. I am sorry to tell him, sir, that it was approved in 1962 in error and when the decision was taken by the board of education not to carry on with the project, it was advised that if another application was made that it would be turned down. The officials

of the government of Canada agreed in this refusal.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to protest to the hon. Minister at the practice of his department, when preparing estimates, of scrambling the whole department together like a goat's breakfast in one vote. I may say it is a big goat, a big breakfast because it costs almost \$50 million. This is one vote, covering about ten branches and a substantial number of grants, some of them quite significant ones. I would suggest that the department might take a look at the estimates of, shall we say, The Department of Health or The Department of Education.

There are two things that are objectionable in this practice, as I see it, Mr. Chairman. The first is that it militates against orderly discussion of the estimates. Upon the conclusion of the introductory statements, you made what I thought would, at any other time, have been a very apt statement. You said that it had been agreed that in the estimates there are three lead-off speakers and then we get down to the individual votes. Here, when you get down to the individual votes you have got the whole department in front of you, everything except the Ontario Municipal Board. It is very hard for members to know when to raise any points they have in mind.

The second objection I have to this practice, Mr. Chairman, is that, in my opinion, it militates against adequate control of expenditure. As I understand the information given to us by the provincial auditor in the public accounts committee, the auditor's practice is that he authorizes expenditures if they appear to be reasonably related to the vote, up to the limit of the vote. When you have ten branches of a department operating under the one vote, it is a very easy thing to shift funds back and forth among them. If they have their own separate votes, then if there happens to be a surplus in one of them it stays a surplus; it cannot be made available for another branch unless the other can give reason why it needs a supplementary estimate. At a time when I think all people are concerned about maintaining adequate controls over expenditures, I think this sort of practice should be looked at. A department should have to come in with votes for each of its main branches, plus such other items as may be appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, there are two or three things that I would like to raise under this vote. They are quite unrelated to each other, although I think they are all related to the vote, but in view of the way the vote has

been presented, I think, perhaps, I will give some other hon. members a chance and bring mine in at different times instead of making a great, long speech—of the type I have no doubt you object to—after the introductory speeches have been given. So, at the moment, I will content myself with that point. But I would appreciate it, and I think that the House would appreciate it, if the department would, in the future, consider a different method of presenting its estimates to this House.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. member's question, I have been assured by our chief accountant that these accounts are all kept separately. You will notice that the total of main office accounts, community planning, law, municipal accounting, municipal assessment, municipal finance, organization, and so on, total these figures here. But the accounts are kept separately. We do not prepare this; this is prepared by the Treasury, and that is the way it does it.

Mr. Bryden: The Treasury ought to have a conference with itself, because it has a different way of presenting these estimates from the estimates of most of the other departments, although there was a time when other departments' estimates came forward in this form. However, I am sure the hon. Minister can get this sorted out at the appropriate place within the government.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, to revert back to that discussion that the hon. Minister had with my hon. colleague about business assessment, there are some five pages in the second interim report of the select committee dealing with business assessment.

It occurred to me a little surprising that the select committee on taxation the hon. Minister referred to is covering, apparently, the same ground and hearing, apparently, the same representations. It seems to me this is one of the real problems. Three or four different groups are investigating the same thing at the same time and making different types of recommendations. Certainly there is something wrong, in my opinion, and, I think, in the opinion of the committee, with the way business tax is being looked after today.

I would like to have heard the hon. Minister's reaction to the 100-odd pages of recommendations in this second interim report. I think there are some very far-reaching ones there, and I would have liked to have seen some of them reflected in legislation. But how long he is going to delay—by the time the Royal commission on taxation is over,

we are probably going to have a Royal commission on something else which will take the same briefs and go over the same ground all over again. Somewhere along the line we would like to see some action. Here are five pages of recommendations just on this one particular subject, and apparently the hon. Minister is still waiting.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, I am not prepared to look at a subject as involved as this with only an interim report. I have been assured by the chairman of this legislative committee that the final report will be available on December 31, on January 31, on February 15, and now, at the end of February. When I have that I am going to arrange to have some staff, because I have not time to look at all these things, I am going to arrange to have some staff who are going to study every one of those recommendations, and they will, in due course of time, come to me with it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, let me give the hon. Minister a little hint of what that report might say. It is not going to take back one word that is in the second interim report.

Mr. MacDonald: He resolved the differences.

Mr. Chairman, on this business of interim reports and final reports, and when the government acts, I must say I am getting more and more intrigued at the arguments advanced by the government for inaction. For example, sir, the other day when the hon. Attorney General was speaking to his estimates in The Department of Insurance, he advanced the argument as to why he should not move with regard to coping with some of these areas of racketeering—because he had only an interim report. Yet before he was finished he said that there were some things on which it looked as though the committee was not going to report this year, so he was going to act anyway. So apparently, whether it is interim or final or not, you act when you please; therefore we are pleading that you act now rather than later.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are now getting into legislation. In due course of time—in the fullness of time—I will bring some legislation here and we will have an opportunity to discuss this.

Mr. MacDonald: Very good.

Mr. Chairman, there were two points I wanted to raise. The first one is in reference to item 10 under estimate 1401—payments to mining municipalities. The two questions I

wanted to ask in connection with this, Mr. Chairman, are: What percentage of the municipal tax, that would be paid if mining corporations were paying on a normal basis, does this \$6 million represent? It may be that the hon. Minister would not have that calculation immediately at hand.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: We would have to know the municipality, but in total we could take it from—we now have 59 designated mining municipalities to which we pay these mining revenue payments, but I do not think that you could ever develop a figure to show what the municipal taxes would be if the mining plant was assessable at the municipal level. I do not think that was ever done. We do not have the valuation; we do not have that assessment anywhere, because from the very early days mining has been treated in a different way so far as municipal taxes are concerned.

What we have done with the mining revenue payments is that—and it is a complicated calculation and I have a statement prepared on it. If it is of interest to the House I will be glad to give it to you. But what we have done actually, in principle, is that by the development of this system of distributing these taxes we are providing revenue to the municipality where the employee resides. In other words, we are spreading the industrial assessment into the area, or into the municipality, where the miner or the employee lives. That, I think, has been a desirable feature of this system of distribution for these taxes since it was introduced about ten years ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister: Is this \$6,350,500, that is paid to mining municipalities, in addition to royalties?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, that has nothing to do with royalties. Royalties do not go to the municipality anyway—they go to the province.

Mr. MacDonald: The second topic, Mr. Chairman, on which I was curious to get some information from the hon. Minister, is the winter works incentive programme. In previous years we have usually been regaled with figures as to the amount of work that this provides, the number of jobs that it provided. What are the figures for this year, and how do they compare with the last few years?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: In 1963-64—these are figures on applications approved December

31, 1963. There were 284 municipalities involved and that includes conservation authorities and the Ontario Water Resources Commission. Nine hundred and fifty-one applications—a total of 903,169 man days, and the direct labour cost is \$25,657,000. Canada is putting up \$8,234,000 of the subsidy; Ontario, \$4,057,000; and the municipalities, \$3,821,000.

Mr. MacDonald: Do you have the previous year's figures?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, the previous year. All right, I will go back now to 1962-63. There were 1,265 projects; the total payroll cost was \$13,750,000; and the total reimbursement was \$10.3 million. In other words, the municipalities put up \$3,450,000. The year before that, that is 1961-62, there were 1,270 projects; direct payroll cost \$11 million; the reimbursement was \$8,150,000.

Mr. MacDonald: In round figures, how many jobs, short-term jobs—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: According to this figure, 15,117 men; 903,169 man days; 15,000 people.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, a short time ago the hon. Minister commented on the comments made by the hon. member for York South and the hon. member for Yorkview. He told them, Mr. Chairman, that he knew of many of the problems the hon. members had raised and that he also agreed with many of the recommendations, and the things they felt should take place in the province, in particular the need for municipal development and administration on a larger basis, a regional basis. Then the hon. Minister went into that tirade of talking about the sacred cow—that we cannot do anything at this level because of the autonomy of the municipalities.

I certainly do not think this is good enough. If we can agree that there is a need for a new approach to municipal problems, that we should be looking very closely and seriously at larger administrative groups in the municipalities, then we should start to do something about it. I say the provincial government, and the department, has a responsibility, not just to say we agree with something but we are going to have to leave it to the municipalities because of local autonomy. I am convinced that most of the municipal councillors have not got the enthusiasm to break away from the political tie-in on a municipal basis, to really give consideration

to what we need in regard to a new approach to municipal problems.

I am not saying that the government should be dictatorial in its approach but certainly I think that we should do the research—we have the experts—next an investigation, surveys and studies and then go to the municipalities and lay it before them and say: "This is what the experts feel would be of benefit to this municipality."

We should try to raise public opinion; try to encourage councillors in the municipalities to get together—it is just not enough to say that we have to leave it to them. In the Hamilton area we had a gentleman by the name of William McAdams, who was the assistant director to the Hamilton Wentworth Planning Board. Myself and others in the Hamilton area who are interested in municipal problems were quite pleased with his approach to the problem. We were quite pleased that he was conducting a serious study in regard to administration of the municipalities on a larger basis, on a regional basis. Now we are a little bit disappointed.

The same gentleman—and I do not blame the government for taking people on staff that are dedicated in this field and have the knowledge to contribute to the province—is now working for The Department of Municipal Affairs and from this we find now that the good work he has done was dropped. Planners in the Hamilton area, and some of the people in the municipality, are concerned that this study has now completely stopped.

It has been said that it was one of the largest and most important studies of this nature taking place in Canada. I would hope that Mr. McAdams will continue his belief in this type of municipal administration. I would think that we should set up and expand the commission that was mentioned last year. I understand that there was a commission established to investigate the whole Metropolitan Toronto situation as to its further development, and what is going to happen.

I think this department should set up a commission, send planners into the field, decide what should be done and then get all of the groups interested to raise public opinion to bring about the proper type of planning.

I was a little disappointed when I read about the job of Mr. McAdams—and I think this would be the policy of the government—that his office will investigate and study all major municipal and regional planning moves in Ontario. I do not think study is enough.

I take it that this means that once the municipalities make a move, or have some plan on tap, the government goes in to see if it agrees and if municipalities are within their rights and within the Act to do certain things.

I do not think we should wait until this time. I think the government should provide initiative in this most serious and important matter of regional development in the municipalities, and then sell it to the municipalities with all the force we can use. I think this is the approach.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I should like to raise one other question I consider serious. I would like some answers to it. In the township of Saltfleet—and I do not know whether the investigation I want to mention is completed as yet or not—a short time ago a group of 50 citizens petitioned the department to make an investigation of the office of the township of Saltfleet. My understanding, and I have it from good authority, is that even the reeve was well aware of the petition and had some discussions with the people that signed the petition—I do not know how direct his participation was. But what happened was that the petition was received by The Department of Municipal Affairs, the investigators went in and were investigating the office—going through the books or whatever method they use—and council was not aware of it. Now, I do not think this is right.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The petition was received by me in my office on a Friday morning. At 10.15 on that Friday morning I had already appointed the investigators and at that time I wrote a letter to the reeve of the council. I advised him what was to take place. Now, if the reeve did not notify the council, I can hardly be blamed for that.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, that answers my question and I will provide the answer to the councillors who asked me to raise it. But at least three councillors did not know of the investigation and it must be the reeve's fault for not informing them. I do not know whether the reeve is the proper person to send it to. Is the reeve of a municipality the one that receives the official correspondence?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The head of the council.

Mr. Gisborn: I am glad that that is the answer and I will let the reeve answer to the council. I think this is a sort of backward dealing and I would not want to think that this was allowed by the department. I am satisfied if the hon. Minister tells me that, when a petition is presented and he intends

to send in investigators, he officially notifies the council so that it is aware of what is going on.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I would say this to you, sir, that when I receive, or when the department receives, a petition of the kind that was presented to me by the petitioners of Saltfleet township, I do not think it would be right that I should go out and notify everybody I think is going to be investigated because that is just the time that they might put the cash back in the cash box. I think that if you will study this a little bit you will realize that my responsibility is to advise the head of the council, and the head of the council only. If he did not advise the councillors, that is his business and his responsibility.

Mr. Gisborn: That, Mr. Chairman, is all I was interested in, that council should be entitled to be advised that it is being investigated. Otherwise, as has happened in this case, up until at least a week ago, a couple of councillors were pretty embarrassed. I think when it comes to their knowledge that there is an investigation going on in their office that it casts aspersions on them as councillors when at least 50 of the ratepayers know that it is taking place.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, the 50 ratepayers did not know any more about it than anybody else. The 50 ratepayers had just signed the petition and they sent it in through a solicitor. It was acknowledged and acted upon immediately. The 50 petitioners are the people that the councillors can look to. They are the ones who asked for the investigation and they, in their wisdom, had certain evidence or suspicions or whatever it may be and as a result of that they signed the petition.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Yorkview.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I would point out to you, sir, that they have already had a speaker and the hon. member has spoken once already in this connection.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question or two regarding the municipal loan fund. The report which we have in our hands makes the statement on page 54 that:

If the programme achieves its purposes, the department will be required to administer a programme of loans which, on

the basis of borrowings made by municipalities during recent years, will provide approximately one quarter of the requirement of municipalities for capital funds during the next 2.5 years.

The understanding that we had when the loan fund was passed in the fall about the conditions under which the loans are made to the province, was that this was to be in addition to the regular on-going work of a municipality in order to provide extra employment. These are projects which ordinarily would not take place until after the end of March, 1966, or some date like that.

This almost reads as if it is going to provide part of the on-going capital funds. In that connection there is an article here in the *Financial Times* of February 24, 1964, which states:

To simplify operations the department has no intention of policing loans. The word of the local council or school board will be accepted as a guarantee that the project is an eligible one. Under winter works assistance, the municipal treasurer must certify that a project is eligible. It is considered that councillors may be more easily persuaded to certify marginal projects.

This seems to hint that it might be easier to overcome the post-1966 nature of a project by leaving it here and not policing it; and that there may be some way around the immediate intention of the loan to provide more employment than the on-going capital works. I wonder if the hon. Minister cares to comment on the substance of this article?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, Ontario is following the instructions given us by Canada, and these loans made available to our municipalities in a total of less than \$137 million for the period ending March 31, 1966, will be in addition to the normal borrowings of our municipalities. The statement I made was to indicate that this was not a particularly large amount of money for the Ontario municipalities.

Insofar as the article appearing in the financial newspaper is concerned, I can only suggest that the reporter might have checked with our office and have read the instructions which went out to the municipalities. I will read to you from a bulletin which I sent out on November 4. It is a bulletin of 12 pages giving information as to the loan scheme and included in the instructions was the form of a resolution which has to be passed by the council of the municipality and submitted

as part of the application for a loan. The form of the resolution reads as follows:

Resolution (the place and the date to be inserted).

Moved by (certain member of the council).

Seconded by (another).

Whereas the council or board of such-and-such a municipality or school board (whatever it may be) deems it expedient to apply for a loan under the federal-provincial municipal works assistance programme as described in the memorandum of the Minister of Municipal Affairs dated November 4, 1963, in respect of the following project, namely: (and then they describe the project) hereinafter referred to as "the project."

And whereas the project is in the opinion of the council (or board, whichever applies) a municipal project within the meaning of the Minister's recommendation; and whereas the project or part of it would not, without the assistance under the programme, have been included among the capital works projects to be undertaken within the calendar year or years in respect of which application for assistance is made, and no other capital works project has in consequence been replaced or deferred until a later year;

And whereas the project had been included among the capital works projects to be undertaken during the calendar year or years in respect of which application for assistance is made by virtue of the elimination or postponement of another project, details of which are shown in Item 11 of the application, but now, because of the assistance available toward the project under the programme, the project will be the second project deferred will be reinstated among the projects to be undertaken during such period;

And whereas the other requirements of the Minister's recommendation memorandum had been complied with, now therefore be it resolved that application be made to the Minister of Municipal Affairs for a commitment for a loan in the amount of (blank) dollars to assist in the financing of the project under The Municipal Works Assistance Act.

And that carries the certificate of the municipal clerk.

Mr. Young: Then these meetings—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Then I want to explain to you about the inspection of projects. This

information is in the same bulletin and it reads as follows:

The municipality will be required to make arrangements to enable representatives of the province and, if necessary, of the federal board—

remember that the federal loans are made through a board, not through a department of government:

(a) to enter upon any project in respect of which a loan has been made for the purpose of inspecting work and

(b) to examine the books, records and accounts maintained by the municipality in respect of the project for the purpose of verifying the cost thereof.

To facilitate the verification of projects, municipalities must retain for examination the following:

(a) invoices, progress certificates and vouchers for all items of costs chargeable to the project;

(b) payrolls and other evidence to support a charge for wages and salaries of municipal employees while wholly engaged in the design and supervision of the project;

(c) copies of contracts and purchase orders issued for material, professional services, contractors, equipment rentals, etc.;

(d) such other records pertaining to the project which will be of assistance in verifying costs, and

(e) reconciliations and worksheets used in preparation of the statements of costs.

So I think we have all the authority we require there to verify these accounts.

Mr. Young: Thank you very much. Could I ask further then, in connection with this matter, what staff is available for this kind of inspection, and has the inspection service actually started?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: At the present time we have only approved commitments involving less than \$1 million. That is about seven or eight projects. We have a number of applications on hand that are being investigated. We have the application of Metro Toronto for some \$29 million, I think it is, which, of course, has to be approved by Ottawa before we can approve it because it is over \$5 million. And that is in the Ottawa Act. We have the staff, who are the accounting and auditing branch. We have the necessary staff to look after this when the time comes for us to verify the accounts.

Mr. Young: I understand then, that there is quite a considerable number of first-time inquiries?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes.

Mr. Young: The amount is something under a million but your hope is that the full amount will be taken out?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh yes, oh yes.

Mr. Young: And that will be excess work?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I observe under item 10 of this vote that the grants to mining municipalities are increased by \$600,000 for this year. Of course one who studies this thing knows there is no relationship—or little relationship—between the estimate and the amount actually paid, as I have said heretofore. May I inquire from the hon. Minister whether the provision in the estimates of the additional \$600,000 reflects any change in the amount of the grants that will be paid to these communities, and in particular the quantum to be paid to the one which I represent here?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The estimate, Mr. Chairman, for the mining revenue payments in 1963-64 to Sudbury is \$1,902,843.56. The actual payment has been made. That is the 1963 payment. We cannot give you an estimate for 1964 because we have to get the information as to the number of miners who are involved, the number of miners who work in the municipality and live within the municipality, and those who live in and work out. We have not that information and we will not have it for some time.

Mr. Sopha: Since the increase over the previous year was of the order of some \$300,000—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Was how much, sir?

Mr. Sopha: I think it is about \$300,000. I think that, in the previous year to that which the hon. Minister stated, the payment was \$4.6 million. Then I must infer, from what the hon. Minister has said, that he does not anticipate any radical approach in the method of making this payment to these communities.

At this time I do not intend to review the considerations I have placed before the House and the various Ministers of this department, although it is inviting to do so, bearing in mind that I took the time of the

House to make 11 speeches on the Sudbury-Timmins road and finally, this year, see its fruition. It is encouraging to know that if you speak a dozen times around here, on a subject which is dear to your heart, eventually one is going to get through to sympathetic ears in the government. All it requires is a bit of patience, which is of course a good Christian quality for anyone to have.

I do not intend to review those considerations. In particular, I have told the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) on many occasions that there is a great deal of difference between putting in municipal services through the hardest rock in the world, the Pre-Cambrian Shield, compared to the sand on which his constituency rests; with all the frightful aspects of the increased costs which must be borne by the ratepayers of our community. But I do want to tell the hon. Minister, through you, sir, and to prepare him for events which are going to take place in the next few months so far as he is concerned.

I want to, in that regard, remind him that we had our municipal elections in December past and a new council was elected to office for the ensuing two-year period. I did note, with considerable interest and considerable encouragement, that during the very hard-fought municipal election campaign, in which no fewer than five candidates offered themselves for the position of mayor—it shows what an honour it is to be mayor of Sudbury. Five of them went to the polls and, of course, only one of them was victorious. He won, to continue the parlance of the racetracks, by a scant nose over his closest pursuer.

During that campaign a great deal was said about the treatment of our community by the government, in the way of payments of these special grants to mining municipalities in lieu of the assessment which we do not get, that is to say our inability to tax the large mining installations. Because of that inability to tax them we, of course, then are the victims. Perhaps that is too strong a word; we then, perhaps, are at the mercy of this government in making payments in lieu of industrial assessment; and that, of course, is quite a unique thing in the province. To my knowledge there are no other municipalities in quite the same position as the mining municipalities.

However, as I was saying, this was a very live issue during the municipal campaign and all candidates appeared to have something to say about it. The resolution was that, after the new council took office on January 1, 1964, immediately the new mayor and the board of control informed the ratepayers and

the people of Sudbury that they were going to embark most expeditiously on the preparation of a brief for the hon. Minister and were going to, in the most detailed fashion, set out for him, for his own information, Sudbury's plight—especially that aspect of it which has become exacerbated as the result of the amalgamation which occurred on January 1, 1960.

I might say there are some very competent people on the council—not to indulge in any comparisons, which are said to be odious—who are able, in the most expert way, to prepare such a brief for the edification of the hon. Minister and the government. In particular, there is a chartered accountant who occupies the post of deputy mayor, who is very competent, very capable, and very learned in that unreal world of statistics and figures. I am sure he will serve the citizens of the community very well in making this presentation to the hon. Minister, whensoever it may come about.

Heretofore, in the history of mining municipalities, in view of this special treatment that they get, as in item 10 of this vote, Sudbury has aligned itself with the other 57 mining municipalities in the province. They have made a concerted approach to the government on many many occasions. Sudbury, I take it, is not going to adopt that approach this time, but is going to come, hat in hand, to the hon. Minister, and point out for him the special needs of the community.

Of course, I do not want to prejudice, nor do I want to precipitate any argument that that delegation will make. I do want to say, in regard to it, about the formula under which these grants are paid, that I think the hon. Minister had a hand in its creation; I believe he did. I think he claims a little bit of the authorship of that formula which is to be found in one of the regulations in The Assessment Act. If any hon. member will take a look at it in an idle moment, of which there are so few around here, he will see that that formula, from the point of view of simplicity, absolutely defies understanding. It defies understanding.

A statistician from Philadelphia, with all the qualities of a Philadelphia lawyer, could not understand that without devoting a week of serious contemplation and reflection to it, because so many things are brought into play. I have often suspected that that formula is complex by design. It is not meant to be understood by anybody. But if I ever got started into that, that would be a long story.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): We have lots of time.

Mr. Sopha: I would not want the hon. Minister of Mines to put his foot in his mouth at this time because we are going to hear from him a little later in the evening.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member will be going home.

Mr. Sopha: Oh, no. I am staying to watch the hon. Minister.

Mr. Singer: We would not want to miss that.

Mr. Sopha: I am staying to watch the hon. Minister, but it would only take about an hour a week if he was the only one I had to watch.

I have felt, Mr. Minister—before this unauthorized interruption by your hon. colleague—that it would be far more reasonable, and in line with common sense, to take the approach of calculating what would it be if the mining municipality could assess the industrial installations and the plants to calculate how much in taxes those installations would pay. That is in the realm of the hypothetical, but it is a simple thing to do.

Then, in order to equate the position of a mining municipality such as mine and other municipalities in the province, translate that into a simple per capita payment based upon the number of miners who live within our dormitory municipality and work without it. Of course, part of the formula now encompasses that because you do make such a payment—it is \$45, is it not? \$45 per head?

If the amount were then found to put Sudbury on a par with, let us say, Peterborough—or St. Catharines is closer, St. Catharines is a better example. In order to put it on a par with a municipality like St. Catharines you would pay that amount of money based upon the per capita residents living in and working without—without taking all this artificiality of a fixed assessment and creating the most obtuse and complex equation that you do now in order to arrive at the amount.

Then let me say, finally, that I take it from the answer the hon. Minister made, that it is not anticipated that anything in excess of \$200,000 or \$300,000 or \$400,000 will be paid to Sudbury this year than was paid last. Well, through you, Mr. Chairman, I say to the hon. Minister that he had better prepare himself for a shock when the delegation arrives—and I anticipate it will be ushered into his chambers—is that what you

call them, his chambers—by my hon. friend, the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers). I hope it is, because there is the significant thing, I will tell you.

I wish he were in his seat so that he could hear this compliment that I pay him. As long as the senator was here, you know, before the senator was elevated—is that the word?—if he did discover it, he never let on that he represented part of the city of Sudbury. He never told anyone that, and I never heard him particularly say anything on behalf of Sudbury as an urban municipality, as an urban unit. But the senator represented all those good people who live to the east of the town; that is to say, those people who live in the west half of Neelon township.

On the contrary, my hon. friend from Nickel Belt, who has succeeded the senator and now sits on the government side, has recognized that part of his stewardship is to represent those people. That is why I say that I hope he will be shepherding the delegation to the hon. Minister's door. And if I am invited to go along, well, I know where the hon. Minister's office is and I will just go along and maintain, if you can believe it, Mr. Chairman, an attitude of discreet silence and contemplation.

But when they come, and however they get over to 801 Bay Street to see the hon. Minister surrounded by all his assistants, as I am sure he will be—though I noted today that, like a boy with a new bicycle, three or four speakers spoke over here before the hon. Minister summoned his lieutenants to their chairs. It is like a boy with a new bicycle, who says, "Look, Ma, no hands".

It is unusual, because normally this innovation of only six or eight or ten years here—that is it when started, only that long ago—normally, as soon as the Minister sits down, they come down from the wings to their place here so I commend the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, for that. His qualities of independence and being on top of his department are well known.

But then, to get to the *coup de grâce*, whereas the hon. Minister anticipates an increase of \$200,000, the amount the delegation from Sudbury is going to be asking for is perhaps as high as \$1 million. That is what they want as an increase. Because, the truth is—it is the solemn truth—that Sudbury, having to suffer this beneficence of this government in this way, because mining installations are not capable and susceptible to

taxation, has not been treated fairly by this government. The citizens of that community have had to bear on their shoulders the fact that they are a dormitory municipality providing all those municipal services to people who work in these large industrial installations outside their boundaries, have had to bear an unfair burden of taxation. And we are told—I hope I am wrong—that whereas each preceding year has seen a drastic increase in the mill rate in our community, we are being prepared now for a five or six mill increase again.

These statistics, when they are prepared, will demonstrate to the hon. Minister that, compared to people who live elsewhere in the province and are able to tax their industrial installations, the burden is unjust and oppressive and it is inequitable and harsh in Sudbury. Now that is all I am going to say on it. But we will watch, and it is part of my duty here to be vigilant, and see how the hon. Minister receives that delegation and how the government, and particularly the Treasury board, of which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is a member, I do believe, views that request. I am sorry I did not quite catch that *bon mot* from the—

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member missed nothing.

Mr. Sopha: No, I am quite sure I did not. Well, I am going to watch; it is part of my duty. I have the faith, finally, that if I stood here as I did and complained on 11 different occasions about the needs of a link from Sudbury to Timmins, via a road which is now being built or has commenced—and I used to criticize the hon. Minister because he built his road first—he built the one to Foleyet and then to Chapleau first before we got ours and I know that patience is always rewarded, and if I have to make 20 speeches here—heaven forbid—Mr. Chairman, that someday, justice will be done to this community and an appropriate and fair amount will be paid to it out of the mines' profits tax that this government receives from those industries, over and above, of course, all the corporation and income taxes that they have to pay as any other industry in the province.

Mr. Chairman: It is now six of the clock. I am leaving the chair. We will resume at eight.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the urban centers. This is a result of the industrial revolution, which has created a demand for labor in the cities. The second factor is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the middle class. This is a result of the industrial revolution, which has created a demand for labor in the cities. The third factor is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the middle class. This is a result of the industrial revolution, which has created a demand for labor in the cities.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, February 27, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

(continued)

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Has the hon. member for Sudbury completed his remarks?

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Yes, I have.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, you will remember, when we rose at 6 o'clock, that the hon. member for Sudbury had been speaking about mine revenue payments and the concern of the city of Sudbury and its municipal administration with their financial position.

On February 15 last, a meeting of the Association of Northern Mining Municipalities was held in Timmins, at which meeting there were representatives from a large number of the mining municipalities of the north country. Included among them were representatives from the city of Sudbury. The mayor himself travelled to Timmins; as a matter of fact I met him when we disembarked from the plane at the Timmins airport. He was accompanied, I believe, by one of the members of the board of control and also by the clerk-comptroller of the municipality.

The meeting of the association, as I say, was held on February 15, which was a Saturday. Unfortunately the mayor of Sudbury must have taken ill because he was not able to attend the meeting of the association, at which time most of the day was spent in discussing a brief which was being prepared by the association for presentation to the committee on taxation.

This brief had been prepared at the request of the association by a committee of five which had been named some several months before. This committee, in turn, had engaged the services of a well-known chartered accountant, who has had much experi-

ence in dealing with matters of this kind and who assisted in the preparation of the draft of this brief. The draft was discussed at great length by the members of the association present and, after some amendments had been made to the draft, the brief was accepted. The representatives of the city of Sudbury present at this meeting at least gave me the impression that they were satisfied with the brief, and now the hon. member has said that Sudbury may be presenting a brief of its own. In this case, if they wish to present the brief to me I will be very happy to receive them, and will certainly do the very best I can to be of assistance to them.

Mention has been made that it is difficult to understand the method of apportioning mining revenue payments, and perhaps a short review of this might be of benefit to the membership of the House. I do not know that it is so very difficult to understand. Certainly the accountants have no difficulty in understanding the calculation.

However, the computation of the amount of mining revenue payments to a designated mining municipality is based, in part, on the total of all the estimates approved for the purpose of mining payments. This, briefly, means the total amount, which would have been levied in the preceding year for all purposes of the municipality and its local boards if no mining payments for that year were received less the portion of the payment for that year in respect to miners resident in and working outside the municipality.

Prior to 1962, capital expenditures out of current revenue in all budgets, except those for schools, were deducted and amortized over a five-year period. One-fifth of such expenditures was then added to the total of all estimates approved for the purpose of mining payment during the amortization period.

I changed that regulation in 1962, so these periods of amortization in the past, which apply to past budgets, will expire in 1966. Capital expenditures out of current revenue now are given full consideration in the computation of the mining revenue payments, as also are reserves and reserve funds.

Prior to 1962, these funds were amortized over a five-year period also.

In computing this payment, allowances are permitted in the amount of \$1,800 for each miner working and residing in the municipality, and \$900 for each miner working in and residing outside the municipality. The municipality's local assessment is equalized by applying the equalization factor determined by the assessment branch of the department. The municipal mines assessment and the local assessment, as equalized, are totalled—we use two figures there—then an adjusted mill rate is determined by dividing this total into the total of all estimates approved for the purpose of the mining payment, subject to the few adjustments I have mentioned. Then the municipal mines assessment is multiplied by the adjusted mill rate, and the product is the amount payable to the municipality with respect to the operation of the mines within its boundaries. A municipality may also receive a payment of \$45 in respect of each miner resident in and working outside the municipality.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that gives a short explanation of the manner in which these mining revenue payments are calculated. I would think, in discussing the situation with respect to the finances of Sudbury, that we should also bear in mind that although Sudbury did receive \$1,903,000 in 1963, large amounts of money were also paid in the way of mining revenue payments to the municipalities in the Sudbury Basin. For instance, Chelmsford and Levack got \$177,000; Blezard, Capreol, Casimir, Jennings and Appleby, not very far from Sudbury—no mines within its boundaries, but because miners are living within its boundaries—received \$3,195. Drury, Denison, Graham—a municipality in that general area, sir—the township of Dowling, Falconbridge, Hagar, Hanmer, Neelon, Garson, Rayside, Waters township and the improvement districts of Onaping, itself received over \$81,000. So a fairly good distribution of these funds has been made in that Sudbury area.

Going back to this subject, much of the financial problem existing in Sudbury has been greatly alleviated by the institution of mining revenue payments, and Sudbury has been receiving these payments for some six or seven years. Before the advent of the mining revenue payments legislation the city of Sudbury itself, not having any mines within its boundary, received no revenue from the mines. So in this particular case, we would argue about the amount and that is

a matter of opinion. The fact that almost \$2 million was paid into Sudbury last year no doubt has helped the city considerably in its financing.

I do agree with the hon. member, however, that Sudbury, because of its location on a rock pile, has to go to very expensive projects to provide municipal services.

And I would hope the representations that the city wishes to make would be made as soon as possible, so that we would have an opportunity to examine them and, also, to have our experts in the department study the figures given in the hope that we might be able to be of some service to Sudbury.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, the township of Widdifield is in the riding of Nipissing and adjoins the city of North Bay. This township has grown very rapidly in the last few years and it now has a population approximating 15,000. According to section 32 of The Municipal Act of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1960, Chapter 249, in unorganized territories the council shall consist of a reeve and four councillors.

The township, and organizations within the township, have given some thought to this because the municipality has all the services of a town, and even of a city, and the council and councillors feel it would be advisable that the Act be amended to enlarge the number of councillors.

I notice here tonight members of the municipal select committee considering The Municipal Act and related Acts—the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle); the hon. member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans); the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling); the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil); the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young); and the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer). The chairman is not here, but it was stated in the House that the report would soon be in for consideration by the hon. Minister. Mr. Chairman, I hope that—I want to get this on the record—the committee may consider this resolution of the township. The township representatives to the federation of northern municipalities' meeting presented a resolution asking the endorsement of the request of the township—that is, in townships of over 10,000—that the number of councillors be increased to six.

I find in my own riding there are towns having a mayor and six councillors with populations—one, I think of 6,000; the other of 3,400—and I notice that in the district of Timiskaming there are towns with a population of 166. Another has 2,251. So I think

this is a very reasonable request of the township—as I say, they presented their resolution to the northern Ontario municipalities' meeting in Garson. That federation endorsed their resolution, then they carried the resolution forward to the meeting of the Ontario reeves and mayors in Pembroke last summer. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs was at that meeting, and it was endorsed wholeheartedly by the association.

Unfortunately for the purposes of the township and its aims, the executive council of the Ontario association did not present it in their brief to the department. The hon. Minister was quite gracious to us in a delegation last week, meeting us in his spacious office over at 801 Bay Street, but he said that he would not initiate it, it would have to be up to the committee. He said the committee was now considering all amendments to the Act, he did not want to impose his authority on it, and when the report was presented to him—that is the final report—he would have his experts in his department—and they are many—give their views on these amendments. So I asked then whether the members of that committee would consider this resolution. Not only does it refer to my own riding but to other areas in unorganized territories. The councillors feel that although this is a resolution of only a small municipality in northern Ontario, and described in section 32 of The Municipal Act as an unorganized territory, it is of vital importance to a township such as the township of Widdifield to serve the people as they ought to be served.

The council is quite concerned with the welfare of its people and feels that it, and other townships similarly situated, can do a much better service for the people of their townships if the council is increased. The hon. Minister pointed out that maybe the councillors were taking too many duties on themselves. That is possible, but, nevertheless, I think it would be much better for townships similarly situated, like the township of Widdifield, to be permitted to increase their number of councillors eligible to a total of six.

As the Act now reads, this is impossible. The township feels, and personally I think rightly, that the council numbers should be increased. As I say, the population now is some 15,000. It is growing rapidly and, as you know, within the township is that great complex of the Sage and Bomarc installations and the air force at the RCAF station. Unfortunately, too, the township is again faced with the fact that most of the assessment is residential.

However, that does not appertain to this point. I suggest then, to the hon. Minister, that he give consideration to this request, and if the select committee approves of it, that he so endorse it. Thank you very much.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, I understand that the courts of Ontario have handed down a ruling in a case involving the township of Brantford that the township cannot charge a fee in connection with a granting of severance. The township had a bylaw in this connection and collected quite a number of these fees before the bylaw was quashed in the courts. On appealing to the municipal board it was instructed, I understand, that such a fee could be collected by the planning board of the area.

It endeavoured to have this done but an appeal to this was also lost. Evidently, according to the courts, no fee can be collected in connection with the severance. As far as the township of Brantford is concerned, this is very serious since it has collected quite a large sum in the past and I understand that this is true of many townships in the province. I was wondering what action the department is going to take in order to remove this difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Chairman, I was unaware of this case. The ruling that is referred to is from the Ontario Municipal Board—the Ontario Court of Appeal, was it?

Mr. Nixon: Right.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The matter has never been brought to my attention so I cannot give you an answer. I shall be glad to have my law branch look into it and advise you.

Mr. Nixon: I would appreciate it if you would do that as soon as possible because the lawyers are proceeding with other cases along this very line.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of items in the estimates on which I would like to question the hon. Minister—number 4, for example: Commissions and Investigations. In 1963 the amount spent there was \$11,491. In last year's estimates we had an item of \$15,000 and this year we have \$130,000. Can the hon. Minister explain the difference here and what is contemplated with the very much larger amounts being spent?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Most of the funds in that vote now are for the Royal commission in Metro Toronto. They are being spent

right here. The rest of it is for usual expenditures.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Not paying Goldenberg all that, are you?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: We are estimating an amount of \$105,000, that is exactly it, for the Goldenberg commission.

Mr. Young: Well, that comes pretty close to it.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Sure.

Mr. Young: The other question is in connection with payments under The Drainage Act of \$665,000. The hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) might well be interested in this item. In our discussions in the House some time ago, it was brought to our attention that one of the problems regarding the water table in Ontario is the matter of draining our low lands and swamp lands. My question is: Is this item now put here in the estimates with full knowledge and with consultation with the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management or is this a further threat to our water table in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: This is to provide grants paid to municipalities for the drainage of agricultural land. The branch in my department which looks after that is aware of the problem which you mentioned, respecting the lowering of the water table in certain parts of the province. These matters are always considered prior to the projects being undertaken. I can assure the hon. member that there is communication through The Department of Agriculture and now to The Department of Energy and Resources Management headed by my friend the hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could give me an idea of the number of people involved in the estimates for salaries under the heading of law. The salaries total \$35,000. Could you give me an idea how many people are involved? I imagine there would be lawyers involved in this estimate?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: At the present time there are two full-time lawyers and one stenographer and we plan on engaging two more lawyers during the coming fiscal year. We made provision for that.

Mr. Kerr: Another item, Mr. Chairman—item 8, Aid to Municipalities in Respect to

Bounties Paid for Destruction of Foxes. Has the hon. Minister had any request from any municipality regarding the payment of bounty for the destruction of porcupines?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: There is no authority under The Municipal Act for me to make such a grant, but I have had no requests for that since I have been in The Department of Municipal Affairs. I know there are hon. members in this House, as a matter of fact, who have had plenty of trouble with porcupines and they mentioned it to me when I was in The Department of Lands and Forests. I do not know whether you could ever develop a system of grants to assist in the—shall I use the word eradication—of porcupines? Really, a porcupine is rather an important animal in the cycle of nature, so I am told by the biologists, and I think that the matter, for the moment, will have to rest as it does.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to get away from the porcupines and back to the lawyers for a moment. I was a little surprised to hear the hon. Minister's answer to the first question of the hon. member for Halton. As I understood it the hon. Minister told us that for \$35,000 he was paying two lawyers—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, that is not what I said.

Mr. Bryden: —and he was going to hire two more.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I am paying two lawyers now, full time. During the next fiscal year I have made arrangements to engage two more but I have not provided for a full year's salary for four lawyers.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, I see. I take it then there is a full year's salary for two lawyers?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Two lawyers, that is right.

Mr. Bryden: And you have not necessarily allowed anything for the salaries of the men you are planning to take on, or have you just allowed a small amount?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The two lawyers we now have take up better than \$20,000 of the total salary budget.

Mr. Bryden: I noticed that in the public accounts, I do not know if this covers the salary of the general municipal counsel—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Oh, no.

Mr. Bryden: It is not in that vote. I see.

However that is not the point I am mainly interested in, Mr. Chairman. I want to raise a matter that I have raised twice before. I felt a little discouraged when I heard the hon. member for Sudbury stating it required 11 speeches before he got the road he was looking for. I think the point I have has sufficient merit that maybe three references to it might persuade the hon. Minister and the government. This again is the question of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission in Toronto.

I asked the hon. Minister a question about it at the beginning of the session before the orders of the day. He very kindly gave me quite a full answer explaining what the present situation is. I raised the matter also when I spoke, I think it was in the Throne Speech debate, and I am sufficiently concerned about it that I am going to raise it again now, although I hope I can keep it brief.

I rather regret that the hon. member for London South (Mr. White) is not here tonight, because I had judged from the speech he made in the House yesterday that I could enlist him as an ally in the matters that I want to urge upon the government. The hon. member quite properly laid stress on the need, and the growing need, in this complex society to ours, to protect citizens from arbitrary conduct by officialdom. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the greatest protection against arbitrary conduct is to try to avoid, if at all possible, setting up bodies with purely arbitrary powers. I admit that that is more easily said than done. Difficult problems arise in this whole area of administrative law or whatever you want to call it, but there are some situations that seem to me to be clearly wrong, and the situation relating to the Metropolitan Licensing Commission I would like to submit to this House is clearly wrong.

Here is a body that has the power to make laws, and for the group to whom they apply they are quite important laws. In other words, its law-making functions relate to laying down conditions under which people can obtain and retain licences, the fees they may pay, and so on.

There are two magistrates on this commission. So if a fellow is charged with a breach of one of the regulations of the commission, he may very well appear before one of the magistrates who made the law. Then to compound the matter, if he is convicted he can be hauled back before the commission to show cause why his license should not be cancelled, and appear again before a magis-

trate who has already had more than enough to do with his case.

This sort of power, in my opinion, is unreasonable and should not exist. I stated earlier, and I repeat, that I do not think that anybody should have legislative power unless he is responsible to the people. This commission has power to make regulations, which are legislative in their character. It is accountable to absolutely nobody for the exercise of its legislative powers. Its regulations are not reviewed by the Metropolitan council or any other elected body. I think that clearly ought to be changed.

I would not be as concerned about this matter, even though I think the constitution of this commission and the powers it exercises are wrong in principle, if I had felt it was not acting in an arbitrary way. But in my opinion, this commission has demonstrated time after time that it cannot be entrusted with the kind of arbitrary powers it has. It has been exercising these powers in a most arbitrary way, in a way that has caused very great concern to many citizens, law-abiding citizens, who I think should have a greater opportunity for redress than they seem to get from this commission.

Apparently the commission has cooled down a little bit and has decided that it has to pay a little bit of attention to the people who are subject to its laws. It has indicated that in the last month or so, but it still is a thoroughly bad situation that I do not think should be permitted to continue in our law. I think that Part 12 of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act should be amended at this session, at the very least to make the regulations of the licensing commission subject to approval by some elected body. I would think the appropriate body would probably be the Metropolitan council.

I would also suggest that it be amended to make magistrates actually sitting on the bench ineligible for the commission. The law, as I recall it, makes members of any of the councils in the Metropolitan area ineligible to sit on it, but I think that magistrates actively sitting on the benches at the present time should also be ineligible to sit on it. This practice was started by the government itself when it first passed the Metro Act, or when it first passed this part of the Act. It decreed what the composition of the commission would be, and it decreed that two of the members would be magistrates. It later gave power of appointment to the Metro council, but the council continued the practice as it had already been provided in the law.

It may be that the hon. Minister is going to say to me that this is essentially the situation all over the province, that in other municipalities the police commission exercises the licensing function; in Toronto there is too much work for the police commission to do so a separate commission has been set up to deal with licensing only, but modelled to some degree at any rate on the police commission.

I am going to suggest to him that I have heard him say that—I know that is the reasoning behind the legislation as it stands but experience has shown that it is not the right approach. I am not suggesting that in other municipalities licensing powers should be taken out of the hands of police commissions. That may work well in other municipalities, I just do not know. But I know that this system does not work well in Toronto. And I do not have to tell anybody because there has been real turmoil in this area through the arbitrary actions and attitudes of this commission.

Men who are honest law-abiding citizens with small investments in their own businesses—as taxi drivers—and doing their best to earn a living honestly, have been put to, I would say, serious emotional strain, as have their families, because of the threats this arbitrary commission has posed to them. When I say “threats” I do not mean threats in—I suppose I should be more careful in using that word—I do not mean that any of them have been threatened, but there has been a threat to their livelihood because of the conduct of this commission and I would hope that the hon. Minister would see fit to amend the law to set up a body that is more accountable to the public and would therefore act in a less arbitrary way.

I also suggested to him on a previous occasion that there should be an investigation into the taxi industry in this city and the regulation of it. I still think that would be a useful development. Whether this government should take responsibility for it, or the Metropolitan council, I could not say. I am not quite sure what powers the Metro council might have in that regard. But at any rate, whatever the hon. Minister might think on that point, I would hope that he would still consider amending Part 12 of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act at this session.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, Mr. Chairman, at times I am accused of not acting fast enough in providing amendments, but obviously there are some people who do not read the amend-

ments I do bring in. The matter of the appointment of the members of the Metro Licensing Commission is entirely in the hands of the Metropolitan council—

Mr. Bryden: I said that, I read it.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Now, just a minute, I did not interrupt the hon. member. In the last session, 1962-63, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act was amended to provide that two persons could be appointed by the Metropolitan council, two persons who are not members of the council of an area municipality. But until such a time as the Metro council took action, that the present members of the Licensing Commission shall remain in office until they or their successors are appointed. So I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that there is no amendment required to The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act at the present time.

Now, the Metropolitan council in its wisdom—and after all it is entitled to have some wisdom—has decided that it is going to remain with the licensing commission it has. And when it pleases council, the amendment is there, already in the Act. We have not disturbed the Metropolitan Licensing Commission at all. The present commission remains in office until successors are appointed. And if the Metro council wishes to change the members of the licensing commission, it has all the authority required. No amendments are required.

Now, in due course of time, we will no doubt be presenting some amendments to the Metro Toronto Act, but I think in the meantime it might be worthwhile to pass a few remarks about the problem that the hon. member has mentioned, and that is the operation of the taxi industry in the city. A lengthy report was prepared by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission in connection with this matter. I have examined it very thoroughly and I would suggest to hon. members that the matter is in good hands at the present time.

The great complaint has come from certain operators of taxi cabs that the licence fees have been increased, but when you examine this report it says that:

The increase in the annual renewal fee is directly attributable to increased costs incurred by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, who have recently assumed enforcement of the taxi-cab by-law at the request of cab owners. In addition, each area municipality provides at its own expense, and not chargeable to the licensing commission, inspection

services of all licensed premises and inspection resulting from new licence applications.

In further justification for the increase in renewal fee, it should be pointed out that the taxi-cab owner-operators are not subject to business tax and, under powers granted by The Municipal Act, a licence fee may assume the nature of a tax in respect of any privilege which is conferred. We believe that there is no question of the legality of this fee.

The basic issue in this matter is between independent operators and fleet operators. It is highly questionable whether a licensing commission should impose such restrictions or conditions on either group as to attempt an elimination of competitive enterprise, particularly when it is realized that only the fleet owners can provide taxi-cab service on a 24-hour basis.

Now since this report was presented to me, a special meeting of the commission has been held at which representatives of the taxi-cab industry of Toronto have been heard and so I leave the matter in the hands of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission and the Metropolitan Toronto council.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make one or two comments in view of the hon. Minister's suggestion that I had not taken the trouble to read the amendment that was passed last year. I would point out that I quite clearly indicated that I had, in the comments I made, both—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, the hon. member said—

Mr. Bryden: The trouble is, the hon. Minister did not listen to what I had to say, he did not answer what I said, he answered his own preconceived notion of what he thought I might say. Certainly I quite realized, and I think I indicated, that the Metro council saw fit to retain these people on the commission who had been originally appointed by statute. I think that indicates that I was aware they were appointed by Metro council.

My complaint, however, was not that they are appointed by the Metro council, it is that their regulations are not reviewed, or subject to approval, by any elected body. The only supervision the Metro council has over them is the indirect and extraordinary supervision that it can fire them. That is an extraordinary remedy under any circumstances.

I still say to the hon. Minister that it is a sound principle that laws should be made by elected people, or at any rate elected people

should have to take responsibility for them, and if any powers are to be delegated to an appointed body at least the laws it makes should be subject to review by an elected body.

The hon. Minister now refers to a report he received from the Metropolitan licensing commission. I hope that that was received some time ago. I hope the commission has not gone back to the sort of attitude demonstrated there because that just will lead to hopelessness in the taxi industry in Toronto.

As the commission said in that report, there is to a certain degree a problem between independents and fleet owners. As far as the conduct of the commission in the past has been concerned, they could not care less about the independents. These men have been paying a \$50-a-year licence fee and nobody has really demonstrated that that is not quite adequate. It is not the function of this commission to raise revenue for the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Its function is to regulate the industry and what they have done—mind you, it is only now coming into effect—the various things that they have done are weighing very heavily on the independents. I suggested, when I spoke about this in the House before, that if the independents are to be dealt with in the way they have been dealt with up to now, the entire industry is going to be handed over on a platter to the big fleet owners. I think, Mr. Chairman, that that would be disastrous for the industry.

I think these independents have made an important contribution to the industry and I think they will continue to make an important contribution. The policing function will be a lot easier if a substantial segment consists of independents who have their own money tied up and who, therefore, are very anxious that the industry should have a good reputation, and that they as individuals should have a good reputation. The policing function will be much simpler than if you have the whole thing turned over to fleets who hire people, half of them moonlighters, or many of them moonlighters—maybe here today, gone tomorrow with no real stake or interest in the industry at all—then the policing problem will become acute.

Yet as far as I am concerned, what the Metro licensing commission has been doing over the past year has made things very tough for the independents, and it is going to make it even tougher unless there is some change in the regulations they have approved. Apparently they have, up until very recently at any rate, indicated they are going to

stubbornly proceed regardless of consequences. The fact that they had a meeting a week or two ago—and I think it was adjourned for a week and they are going to have a further meeting—showed that they were finally prevailed upon after extreme pressure from the independents in the industry.

They were finally showing some willingness to listen to these fellows.

Even so, Mr. Chairman, I was told that, in the interval between the first meeting and the adjournment a week later, all the boys were notified that if they did not renew their licences by a certain date—I have forgotten what date it was, but anyway it was in between the two meetings—they were out. Their licences would be awarded to other people.

This is the kind of outfit we are dealing with. They are having a hearing to hear the grievances of these people, and in the middle of the adjourned hearing the men are told, "If you have not renewed your licences by a certain date, you are out, and your licence will be awarded to somebody else, and your livelihood will go down the drain, and your investment with it."

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Those are the 1964 licences that you are speaking of?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, one of the big disputes has been the doubling of the fee from \$50 to \$100, with the men protesting it. They delayed paying the new fee in the hope that it would not become applicable, and so they had a hearing. Then, when they are in the midst of a hearing, when their case is to be considered, they are told in the middle of it, "Pay up for this year or out you go." At the \$100 fee, not the \$50 fee. If they had been told to pay at least \$50 on account by such and such a date, I could understand. But no; what they were told was, "If you do not pay the whole fee—the whole \$100 that you have been complaining about all these months and on which we are supposed to be now listening to your objections—if you do not pay that, you are out."

Most of these regulations were passed by the commission in the first half of last year; the independents did not even know about them for a long time after they were passed. The business of increasing the number of cabs on the street—they did not find out about that until a long time after the regulation was passed. I think it is just starting to happen now. The commission is issuing new licences right now.

I would certainly say, Mr. Chairman, that

everything this commission has done up till now indicates an arbitrary attitude. I had hoped that they were perhaps relenting a little bit although I am beginning to think, especially when I hear about the memorandum they sent to the hon. Minister, that they are just as pig-headed as they were, at any time, if that memorandum represents their current attitude.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I should like to speak on the same subject on which the hon. member for Woodbine has just been speaking. I want to thank him for bringing this matter up again before the House. I may say to him that I agree with most of his comments. It disturbs me, as I think it disturbs some other hon. members of this House, to realize that, due to legislation passed through this House, the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission does exist in its present form with very little appeal procedure from their decisions. I say very little because I know that there is still the power of appeal to a Supreme Court judge in regard to the revocation or cancellation of a licence.

As I understand the history and theory behind the licensing bodies throughout the whole province, initially the licensing powers were given to the municipal council concerned. In some of the larger municipalities, over the years, that did not work out. Those powers were then delegated to a police commission. But always, as I understand it, there was an appeal from the police commission to the municipal council solely and simply on the basis that this was a delegated authority and the municipal council at any time could take back those powers and overrule its own delegated group, namely, the police commission.

Then we come to the Metropolitan Toronto situation. This Legislature, in its wisdom, set up the Metropolitan licensing commission but forgot, at least—I hope it was not done intentionally—that the licensing powers delegated to the police commission were appealable to the body that normally had those powers. Here the Metropolitan licensing commission can act quite arbitrarily in these matters, as the hon. member for Woodbine has pointed out to the House.

It is fine to say that there are still safeguards built in; that there are still these appeal procedures to a Supreme Court judge, but they relate exclusively to the revocation or cancellation of a licence. They do not relate to some of these other matters which can affect the rights and the livelihood of

these men in almost the same way as the revocation and cancellation of the licence could.

For instance, in this latest keffuffle—and I am afraid I cannot call it anything but that—this doubling of the licence fee; the hon. member for Woodbine stated that there have been threats made to these taxi people. That is perfectly correct; they have interpreted these statements as threats. The commission, in no uncertain terms, has told some of these independents, according to these men, to either shut up and keep quiet or, within the next couple of months, they will authorize 400 new taxi licences in the city of Toronto. In other words, the word is, “Boys, stop putting the heat on us, stop bringing the pressure on us, or we will make the taxi industry in Toronto so untenable for you that you small independents will be driven out of business.”

I agree with the hon. Minister when he says it should not be the function of any licensing group, or any legislative group, to attempt to discriminate between the forces of private enterprise in such a field as this. In other words, he is saying, “Fine, if the commission in its wisdom increases the licence fee and this in itself is a hardship on the independent, that is too bad for the independent.”

I do not feel yet that the case has been made by the licensing commission that this increase in fees was, in fact, necessary. I have watched the situation pretty closely because being a member for the downtown area where a lot of these independents earn their livelihood, I have become involved in the controversy. I do not think that the case has yet been made for the increase in the fees, but the fact is that the increase in the fees does militate against the independent and favours the fleet owner. This in effect is just exactly what the hon. Minister says should not happen.

There should be an appeal. I definitely feel there should be an appeal from the decisions to Metro council. Metro council really should have authority to regulate and control the licensing commission.

As a matter of fact, I really thought that council did have that control. I thought if the matter became contentious enough the Metropolitan council could overrule the licensing commission. From what the hon. member for Woodbine has said tonight, I was a little bit disappointed in the hon. Minister's reply because he did not seem to indicate that there was a situation where Metro council could overrule the licensing commission.

Mr. Sopha: This is courage.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Metro council should be able to overrule the licensing commission and if there is no legislation available at this session, I certainly hope that—I know submissions along this line are going to be made to the Goldenberg commission—the Goldenberg commission will present its report to the government and perhaps incorporate that as one of its recommendations.

But the dangerous point, Mr. Chairman, is this: by the time the Goldenberg commission reports, there may be very few independents left in the taxi business in Toronto. Look at the history of these fee increases in the taxi-cab licences since Metro was instituted. It was at the very beginning, I think, some absurdly low figure. I believe it was something like \$15. But to have it bounce, right now at this time, from \$50 up to \$100 does militate against the independent. I think the situation is such that it requires a very close look right now by the government and by the hon. Minister involved, rather than waiting for the Goldenberg report to come in.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, one question. Since in the year of public accounts 1963, the Ontario Water Resources Commission was under this department, what is the daily allowance? I know the total allowance given there, but what do the members of the commission get per day? Apparently they do not get a yearly salary.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Who was that?

Mr. Troy: Members of the water resources commission, who reported to you in the fiscal year 1962-63.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I am sorry, I cannot give you the particulars of the Ontario Water Resources Commission because that is going to be handled by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and is not in my vote at all.

Mr. Troy: I know it is now, but it was under your department until just recently. It was during the fiscal year 1962-63.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I replied to the House. I presented the estimates of the water resources commission last year, and when those estimates come up for discussion it will depend on what time of the year it will be as to whether I shall present them at this session or the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and you will get the answers then.

Mr. Troy: This is a simple question and you should be able to answer it, no matter if they are changed over. Do they get salary or are they paid by a daily allowance?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I cannot tell you that. I think they are all paid on a per diem basis. I will get the information, or the information will be available to you when the estimates of the Ontario Water Resources Commission come up.

Vote 1401 agreed to.

Vote 1402 agreed to.

On vote 1403:

Mr. Young: On vote 1403, Mr. Chairman, I noticed the first item, investigating design, development and servicing of townsites. The amount has gone up from \$10,000 in 1963 to \$666,000 in this estimate. I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on this?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: In some areas of northern Ontario, recoverable funds are required to assist in the early development of municipal services until normal community financing is feasible. This would apply particularly in the Kapuskasing area where we have had the amalgamation and annexation take place effective the first of this year.

Mr. R. W. Gibson (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you might just tell me what is included in the investigation of design, development and servicing of townsites.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Well, that is just the matter I explained.

Mr. Gibson: What do you call the groups that do this? Does this include the examiner of surveys?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, no, this is work which is done by officials of The Department of Municipal Affairs. There might be planners, there might be engineers, there might be municipal accountants, etc. Could be loans to assist in the development of municipal services that are required until the community gets on its feet.

Vote 1403 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Mr. Chairman: On vote 1301:

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that you caught me rather by surprise. I thought from

the way it looked when I left the House that it was going to take a great deal longer to go through the estimates of municipal affairs. I suppose I should give my thanks to our hon. friends in the Opposition for not taking any longer than they did. I would suggest that they be kind enough to me to do the same thing.

In presenting the estimates of The Department of Mines for the coming year, I do so with mixed feelings. I do so in the full recognition that in 1963 the production of Ontario's mineral industry showed a decrease from the previous year—that, in fact, the record of production shows a steady decline from the all-time peak of \$983 million established in 1960. The preliminary estimate shows production in 1963 of \$876,583,824 as compared with \$913,269,756 for the previous year.

It would be the height of foolishness to suggest that there is no cause for concern in the reduction of \$36.5 million in the value of new wealth pouring into the economy. I certainly have no intention of making such a suggestion—but I would like to point out that the situation is not by any means all black.

The key to the problem of Ontario's mineral production appears to lie in the immensely rich Sudbury Basin, the world's most fruitful source of nickel. I might congratulate both the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) and the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) for coming from such a wonderful mining country. I do not think there is any other place as valuable mineral-wise, in the world. The drop of \$26.45 million in the value of nickel produced last year may be attributed largely to one factor, which is, I am glad to say, of a temporary nature. The two major producers, International Nickel Company and Falconbridge, were both required to cut back their production in an economically sound programme to reduce world stockpiles of the mineral. It is also a fact that we no longer have a monopoly on nickel production here in Ontario and International Nickel is now getting a substantial portion from the Thompson mine in Alberta.

There was a distinct note of cheer, however, in the announcement made early in February this year by International Nickel that it was calling back 1,700 of the men who, in September, 1962, were laid off from the Sudbury district operations, and that another 150 were going back to the company's plant at Port Colborne. In this step toward the resumption of full productivity, the company planned to restore about half of the nine million pounds

of nickel per quarter which was the measure of the curtailment of operations.

It is a peculiarity of the Sudbury ores, and this is significant, that minerals do not occur singly but, rather, intermixed with the nickel are copper, gold, silver, cobalt, several platinum metals, iron and other minerals. Altogether there are 14 products and by-products recovered from these rich ores. It is no wonder under these circumstances that the Sudbury Basin is one of the world's richest mining areas. On the other hand, when production of the major mineral, nickel, is cut back for any reason, production of the other valuable products suffers as well.

Mr. J. M. Could (Bracondale): It is not the basin, it is the rim.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is right. My hon. friend is quite interested in mining. I have talked to him before and he has the story right there.

Thus, Ontario's production lost another \$10 million in the platinum, \$4 million in copper and corresponding amounts in other minerals to the degree in which they figure in the overall Sudbury picture.

I do not think that it would serve any useful purpose for me to recapitulate item by item the story of mineral production. There was a considerable overall reduction which was made up largely of losses in nickel, platinum, copper, gold, uranium, asbestos and salt. Considerable increases were shown by several other minerals, notably iron which set a new all-time record, silver, several non-metals, natural gas and oil and the structural materials.

More important than what has passed though, is the question of what the future holds in store for this province. In all honesty, I cannot predict any great upturn in 1964 as I now see it.

Unless there is some unforeseen development, by the end of this year all Ontario's uranium mines—with one exception—will have closed down. Not because of lack of ore, but for reasons which every hon. member of this House knows. Still the Elliot Lake area remains as the greatest single-known source of uranium ore anywhere in the world. Most of the mines which are being obliged to close for lack of markets will be kept in a state in which they can resume operations as quickly as possible when markets for their product develop, as they must develop, as the expanding requirements of the nuclear age brings about a renewed demand for Ontario's uranium.

Not so many days ago, Mr. Chairman, I

was talking to one of the leading men in the uranium field and I asked him what he thought the prospects of uranium in the future were to see if his thinking coincided with my own. He believes, as I do, that by 1966 there will be some upturn in uranium and by 1970, if some of the indicators we see now come to pass, uranium should be double the price it is today and the demand should be sufficient to keep our Elliot Lake field going. That is my hope. It is a prediction. It may not work out but I believe it will from all indications I can discern.

The outlook for a few of our gold mines does not hold this note of optimism for the future. It is one of the economic facts of life in the world of mining that no orebody—regardless of how rich or extensive it may be—is inexhaustible, and the situation, bluntly stated, is that some of the giants of the industry which have been producing great wealth for half a century are nearing the end of their lives.

As we know, Mr. Chairman, the minute a mine goes into production, its death knell sounds right there, and some of these great mines, especially in the gold field, have been going a long time.

These mines may die this year or new pockets of ore may be discovered to prolong their lives for a while, but the end cannot be delayed indefinitely.

The solution—the only solution—if Ontario's mining industry is to continue to play the tremendously important part it has played and is playing in our economy, lies in the discovery and development of new mines and whole new mining areas.

Hon. members are entitled to ask why this is not being done at a more rapid rate. They are entitled to ask why Ontario's mineral production is falling when that of Canada as a whole is continuing to rise.

But I would like to say that Ontario still is in the pre-eminent place in mining, with some 30 per cent of this whole country's production of minerals, about 30 per cent of the total of over \$2.5 billion, getting up into \$3 billion.

I do not pretend to know the whole answer—but it might well be time for industry, government and the investing public to step back and take a long, hard look at the situation as far as mining in Ontario is concerned.

It could be that the government at Ottawa has done too much to discourage foreign investment in our resources and that Canadians are not yet ready or able to supply the needed risk capital themselves.

In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I should like to read a clipping from a Boston newspaper that I picked up the other day:

A man about 46 years of age, giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires, so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a "telephone", which is obviously intended to imitate the word "telegraph" and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based.

Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse Code, and that were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures.

How many times have we heard that, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members?

It is true that that paper was published in 1873, but I am inclined to wonder if our ideas have changed so greatly in the intervening 90 years—or if we are still inclined to look with too jaundiced an eye on the idea of investing money or effort in anything short of a rock-bound certainty.

I would be the last to suggest that investment in mining stock, especially while the mine is in the development stage, does not involve an element of risk, but I would point out too, Mr. Chairman, that our province and our nation need people with the courage to invest in just such development—and precedents are certainly not lacking to show that such investment can pay tremendous dividends.

I am sure that all hon. members of this House were glad to hear in the Throne Speech that a select committee is to be appointed to examine all aspects of Ontario's mining industry. Officials of my department and I welcome this as a sign of growing interest in one of our greatest industries, and it is hoped that the combined wisdom of the members of the committee will result in new ideas to further spur the development of mining in this province.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that all the members of mining companies, the Canadian Institute of Mining, and all the heads and those underground, and so on, are distinctly interested in this new select committee. We hope that it is going to help spur productivity and spur the finding of new mines, and that we will have a resurgence of mineral wealth coming into this province in the future.

Hon. members may accuse me of trying to apply shock therapy in an effort to cure the ills of the mining industry. Perhaps they are right, Mr. Chairman. I confess I have made no effort to play down the difficulties in which we find ourselves, but, on the other hand, I do not believe that I have overstated the case at all. However, I would like to emphasize most definitely that the present ailments of the industry are, or should be, short-term ones and if remedial action is taken promptly, the patient will recover his complete health and be stronger and more robust than ever, and I think that is a certainty.

Let us look at Ontario's mining industry as it is today. I have already pointed out that total production last year was down to \$875,580,000—but that is still a great deal of money, just about double the total of ten years ago. Certainly there is cause for great regret at the loss of the uranium production, which in its peak year was worth \$266 million to our economy. But with the confidence that a fruitful world market will surely be developed, there is no cause for real dismay. I had hoped two years ago that we would reach the \$1 billion mark. When the market for uranium arrives I am sure we will pass that mark in Ontario.

In 1963 we had 81 mines, 794 quarries and pits, 27 diamond-drilling organizations and 24 metallurgical plants in operation throughout the province and giving direct employment to more than 46,500 people.

Let us see what else mining has done for the country. It is axiomatic that Canada's economic life depends upon a high export rate, which is currently about 15 per cent of the gross national product. About 60 per cent of the national output of minerals and mineral-based products is now being exported and the value of these exports exceeds that of any other industry. In 1962, the value of mineral exports was more than \$2.5 billion—more than 40 per cent of the total value of all exported Canadian products. That is a surprising thing, Mr. Chairman, and I do not think too many of our Ontario citizens realize it.

There are in this province five "resource-based" industries. They are: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping and mining. Agriculture is the most important of these in southern Ontario, but, Mr. Chairman, in the northern part of the province mining is pre-eminent. I have some rather startling figures which I would like to quote from one of our own government publications, *Ontario Economic and Local Aspects 1961*. This survey shows the estimated net value of the five resource industries in 1961 was \$593 per person in northern Ontario and \$120 per person in southern Ontario. There is now, and there always has been, far too little recognition of the role of mining as a basic and indispensable factor in the development of Ontario.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that hon. members will agree that, without question, mining has been the greatest single factor in the development and colonization of northern Ontario. The discoveries at Sudbury and Cobalt were both made during the construction of railways. And I might say in passing that the current revival of activity in the grand old Cobalt camp has brought cheer to the heart of the whole mining world. Can anybody here sing the Cobalt song?

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Yes, let us have it!

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Can you, Elmer? You should sing it right now.

An hon. member: Let us hear it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Subsequently the discovery of gold in the Porcupine, at Kirkland Lake and at Red Lake; of copper at Manitouwadge; of iron at Wawa and Atikokan; and of uranium at Elliot Lake—all these occurred in the bush, miles from railways, roads, hydro power supply, communications or any sort of urban communities. All these services and others had to be provided by the mining companies concerned or by the government, or by the combined efforts of both, before the discoveries could be transformed into producing mines—the mines that now form the main support for communities with a collective population of more than 300,000 people. That, Mr. Chairman, is a very, very enlightening picture.

I will go so far as to say that without these mines, a great deal of northern Ontario would still be the unknown, unpopulated wilderness that it was 50 years ago. Without these mines there would have been little reason to build the 16,000 miles of roads and highways now open for public use in northern Ontario. These roads not only serve the

needs of the mines, but are used also by local farmers and residents of northern cities and towns. They are used by those engaged in the forest industries, by trappers, tourists, vacationers, anglers and hunters. It is a matter of interest that since the end of World War II, 1,500 miles of new railway tracks have been laid down in Canada, specifically to serve the mining industry and to derive benefit from the traffic which this industry promotes.

There is a side benefit of Ontario's mining industry that is growing steadily in importance. Only a few years ago, mineralogy, as such, was considered too erudite a subject to be considered by anyone but the qualified professional geologist or mineralogist. No doubt that is still true in most respects, but just as we have do-it-yourself doctors and carpenters and plumbers, so in North America we are developing a breed of do-it-yourself mineralogists, many of whom are surprisingly accomplished in the art. These rock hounds, as they are called, can be found by the hundred every summer searching the rocky bushland of Ontario in search of specific rocks or minerals.

They do it, not in the hope of finding a mine, but mainly for the satisfaction to be derived from success in their search for single specimens. Their usual objective is semi-precious stones—such as the amethyst of the Lake Superior region, or any of the many other minerals to be found in the Bancroft area. Not a few of these amateurs lose their amateur status when they decide to open lapidary shops for the sale of their polished gemstones and other mineral specimens.

I had some of them made up the other day into ink stands, book ends, clock bases and other things. We have in Ontario some of the most beautiful marble in the world today of which we are not taking advantage at the present time.

In total, the activities of these rock hounds have a considerable effect on Ontario's tourist industry. By way of encouragement, The Department of Mines in 1962 published a report specifically for the use of these amateur prospectors. This report, *Geology and Scenery along the North Shore of Lake Superior*, will be followed by a series of similar guidebooks during the next few years. Presently under consideration also, is a project to publish a pamphlet giving general information about the mineral industry, with locations of points of special interest. This work would be done co-operatively with the assistance of The Department of Tourism and Information.

Another comparatively recent development is the increase in interest in Ontario's polished marble as the basic ingredient for decorative office equipment and for other purposes. Recently I attended the architects' convention in the Royal York Hotel. From good old Lanark county—I cannot see the hon. member (Mr. Gomme) here—I saw some of the most beautiful marble there that it is possible to see—blues, whites, marble white, and the brown with the red tinge. Beautiful, beautiful marble that can be used in buildings in the future, and it is going to be a great, great item of industry for that wonderful part of the country.

As we consider the impact of mining on the whole economy, let us look for a moment at a survey made by one of the larger mines into its expenditures for machinery and equipment, supplies and fuels, and this is interesting. This study shows that, of the \$6.8 million expenditure for such items in 1962, more than \$6 million, or 88 per cent, of the purchases consisted of Canadian-made goods. This was one company, one of the larger ones, but the figures present an idea of what the mining industry means indirectly in the employment of Canadians and the circulation of wealth in this country. Increasing mineral production has, indeed, been a significant factor in providing Canadians with the second highest standard of living enjoyed by any people in the world!

Mr. Chairman, I hope that these introductory remarks have served to bring home to hon. members of this House the vastly important place that mining has in our way of life. I hope it will make it easy for them to see how essential it is that they approve the appropriations, which officials of my department consider the minimum cost of providing the services that are needed, if the industry for which I have the honour to speak here is to resume its march forward.

Altogether, Mr. Chairman, I am asking approval for the expenditure during the coming fiscal year of \$3,484,000 for all purposes. This is \$209,000 more than the estimates for the current year, and the reasons for this increase will be made clear as I proceed.

The main office is the administrative centre of the department. It handles all operations that are not otherwise allocated to specific branches, including accounting and mine assessment, the administration of personnel, the publicity programme and the control of special research projects which are being carried out on behalf of the department by the Ontario Research Foundation.

It is estimated that the cost of all these operations in the coming year will be \$496,000, an increase of \$42,000 which was allocated to vote 1301 for the same services in the current year.

This increase can be largely accounted for by an increase in salaries brought about through the reclassification programme. With a view to improving the public image of the department and the mining industry there has also been some increase in the amount provided for public relations purposes, including exhibitions.

The work which is being done by the research foundation consists of one very important major project and a number of smaller individual projects which together could prove to be of major importance in the development of the mining industry. The first of these, for which \$50,000 has again been earmarked, consists of a programme to perfect a method of jet smelting of iron ores using natural gas as a reduction agent. I hope at a later date during this session to have an opportunity to speak at greater length on this programme. Now, I would merely point out the great potential value which it might have in developing the tremendous resources of iron ore which exist in this province, if it can be found that the natural gas flowing through the Trans-Canada Pipeline fairly close to many of these ore-bodies can be used economically to produce materials similar to the product of a blast furnace, without the necessity of importing great quantities of coking coal. These, as hon. members know, we have not got in this province.

The rest of the programme consists of a number of individual projects in ore dressing, which are designed to assist the mining industry in solving some of the problems encountered in the treatment of various ores. In cases where the problems are peculiar to one specific company, the cost of research will be shared between the company and the government. With other approved projects, which have a more general application, the department will defray the entire cost. The overall maximum for all these projects is \$30,000.

As I said earlier the outstanding need, if Ontario is to regain its former eminence in mining, is for an upsurge, Mr. Chairman, in prospecting and exploration activity. The best contribution that my department can make to this work is in making available a greater knowledge of the geology of this whole province. Consequently, we propose to continue the programme of expanding the geological branch, which was started a few

years ago. During the field season this year it is intended that our geologists will undertake 34 separate projects throughout the province. Of these, 15 will be in northeastern Ontario, 11 in the northwestern part of the province and eight in southern Ontario, the source of most of our industrial minerals.

Mr. Gould: You will never find a mine that way.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I will give you proof of it later.

An hon. member: He means in his riding.

Mr. Gould: How many years later?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We are again providing \$150,000 as the province's share of the federal-provincial airborne magnetometer survey of Ontario. During the last four years, a total of about 164,000 square miles of Ontario's northland have been flown in this great co-operative enterprise, and a great many promising anomalies have been indicated. This year we plan to cover a further 32,000 square miles in the area lying between Cochrane and James and Hudson Bays. We will get something for the Ontario northland up there.

Because the potentially mineral rich rock of that region is thickly overlaid with soil, a companion programme to the airborne survey is also planned for this year. It will consist of a seismic survey in several of the northern rivers. I might explain that that is where formerly there might have been earthquakes or something of that kind as a result. The outcropping of ore lies very deep down in the soil. This magnetometer indicates where ore may be beneath the soil. The seismic survey carries on from there and we find out if it is valuable to mine there or not. We hope that as a result of these surveys many valuable ore bodies that lie deep down below the earth are economically valuable, or not, to mine.

For all geological services we are setting aside \$1,098,000, an increase of \$156,000 over the appropriation for the current year. This is covered in vote 1302.

We now come to vote 1303 covering proposed expenditures for the mines inspection branch. The total for this branch is \$329,000, a \$6,000 increase which can be attributed to salary increases incurred in the reclassification programme. The work of the inspection branch is carried by highly qualified engineers who are responsible for the enforcement of safety regulations and other factors con-

nected with the actual operation of mines. In addition to the headquarters staff in Toronto, the department maintains engineers at seven other points in the province convenient to the mining areas: in southeastern Ontario at Peterborough, and in northern Ontario at Elliot Lake, Cobalt, Matheson, Timmins, Port Arthur and Kenora.

The cable-testing laboratory in the Parliament buildings, which is operated by the inspection branch, provides a vitally important and highly specialized service to the mining industry. In the laboratory, periodic tests required by The Mining Act are carried out at regular intervals to determine the tensile strength and other factors in all cable used for hoisting in mines. Since a fee is charged for each test most of the operating cost is recovered directly from the industry.

I might say, gentlemen, to any of you who have not been down a mine, that a short time ago I was underground 8,100 feet at Wright-Hargreaves. The first drop-down is 3,900 feet on a cable. The next drop is 1,500 feet and the next drop 2,500 feet. So when you are going down that depth and at that speed, you want to know the cable is all right, and that is what this cable-testing laboratory is for. You get down in those depths 8,100 feet underground and you see the walls of the stopes curved from the tremendous pressures at that depth down in the earth. You know that the temperature there is 110 degrees. It is air-conditioned, that is quite true. You see the rock on the sides flaking off, the tie-bolts in the wall with big steel plates about three inches thick and they are curved like a bow from that tremendous pressure coming down 8,100 feet with the tremendous rock above. You want to know that every scientific safety measure is given to those men who are charged every day with the duty of going underground.

For the last few years the department and mines have had a fine safety record. The department has collaborated with the Ontario Mining Association in a research project designed to perfect a method of testing ropes while they are in actual use. The electromagnetic machine which is used for this has now been perfected to the point where it can be used for all except lock-coil rope. Research is continuing and it is expected that by the end of the coming fiscal year, the problem of applying it to lock-coil ropes will also have been solved.

Lock-coil rope is the outside wire surface, and inside is a single steel or metal lining a couple of inches across or so. I am looking at the hon. members from the north who

probably sell this up there and know a lot more about it than I do. But that is the last word in safety and we have it now to the point where we think we can test it with this new system, which will add again to the greatly needed safety of these things used in mining.

The department maintains two other laboratories, the operating costs of which are covered under vote 1304. It is estimated that the costs of these two installations will be \$183,000 in the coming year. This is an increase of \$4,000 which was also brought about by the reclassification programme. The cost of operating the analytical and metallurgical laboratory, formerly known as the provincial assay office, will be \$97,000.

I always like that new title, "analytical and metallurgical laboratory"; that is an assay office. It reminds me of the old story, Mr. Chairman, about how in government service they wanted a fellow to ride on a manure spreader; they did not think that term was quite in keeping with the position so they advertised it as a mechanical fertilizer distributor, grade 2. We are getting into the realm of where we have to get these big names for these positions; we cannot get along with the little ones any longer.

This office is located in the tower of the east block. It provides a vital service to prospectors and to exploration and mining companies, in giving an accurate analysis of the mineral content of rock and mineral specimens submitted for analysis. Fees may be charged for this work according to a fixed schedule of charges, but by far the major part of the work is done without fee on the basis of coupons issued upon the recording of claims and the performance of assessment work.

That is handled by Dr. Modele and his staff, and I think that those men are pretty eminent in the field of assaying; and when you get an assay from that place, you know that it is the correct one.

Details of this coupon system are set out in The Mining Act. In addition to the work done for the mining public, the laboratory also performs an important service for the geological branch in examining specimens gathered by the geologists in the course of their field work. The other laboratory covered in vote 1304 is the Timiskaming testing laboratory at Cobalt. The TTL provides an important sampling and assay service to the silver and cobalt mines of the historic mining camp. The cost of operation for the coming year is estimated at \$86,000. A large part of this money will be returned

to the Treasury by the mining companies in the form of fees for services.

The cost of operating the office of the sulphur fumes arbitrator as covered by vote 1305 will be \$24,000 in the coming year.

My friend, the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar), knows the importance of that, as do the men from Sudbury in the looking after sulphur fumes which have, in the past, caused so much illness and disfiguration of top soil and all the rest. Today I think we have done a wonderful job in controlling those things and I think the hon. member will vouch for that.

All of this money will be recovered from the mining companies responsible for the emanation of fumes.

The final item of ordinary expenditure is \$354,000, which should be sufficient to operate the mining lands branch for the coming year. This expenditure is covered in vote 1306. The mining lands branch administers The Mining Act, insofar as it pertains to the disposition of Crown lands for mining purposes.

The remaining \$1,000,000 in The Department of Mines estimates comes as capital expenditure under vote 1307 for the construction of roads to resources and mining and access roads—I think that is one vote that none of us will ever object to. This appropriation is divided in the ratio of \$750,000 to be spent as Ontario's share in the construction of roads to resources and \$250,000 for mining and access roads. The cost of the roads to resources is matched by the federal government, and in some cases with individual companies that might be in a position to gain very direct benefit. The mining and access roads programme is entirely a provincial matter, except that here, too, in some cases companies might be asked to share the cost.

Ontario's mining and access roads programme was instituted in 1951. In 1959 the inter-government roads-to-resources programme was introduced. Together, I suggest, these programmes provide one of the most forward-looking enterprises that this province has yet been engaged in. Already a great deal has been accomplished and the fruits of the several projects will be made increasingly available in the years ahead. Altogether, since 1951, about 1,100 miles of these roads have been built under the two programmes or they are now under construction. To date, 62 mining and access roads have been completed. Three roads to resources have been completed and four are under construction.

One new road under the roads to resources programme was started in 1963. It is to run from the end of Highway 108, a short distance north of Elliot Lake, in a northwesterly direction for 38 miles to connect with Highway 129 at Aubrey Falls. When this road is completed there will be a circular route from Highway 11 through Timmins, Chapleau and Elliot Lake to Highway 17.

Mr. Chairman, I have given in only the most general terms, an outline of what my department is doing and what we plan to do in the months and years ahead. We have scaled down our financial requirements to the bare minimum necessary if this work is to be done satisfactorily and be a credit to this province.

I feel that I would be remiss if I did not at this time say something in appreciation of the help and guidance that has always been given to me by the officials of The Department of Mines. With the highly skilled and devoted staff of this department I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that every dollar that this House votes for the department's work will be spent to the best possible advantage.

We have men in the cable-testing and safety department who are not only skilled in the technical trades, but they are men who go underground constantly to protect the safety of miners, men in all walks of life that some of you do not run into perhaps. They are dedicated civil servants, the men whom I appreciate and enjoy working with, and I assure you that our group is one group which spends money as carefully as they possibly can to see if it will not bring the greatest number of benefits. It is our hope that in the future we will be able to produce, in a greater measure, the minerals of this great wealthy province of Ontario, to bring more money into the Treasury of the province to help the people pay for the great humanitarian projects you gentlemen have been talking about in the past few days—education, health and welfare—and to also make Ontario a more wealthy and finer place for all of us to live in.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I did tonight as I always do when the estimates of this department are presented to the House, and that is to listen very attentively to the remarks of the hon. Minister. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that we know the hon. Minister—though he has a humorous side to his nature and he always tries to see the bright side of human existence when things are not always of an optimistic nature—also has another side to his nature in that he

takes his duties most seriously and tries to do the job assigned to him in the Cabinet with all the ability and energy that he can.

I would remind the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) that a few weeks ago the hon. Minister of Mines one day announced to the House, before the orders of the day, that the International Nickel Company had hired on, or rehired, 1,800 men. On a subsequent day he made an announcement concerning the contract that had been acquired by a certain industry at the Lakehead. My hon. friend from York South took some objection to the hon. Minister of Mines using the time of the House, and to some extent he felt, sir, that he sought to acquire for himself certain rights as a Minister that were not his, in making these announcements as he did before the orders of the day. Then, of course, Mr. Speaker made his ruling, you will recall, and that became what is known, though it may not appear in Lewis at a subsequent time, as the good news rule.

I remind my hon. friend from York South—but before I go on with that I was reminded myself of the well-known Browning poem. The hon. Minister of Mines is something of a reciter of poetry himself. I was reminded of the very famous poem by Browning about How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix. You will recall that, Mr. Chairman.

In the words of the poet, I could just see the hon. Minister of Mines on each of those occasions, over in his offices over in the East Block, summoning his assistants to his side and getting ready to go to the House when it met at three o'clock. In the words of the poet I could see it all happening then:

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he;
I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three;

"Good speed", cried the watch, as the gate bolts undrew;

"Speed", echoed the wall to us galloping through.

An hon. member: Real rousing stuff, is it not?

Mr. Sopha: I must say that my hon. friend from York South should not deny the hon. Minister of Mines the opportunity to bring good news, Mr. Chairman, because we get enough bad news from him. And tonight, particularly, we got the tale of distress from his lips about the plight of the mining industry in this province. In fact one could sum it up in a sentence, that after this government has been in power for 20 years, charged with the stewardship and the responsibility of fostering the mining industry

in this province, he comes to us tonight and he wrings his hands, and his voice is laced with anguish, as he tells about the plight of the industry and its declining mineral production.

I regret the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is not in his seat tonight to hear what I am going to say hereafter, as I always find a ready and sympathetic ear in him.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): He has heard it before.

Mr. Sopha: No, he has not heard it before. I am going to deal with you a little later. But I am not going to interpolate into my remarks at this stage what I want to say to you.

The hon. Minister of Mines tells us about the state of the industry, since he has to report on the stewardship for the past year. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the mining industry in Canada is sick. Nowhere is it sicker than in the province of Ontario, where the mining industry is dying. I have corroboration of that in the statements made by my hon. friend himself tonight.

The mines in the uranium camp at Elliot Lake are closing one by one. By the end of this year, maybe by midsummer, only one of them will be operating until some time in the 1970's.

Hollinger, in the constituency of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), is closing. Kerr-Addison has announced that it has but five years production left until it closes at Virginia Town. Delnite, another and smaller producer is about to close its doors and lay off its staff.

Half the mineral production of the province, Mr. Chairman, is and has been produced in the Sudbury Basin. From a high point of \$983,104,000 in production for 1960, the hon. Minister now comes and reports that in 1963 the production will be \$875 million or a little better. In other words, in the space of three years we have lost \$100 million of mineral production.

Then, as I trace the closing of mines, important units in our economy, I ask where are the new mines that are going to replace these? Let me put it another way. When INCO laid off 2,200 of its personnel, Falconbridge followed by laying off 500, an even more drastic cut than that of INCO because it was 25 per cent of its work force. INCO only laid off about a tenth. Where were these men to go to find jobs in the mining industry in Ontario? Where could they go and present their credentials and say:

I come from the leading mining companies, if not in Canada, in the whole world, and I am fit and qualified to work in your plant or underground? The story is that there was no place.

Some of them migrated as far as British Columbia. Others went into Manitoba. Some to the Northwest Territories. But nowhere in Ontario could they go and show their work record and seek employment. I know many of them personally, because in this province we have not had a new mineral discovery since Manitouwadge in 1953 or 1954. That was the last major one.

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): Why do you not find one?

Mr. Sopha: The last major one. This is not a matter of levity, my hon. friend. In Quebec, on the other hand, they have had Chibougamou, Mattagami Lake, a startling and very new find at Senneterre and just recently developments in the Dubuisson township area. But in Ontario, the last major find that we have had, as I say, was at Manitouwadge in 1954.

In that regard, of course, the prospector has become almost extinct. He is a disappearing breed. You do not see the old prospector any more who used to put his grubstake and his packsack on his back and went out into the bush to seek out minerals. He is basic to the expansion of the industry. Exploration, so far as it is done, is done by the exploration departments of large companies. In a nutshell, that is a thumbnail sketch of the state of the mining industry in Ontario.

I ask myself, rhetorically, what does this department do that spends a fantastic sum of money, less than \$2.5 million to a government that always equates things in terms of the amount of money it spends? They have an equation, of course, an equation that they think baffles everybody, in that if you spend a lot of money therefore the results are good. That is the way this government always talks of its programme of education. It talks and boasts about the increases they give to it. This government has not much faith or optimism for the future of the mining industry because this is the most insignificant department in the government in terms of the money that is spent.

I ask, what does it do? Does it find new mines? Indeed it does not, and never has. The hon. Minister talks about a geological survey. Every Minister in the five years since I have been here has talked about that geological survey. I think it is going to take something upwards of thirty years to com-

plete it. We cannot wait. Does this department advise on the mining methods? Is it an expert? Does it have on its staff personnel who are qualified to tell people how to mine the ore once it is found? The answer is in the negative, it does not. INCO and Falconbridge know how to mine the ore and I suppose if the hon. Minister wants to know something about the technique of mining, they telephone INCO and Falconbridge and ask them how it is done.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is right, the greatest source in the world.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, they are the experts. This department so far as I can see does two things. It looks after safety, but with INCO and Falconbridge it does not have to bother very much about that because there are not two industries on the continent more conscious of the need for safety of the personnel who work for them. It may be more true in regard to some of the smaller outfits. The other thing it does, is what the hon. Minister did tonight—gives a résumé of the mining industry in the province and looks at their annual reports for support for the contentions and to tell you what is produced, where and by whom. But that, generally speaking, is what the hon. Minister took up the time of the House with tonight in making his report.

I have given some evidence, that I expect to be accepted, of the closing down of mines and the lack of new discoveries. I want to support that further by referring the hon. members of the House to other evidence that is extant, about what mining companies are doing. It is natural to expect that when mining companies accumulate a reserve of capital, they will be bent with great expedition, great energy, in the finding of new sources of ore, and the development of other mining enterprises somewhere. That is not the case, Mr. Chairman. There seems to be a considerable degree of cynicism among the mining companies about locating new ore bodies.

I just listed four of them to show what leading mining companies are doing with their resources, sir. Consolidated Denison, whose contracts, of course, expired in the uranium camp of Elliot Lake, last year or the year before purchased a cement company, Lake Ontario Cement, I believe it is called, which is a very successful operation. Having done that, it purchased a bread company, a bakery. I trust it is not going to mix the bread and the cement. But these are activities and enterprises which are hardly

related to mining. Rio Algom, part of the Rio Tinto group, the Rothschild group of Great Britain, used its accumulation of capital at Elliot Lake to purchase Atlas Steel a couple of years ago.

The prize example, of course, that I like to exhibit to buttress the statements I make, is Lorado Mines, that is what it is called, Lorado Uranium Mining Company Limited. It had a contract for the sale of uranium oxide which it assigned to somebody for value and now Lorado is in the Bahamas. It just recently opened up a gambling establishment on Grand Bahama Island. Yesterday we got to the fourth of them, the Little Long Lac group, well known to the hon. Minister and the Avon stockbroker firm of this city. That group apparently is bent upon acquiring the shares of Northern Ontario Natural Gas. In the parlance of the street, it is going into a takeover of the assets and the operations of that company, which apparently, according to its share structure and its distribution, is ripe for the picking at this time.

I note that one of the officials of Northern Ontario Natural Gas let it be known that the amount of money required to buy the necessary amounts of shares to win control was \$6 million, which he said was exactly equal to the amount of relief given to these mining companies under The Emergency Gold Mines Assistance Act. So, in other words, these mining companies use a grant meant to foster and develop and encourage mining, to purchase the assets of a company which is not really related to mining at all. There are four companies, four companies that to some extent have gone out of the mining business entirely in this province.

To sum up this part of my remarks, I again submit to you that so far as the mining industry in Ontario is concerned, and perhaps I should exclude the great deposit of ore in the Sudbury Basin, so far as the mining industry is concerned it is dying.

The hon. Minister of Mines, or anyone else for that matter, cannot really treat of the development of the mining industry in this province unless he has in mind the duties of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) because what the hon. Attorney General is responsible for in the securities commission, that is under his department, is inextricably wound up with the fostering and the development of the mining industry. You cannot picture one without the other. For that matter, whereas I do not underassess the importance of the prospector at all, the finding of the ore body is only the first step and it is a very short step, in the direction of the development of

a producing mine. At that stage, once it is found, it is a relatively unimportant step, because having found the ore body, then comes the question of how it will be financed through to its development.

I want at this point to put some other figures on the record to support, so far as one can rely upon statistics, the argument that I now make. I have a ten-year summary of investment in the mining industry supplied by the Toronto Stock Exchange and it shows the amounts of capital raised through the medium of that exchange for the development of the mining industry. The peak year of raising capital through underwritings and share options, and so on, was 1955 when \$102 million was raised in the mining field; \$84 million was raised in 1956; \$53 million in 1957; \$14 million in 1961; \$30 million in 1962, and \$13.5 million in 1963—\$13.5 million, remember, compared to \$102 million in 1955.

The mining industry, they say, in this province is dying. One of the reasons it is dying is from lack of the transfusion of the life blood of capital into it. I sat in this House and I listened to a very intelligent man—indeed he is that, I do not know whether I ever described him to his face that way when he was here, and now that he is not around here very much, it is safe to talk about him that way—the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay). I listened to him make a speech one day in which he noted, for those who were not aware of it before, that Canadians as a breed, as a nation, as a race of people, are not willing to invest in equity securities. They prefer debt securities; they prefer bonds and debentures and so on. But they do not like to risk their savings or their capital in securities that have a high degree of danger to them. That is the type of security sold on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Look through the list at the shares that sell at 13 cents, 14 cents, and 17 cents, and so on up to \$1—shares of mining companies that are in the very early stages of development if they have an ore body at all, and many of them have not. Canadians do not like that type of security. Our mining industry in this country has been financed by American capital coming in, which American capital was in many ways invited into the country by broker dealers down on Bay Street. They sent out large amounts of mailings to attract Americans to invest in stocks that often proved to be ruthless—worthless—both words suit. Shares that proved to be worthless. You could paper your wall with them, having put up good money for them.

Of course Canadians do not like risk. When time came that we were able to pipe that great store of natural gas from the west across the country and we came to the Precambrian Shield in northern Ontario we had to bring it through some of the most rocky and terrible terrain in the world. Did the insurance companies or the trust companies or the banks or the mortgage companies come forward and say "Here is the \$80 million"? No, no. None of your big insurance companies or trust companies was willing to risk the money to obtain the equity.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): You have been reading our story of five years ago.

Mr. Sopha: You read mine the day after tomorrow. So they had to go to the government of Canada in a very brave and courageous manner to raise the \$80 million. Perhaps the man was pilloried and driven into obscurity. Perhaps—

Mr. MacDonald: Nonsense.

Mr. Sopha: Oh, he was defeated on the hustings, but he got his come-uppance about that \$80 million. The pipe line across the northern part of the province will be his memorial and eternal fame. Canadians do not like risky ventures. There it is, the activities, the growth on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the last ten years and the lack of investment in our mining industry.

So what are we going to do about it? I ask the hon. Minister. Yes, after 20 years, he comes here tonight and he says the industry is in bad shape; we do not know what to do with it so we will set up a select committee of the Legislature to look into it. That is his answer. Well, I want to say something, at least one aspect of what I advocate. Long ago, Mr. Chairman, long ago our cousins to the south of the border used up their natural resources. The great iron range, the Mesabi range in the midwest was used up, and now that they have used up their own resources for quite a period of time they have been looking covetously at ours. They are not against coming in here and seducing us—perhaps that is too strong a word for the tender-hearted.

An hon. member: Thanks for looking our way, Elmer.

Mr. Sopha: When I use that gerundive, I would be wise not to look that way.

An hon. member: You are learning quickly, Elmer.

Mr. Sopha: Better to look at the more elderly. The Americans are not averse to coming in here and winsomely taking our resources away. My friend, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), in his reply to the Budget speech referred to it when he said: "You may have a thousand men ripping the iron out of the ground at Atikokan and Steep Rock."

The hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) made a speech on that. But when that iron ore is put on the boats at the Lakehead to go down below it creates 10,000 jobs at Cleveland and Pittsburgh; 10 jobs for every one. That is the American attitude toward our natural resources. They are into Ontario taking our iron ore and they are into Quebec and Labrador and taking theirs. The idea struck me, Mr. Chairman, that would it not be a wonderful thing at this stage in our history, 1964, for this government, for the hon. Prime Minister of this province, to go to the man who owns Steep Rock, to Cyrus Eaton, and say to him, "Look, Mr. Eaton, you are a Canadian—you were born a Canadian—how would it be if you and I—the government of Ontario and you—built this steel-fabricating complex at the Lakehead, and instead of shipping this ore away by boat to Cleveland and Pittsburgh we brought some of it 50 or 75 or 100 miles from the pits at Steep Rock into the Lakehead and erected a steel mill and fabricated it into those things that this world needs?"

The Lakehead, I say. My hon. friend's riding where they have water and rail transportation; where they have natural gas; where they have a labour force; where they built a fine new dock, did they not—a fine new dock recently—where they have everything. And if, as I perceive, they built this steel mill there, we could work for the next century. Canadians could work for the next century building steel rails alone. And in the next century, in the fabrication of steel rails we would not, I dare say, have anywhere met the needs of those emerging nations that have such pressing transportation problems—China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, many countries of Africa, South America. We could say to Mr. Eaton, "The sale of the products that we make at the Lakehead out of that iron ore which is ours, gives us an advantage over you at Cleveland and Pittsburgh. We can sell it to Red China. You cannot. We are not inhibited against dealing with Communist China in the way our American cousins are."

My idea is not far-fetched. I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to go to Mr. Eaton or

somewhere else, in the way that C. D. Howe used government for the economic expansion of this country. Go to someone and say, "Look, let us start out on a venture such as this. Let us stop this giving-away." That is what we should do: stop this giving away of our natural resources.

I do not mind this giving-away in the forest industries so much, because I know that the forests reproduce themselves. We can now plant trees and provide for a harvest in 25 or 50 or 75 years. But in the mining industry, once a ton of that ore is taken out of the ground it is irreplaceable. If we do not use it now for ourselves to create employment for our people in this province, then we are never going to have the opportunity to do it again, if we just continue the foolishness of giving away natural resources belonging to us.

Well, Mr. Chairman, that is the way I see it in regard to that and that is what I advocate. I want to return for a moment before I sit down to this matter of the securities business. I want to say this: that the hon. Attorney General revamped his securities legislation and he reorganized his personnel and he too set up a committee and divided the conscience in his securities commission between the executive arm, called the director—I am going to have a word to say about that when his estimates come up—and the commission and its chairman.

I say that the mining industry and its development is inextricably bound up with what the hon. Attorney General does in the securities commission to encourage investment. And yet, when he set up the committee to look into securities legislation and the working of the securities industry, I do not feel that he had in mind what is needed in this province: to have a look from the point of view of encouraging investment, to increasing the flow of investment into the mineral industry.

On the contrary, one got the impression that he is content to have a view of existing legislation from the legislative and legal point of view, if for no other purpose than to acquaint the new chairman with how it works. I do not see in the terms of reference of that committee any concern about the decline of investment that I refer to in the Toronto Stock Exchange. I see reference to take-over bids and the advantages to corporate insiders and such things, which completely, in my respectful submission, misses the point of what is wrong with our mineral industry in this province.

The hon. Attorney General has not discovered either that the chairmanship of the

securities commission ought to be a full-time job. Now the poor chairman goes back and forth from Osgoode Hall where he is a master of the Supreme Court to the part-time job of chairman of the securities commission.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Just across the street.

Mr. Sopha: Oh yes, just across the street. It does not matter if it is across the street or if it is on Eglinton Avenue, the principle remains the same. What this committee ought to be doing, instead of educating the chairman on the securities legislation, is to bring in people who have intimate knowledge of the investment business so far as it pertains to mining and ask them what is wrong with investment in the mining industry.

In other words, yesterday three million shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Twenty years ago three million shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and yet our population has probably doubled its size in 20 years. There is no increase in the number of Canadians who come forward and are willing to put their savings into such risky ventures as Harrison Mining or—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Some moose pasture.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, some moose pasture, as it often becomes. Remember that Denison traded at 18 cents once? You could have bought it yesterday for \$20. It is more sensible for that committee to determine which characteristics inhibit and discourage people from investing in our mining industry. The professional trader on the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange—do his activities inhibit investment? Let me give you the example of Tribag Mining. There is a good one that I have looked into a little bit. I do not recommend the purchase of its shares, however. You invest in it at your own risk, but I give you the example of Tribag.

I said there was not a new mineral find. Of course, I meant of major significance. A short while ago a find was discovered in the Batchawana area to the north and west of Sault Ste. Marie, about 50 miles away. Diamond drilling and investigation of that property disclosed that by January of 1964 they had blocked off an ore body of approximately 2.5 million tons of ore of commercial grade, containing base metal. Prior to that time, the stock had gone from somewhere below \$1 to a high of \$3.05, I think in the fall of 1963.

When these people are looking for the senior financing—and the hon. Minister will

recognize that term very readily—for development of this mine, trying to foster public confidence in its shares so they can get an underwriting at a fairly respectable amount for the development of late stages just before production, a brokerage firm on Bay Street—I am not going to give the name of it, it is well known to everybody on the street—is selling the stock short and knocking down its price. But as that stock tends to rise, because the results of the diamond drilling are found to be encouraging, so this brokerage firm is hitting the market with short sales and depressing the price. I have talked to the people of Tribag Mining and they are discouraged. Now they are trying, so they tell me, to get one of the largest Canadian mining companies to show an interest in helping them to the later stages of the development and production of that company, although they prefer to remain independent. Brokerage firms downtown do not care about jobs, really. Many of them do not care whether a mine becomes a producer or not.

Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Wookey and Mr. Anderson, I put it to you that they do not care whether a Canadian is employed or not. That scandalous affair they carried on in Shell Oil—for which unfortunately, to our eternal shame, sir, they are apparently going to escape punishment, for the shameful things they did in the rape of that company and the public.

So it is with Tribag Mining. I say to the hon. Minister, through you, sir, "Phone up the officials of Tribag, invite them down to your office, ask them how they are coming along with the development of their company toward production." That is the type of thing the hon. Attorney General's department should be looking into. I knew when he set up his committee that it could not, because one of the early members of personnel of that committee was the president of the Toronto Stock Exchange himself, and at that point I had no hope for the committee. Subsequently the president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, to his great credit, resigned from it, and he is not numbered in the personnel of it any longer.

What is wrong with the mining industry is wrong with the securities legislation of this government; the two go together. Maybe we should not have a Department of Mines at all, maybe we should not. Maybe we should put it under the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) as a branch of his department and have him go and look for markets, and have him perhaps develop it in the way I suggested for the development of the iron ore

industry tonight. Perhaps then we would do away with one department. If it was under the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, and he worked closely with the hon. Attorney General, who has the responsibility to administer the securities legislation, perhaps then we could make a start in determining what is needed to attract the capital savings of our own people into investment and equity securities. That is the first thing. But, alas, the development we need we Canadians cannot finance. There are only 19 million of us, six million of us resident in Ontario. There are too few of us to put aside in the sock or under the mattress or in the banks or in the trust companies, or in the insurance companies, enough money to finance our own development. We have to go elsewhere, sir. We have to go to the United States and get that capital to do it. We have to do it in such a way that our friends abroad in foreign lands will trust us with their money.

We have always been worthy of their trust in the past, we have not let them down, but my final words are words once again of caution: that if we do something with the development of this great industry which is wasting away in this province, is in a state of sharp decline, we must do it from the viewpoint that the day is soon going to be past when we give away those resources of the great Pre-Cambrian Shield which a merciful Providence put there for our use and upon whom a merciful Providence impinged a moral duty to us to develop and to share in a responsible way with people in less fortunate lands. That is our responsibility in this century, Mr. Chairman, that Laurier said belonged to us. It has been, and up to now we have failed to carry out that responsibility, but I am an optimist for the future that we will see the light and get a sense of redirection.

Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Sudbury has spoken somewhat lengthily and very interestingly on the mining problems in Ontario. In the process of so doing, he has taken a number of the points that I had wished to bring up this evening also, so I will not bore you with a repetition of some of those remarks.

However, Mr. Chairman, there are a number of things in the mining end of our Ontario activities that I think should be of tremendous importance to the hon. members of this House and certainly to the people in the northwestern part and northern part of this province.

I noticed in the final words of the hon.

member for Sudbury he said something to the effect that we depended upon American people to buy stocks in our mining industry in Ontario. I suggest that many years ago this was true, and I would further suggest that through good promotion of mines in this province several years ago, many of those sharpshooting Americans and sharpshooting Canadians succeeded in taking billions of dollars from speculatively inclined American people. I suggest that we soured many of those people by that particular attitude and it is going to take us many decades to win back the confidence of the people of the United States and, by the same token, the confidence of the people of our own country.

The securities commission has undoubtedly over the years performed excellent work in trying to control such activities among certain types of brokers and I am very glad that it has. I am sorry it did not do it much earlier because I have many stock certificates that I would gladly be without.

One of the things that concerns me most particularly, Mr. Chairman, is the same as the hon. Minister mentioned with regard to access roads to mines and to other sources of wealth in the province. Certainly I would suggest that this government has been dragging its feet on provision of funds for access roads and for the construction of reasonably important highway developments that could lead to further and better development of the far northwest. Tied in with the matter of access roads, I suggest that The Department of Lands and Forests, as well as The Department of Highways, has a very keen and close interest, or should have a very keen and close interest in the activities in northwestern Ontario.

Ours is a completely different situation in the north and in the northwest. There is no particular reason, as I see it, why there should be a tie-in of The Department of Lands and Forests, The Department of Mines and The Department of Highways in this portion of the province, but definitely that need exists in the far north and far northwestern portion of the province. I believe that if some thought were given by the Cabinet to this important question, much better and faster progress could be made.

I noticed, Mr. Chairman, in reading back over some of the estimates, that just a few years ago, as many as six years ago as a matter of fact, the vote for the geological branch amounted to some \$227,000. This year, 1964, the vote calls for \$1,098,000, which is nearly five times the amount of six or seven years ago. I am interested in knowing, with this

geological branch and the geophysical activity which the hon. Minister of Mines mentioned earlier, just how much is being added to the work of The Department of Mines in this particular branch of its work. I think the hon. Minister will remember very vividly—perhaps just as vividly or more so than I—many of the prospectors whom we have both known over the past years in northwestern Ontario. Some of them struggled through some pretty rough living over the years, through want, through heat, through cold, and in very many cases, the majority of cases, never did make a strike. But then on the other hand, we know of some, such as the two fellows, Roy Barker and his partner, who made the strike at Manitouwadge and developed the Geco and Wilroy as it is now known. They made a strike, and they made a tremendously important strike financially for themselves. They made an important strike for the company which is in there producing, and they made an important strike for the people of Ontario inasmuch as they have produced wealth which is going to add to the sum total of our wealth in this province. I think that over the years past the people of Ontario owe that old type of prospector a sincere and honest debt of gratitude for the dedicated type of work that he did. He did not, in so many cases, care whether he made a strike or not, it was the life he loved. He was out in the open, he enjoyed it, and he came in with tales that would raise the hair on your head. When he came in with a strike, he came in with a glow that must have been pretty wonderful to see, too. I know it was with Roy and his partner.

But they were only two of many. For the few who succeeded, hundreds failed. But they are the people who developed the northwest. They are the people who developed the north. Cobalt was discovered by prospectors, by the old-type prospector, Manitouwadge as I just mentioned, and our gold mines up in the Red Lake area. A certain amount of scientific acumen came into the matter after the original strikes had been made, but they were mostly in the way of development. I think we need a stronger brand of man, somehow or other in today's picture, to go and repeat that same type of performance, because I am beginning to think from what I see in The Department of Mines at the present time, that we are going to need that old-type prospector back in action again. We are not going to get the action through our department unless these departments begin working together in closer co-operation, more

intensely putting their effort to the discovery of mining properties, of silver, copper, gold, iron. Then by using every effort of the government to see that these properties are developed in the proper manner; that the results achieved and the minerals that are taken from them, whether they be precious, semi-precious, or the base metal type, be developed and the proper line used after development for the good of the people of Ontario.

We see our iron ore, which I think was mentioned by the hon. member for Sudbury, taken from this country in ore boats at a very nominal price per ton. We only have to look out the window of this building, or any one of its size any day or night to see the millions of dollars worth of steel that is going by on our roadways. We know that most of that steel is coming back to us, into Canada, at 10 to 12 to 15 times the price of the ore going out of the country.

We need a steel mill at the Lakehead. We were told that private interests will not erect that mill at the present time. They probably have their own reasons, but they propose not to erect that mill. We do know we are going to have some pelletizing activity, which is going to be a good thing for us, both from Steep Rock and from Caland. We hope that the other companies will see fit to get into development, and that the government of Ontario and the federal government will do everything they can to help them, in any way they can, to get into production and so add to the economy of our country, to our gross national product and to our provincial national product.

A question was brought up by the hon. member for Sudbury with regard to towns such as Elliot Lake. We know that the worthy towns of Sudbury, and other towns in northern Ontario, have been mentioned in this connection too. These mines are dying out. Something must be done to save the business investment that has existed in those towns over the past many years; investment by government and the investment by private interests. We have everything in those towns that any town would need to be successful except industry. I believe that the thoughts of this government should be directed to such localities as have a dying out appearance at the present time. There seems little likelihood that strikes will be made in that particular area. The people who have their money invested in these towns, in their own private businesses, should have some reassurance that this government is doing something to protect their interest and help the towns survive. I believe that is not an impossibility.

I believe it can be done if the right thinking is put into effect.

But undoubtedly vastly increased action, definitely accelerated action has got to be taken by this government, and particularly by The Department of Mines in connection with northwestern Ontario, and The Department of Lands and Forests as well. I was really surprised, in looking over the estimates, to find that The Department of Mines estimates were as low as they are. I thought they would be much higher. I would have thought that a greater sum of money would be asked for, and would be provided, by this House for the development of activity in northwestern Ontario.

I think the hon. Minister of Mines is perhaps a little bit shy about asking for more money for this purpose. I do not think he should be, for I think this is where we can invest money to tremendous advantage for the future of this province.

I think the hon. Minister of Mines will agree with me, Mr. Chairman, that we have so many mining properties in the northwest and the northern part of the province—I can speak more particularly about the northwestern part of the province—which is pretty well proven as far as gold content is concerned. But I have been told by people who are supposed to know this story that the people who control these properties are not too interested in getting into production at this time because they are not too interested in the price of gold. They are withholding the idea of developing the mines for that very reason. I believe it is true in some cases, and perhaps in more cases than I personally know about. That, however, is a matter that they have to attend to in their own hearts, in their own minds.

But in cases where mines are going to be developed, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that every effort should be made, every effort expended, to be sure that a sound and worthwhile development is brought about. The government should act collectively with the other departments, and with The Department of Mines, to see that roads, access roads and all this sort of thing, are placed in there so that proper development can be brought about. We have had too many cases where too much time has gone by, and nothing is done. Men are then out of work over periods of time, when they could well have been at work in many northwestern parts of the province. It is a great shame that this should happen.

I understood the hon. Minister to say that the number of geophysical surveys this year

was going to be increased and that much of the country up through the James Bay area was going to be checked by scientific means. I wish his department luck in that connection this year. I hope that the results of The Department of Mines, actions in northwestern Ontario, during the years 1964 and 1965, will enable the hon. Minister of Mines to come to us next year, if we are all here, with a more reassuring and satisfying report of mining department activities for the then coming year.

To you, the hon. Minister of Mines, I wish you the best of luck. I do hope that every effort will be made to improve things in northwestern Ontario, and all over our mining country, and that you can come back to us next year with a much more glowing report than you did tonight. Thank you, sir.

Mr. R. A. H. Taylor (Timiskaming): Mr. Chairman, in rising to speak on this vote I would first like to congratulate the hon. Minister on his recognition of some of the basic problems of our mining industry. Because the hon. Minister is a northerner himself, he is much more aware than most people of the importance of the mining industry to the development and prosperity of the north, as well as the development and prosperity of our province.

Traditionally it has been the mine seekers who have travelled our unknown rivers and searched through our bush country for new Eldorados. Their successes in the period from 1900 to the 1950's have played a most important part in the development and the prosperity of Ontario as a whole. The mines at Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Sudbury, Red Lake and even, in our sister province, Noranda, have carried the Ontario economy through the depression years of the early '30s. During those years mining developments were responsible, not only for the growth of the north, but for the start of a great number of the secondary industries throughout the rest of the province as well.

These mines have already produced fabulous wealth for our province. To a large extent this wealth has been used by mine shareholders and, in many cases, by the mines themselves in the development of these other industries. The spectacular trading of mining company shares has created the largest stock issues on the continent with respect to shares traded annually. The products from our mineral resources over the years have taken the highest place in our exports to our American neighbours. They have been our greatest provider of American funds. They have, in this way, helped to

finance the purchase of capital and consumer goods from the United States required by our other industries, and by our citizens at large.

Our mining industry has, in many respects, been the backbone of our Canadian economy in converting it from a rural economy to a more industrialized one. Our mineral exports have carried the ball continually ever since World War I. In the fiercely competitive race toward industrialization today, we Canadians still have a long way to go. Our mineral production must continue to carry our economy and to carry our exports for a good number of years to come.

Unfortunately, the production of these minerals is a depletion operation. Unlike other products of the soil, our minerals do not reproduce themselves. Once they have been mined and sold they are lost to us completely. Mining is a one-time shot. To keep producing we must continue to discover new ore bodies. To keep operating, our existing mines must continue the intensive exploration of their properties. In so doing, while they have been hampered by the economic limitations of their operations, our Ontario mines have truly been most successful in lengthening their operating lives.

Many of our mines that were thought to have a maximum existence of 20 years or so, have through their internal exploration and development work continued operating successfully more than double that time. It is to be hoped that many of our present mines will also be able to extend their lives in this manner.

Unfortunately, however, in mining, at some point you reach the bottom of the barrel. In a number of our older mines, mines that have carried us over the years, no further exploration or development work is possible. They will have soon completely exhausted their ore reserves that are commercial at present-day values. The Hollinger mine at Timmins has already been referred to and has indicated that it will be closed during the current year. This mine has been in continuous operation over a period of 52 years, as is the case with many other properties; it has fathered through its production, through its exploration and through its resources, many other mines and industries throughout our Dominion.

Most recently it was responsible for the discovery and the development of the iron ore deposits in northeastern Quebec and northern Labrador. Its subsidiary, Labrador Mining and Exploration, now has in many ways outgrown its parent. Today, however, the original ore bodies in Timmins have been

exhausted and the Hollinger mine, as such, will soon close down forever, leaving 1,500 miners unemployed. A number of other mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake area are fast approaching this same condition. Their future life, in many cases, is now fairly well established. In the case of Elliot Lake, July 1 of this year appears to be its D-day. "D" stands for a word used by the hon. Minister earlier—"Death Knell".

The effect of these closings on our Canadian economy is going to be substantial. Our reduction in exports and our loss of this source of American funds will adversely affect all our lives. We can no longer continue to sit and hope that some new resources will turn up to take their place. Something must be done now to replace these mines and maintain our mineral exports. Something should have been done 20 years ago to prepare us to meet this situation today.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask the member what item—

Mr. Taylor: Vote 1301.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, 1301. There have been drastic statements made—

Mr. Taylor: I am preparing the background. Last year, and again this year, our hon. Minister referred to the lack of mineral exploration in Ontario. Last year and again this year the hon. Minister referred to the geological mapping of the province as absolutely essential to the mining industry and he indicated that it was still a 30-year job to complete. Even now, this government does not realize the urgency in the whole impact of the present problem. This government still thinks of the mining industry as a continuing source of revenue for the provincial Treasury. It has given no real thought to ploughing a good chunk of this money back. It has done nothing to ensure that this gold and base metal treasure house will always be there to depend on.

However, it is going to take more than the expenditure of money alone to create the growth in prospecting and mine development that we require. It is going to take a change—

Mr. Chairman: Order. At the beginning of the session today, I made a ruling that a general comment would be allowed by each of the parties and that we would confine our remarks after that to the items under that vote. Presently, the general remarks have been made and, therefore, I will have to abide by the ruling I made the first part of the—

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if we could determine from our hon. friend if he has nearly concluded the remarks he was going to make in a general way?

Mr. Taylor: That is right.

Mr. Oliver: I think we could wind it up in a few moments and then we will move on to something else.

Mr. Chairman: You may continue.

Mr. Taylor: Thank you. It is going to take a change in climate in The Ontario Department of Mines itself. This body should not be thinking in terms of restrictions, it should be thinking in terms of encouragement. It should be acting positively to assist and stimulate exploration. It is factual that while exploration is on the wane in Ontario, it has increased in some of our other provinces. Since most mining companies and individual prospectors prefer to operate in Quebec and British Columbia, it appears likely that fewer obstacles are placed in their way by the provincial governments concerned, and more encouragement is given to them than they receive in Ontario.

There are still certain large areas in our province with no mineralization equal to those being investigated elsewhere. Those other provinces appear to be more aware of the long-run benefits that will accrue from such a policy. They seem to have a much greater appreciation of the importance of the mining industry to the rest of our economy.

The hon. Minister has indicated that certain changes are presently contemplated in connection with the required work on claims. They appear to favour earlier development of unpatented claims. This will certainly be a move in the right direction. There is still, however, the problem of patented claims. The dormancy of many of these for many years has been an important deterrent to the development of many favourably known areas. From the standpoint of the province, the retention of these claims by individuals, by companies and even by states with little or no development work being done is most unsatisfactory. Some means should be found to reactivate such prospects.

The centralization of all information concerning the work done on claims throughout the province would also be most helpful. This would replace the present haphazard system of having such information available by region through the regional geologists. This would parallel the system presently being used in

Quebec, which has proved most helpful to mine developers.

Some steps should be taken to encourage more students to enroll as mining engineers or geologists in the universities of our province. Such is the limited interest in these professions at the present time that only two students will graduate from the University of Toronto this spring as mining engineers and only three geologists. It is going to be most difficult for The Department of Mines to fill its own requirements for manpower this year, let alone meet the needs of an expanding mining exploration programme for the province. Possibly action on the part of the department in setting up additional scholarships or other incentives might help correct this situation.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Taylor: In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like again to repeat to the hon. Minister and his department, the importance of readjusting their budget to meet the need for a resurgence of mining development in our province. The costs would be small in comparison to the benefits that would accrue.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, under what vote would I ask questions about mining and provincial parks?

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Troy: I am glad to see the hon. Provincial Treasurer has seen the light and is letting us out early.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, we will continue with the estimates of The Department of Mines in the morning.

Hon. Mr. Allan moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.00 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, February 28, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today in the east gallery, students from Maryvale Public School, Scarborough, and in the west gallery, students from Bendale Vocational School, Scarborough.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. members that next Sunday, March 1, is St. David's Day. This is the day which the Welsh people and all those who are interested in their affairs, have set aside to honour their patron saint, St. David. It is usual in this House for some of the members to say a few words on that day. In the past we have heard remarks from such members as the former member for Oshawa, Mr. Thomas, who was born in Wales. He and I would always join together on St. David's Day to say a few words about the Welsh people.

I think we all know of the great contribution which the Welsh have made to our own history, as well as to other Commonwealth countries and, for that matter, the world. So I would ask you this Sunday to join with me in a toast to the Welsh people and particularly their patron saint, St. David.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to table a letter that has been put on the desk of every hon. member. This is a letter addressed to me from the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada concerning pensions.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): It sort of made a monkey out of the hon. Prime Minister's position.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I will comment upon it in due course, Mr. Speaker. Before the orders of the day, I think quite a few of the hon. members know that Godfrey Hudson in the press gallery is going to undergo a serious operation, so I thought we might all join together and wish him well in this ordeal he will go through on Monday.

Clerk of the House: Fortieth order, House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MINES

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: On vote 1301:

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I did not realize last night when I presented that question of mining in provincial parks that it would be such a stopper that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) would have to adjourn the House. I do not know if in the meantime they have had a Cabinet meeting to decide that question, because I know it is a very important one.

But before I ask the question, I would like to call to the attention of the House that one of the fine old men in the mining industry, Mr. Harry Miller of Silver Miller Mines died. He was one of the great northerners—a prospector himself throughout his life—and even as late as in his eightieth year he was the first one to go down when the mine was reopened. I am sure I speak the minds of all who have anything to do with the mining industry and anybody in northern Ontario, probably throughout this province, that we sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Now the question I asked was about mining in provincial parks, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Ward-robe) will recall that when the northeastern chambers of commerce met with the Cabinet last May, one of the paragraphs in their brief had to do with mining in provincial parks. At that time, the hon. Minister said

to the chambers of commerce—if I can quote him correctly—“We are with you 100 per cent”. There was considerable discussion at that time and Mr. Beatty, I believe, who was on a special mining committee, was there at the time and he also made some comments. As the hon. Minister very well knows, the hunters and anglers association is very firm in its stand in regard to mining in provincial parks. I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell us now if there is anything further in this regard, because at that time he said that some report would be made, I believe, because certain negotiations were going on.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): I want to thank the hon. member for Nipissing for asking that question, Mr. Chairman, because you will remember that my own position was made very disagreeable a short time ago when I mentioned something about mining in parks in the future. The policy of this government is that there will be no mining allowed in parks and that directive has been given to me and I will abide by it in the future.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That is spoken like a bad boy.

Mr. Troy: I am glad the hon. Minister is not going to kick over the traces in that regard. In regard to the work that is going on in the river valley area, can the hon. Minister give the House any information about the diamond drilling and what the prospects are up in that section?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would reply to the hon. member that I do not know where the river valley is, and as far as I know, there is nothing going on there.

Mr. Troy: I did not get the last; we will have to have a couplet on that one. River valley, Mr. Chairman, is in the—I will not say the great riding of Nipissing—if I just say the riding of Nipissing that is enough. It is about 25 miles northwest of the town of Sturgeon Falls. I believe the vein is a continuation of the vein that cuts across from the Sudbury Basin and then continues north-eastward. I have read reports that diamond drilling has been carried on and they have high hopes. I just wondered if the department had any information.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I am told that we have no information on it whatever.

Mr. Troy: Then does the hon. Minister have any information on any prospect of the development of iron mines in the vicinity of

Timagami? I believe it is the Cleveland Cutts people who have an interest there. I know the hon. Minister was quite helpful in getting the Adams mine in operation. Is there any possibility of further development in the Timagami area?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: There is a lot of activity there. There are no indications at the moment. There are so many places where activity is going on but the names the hon. member gives me are not all known to me. There is a lot of drilling and prospecting going on up in that area but we have no indications yet that there will be anything that will be of value.

Mr. Troy: What about the diamonds in James Bay?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would like to report on that—how much money did they spend? —\$50,000 roughly was spent there in the search for diamonds. They have now gone south of our country to the United States. They are looking there because, as I told you, this whole diamond-bearing geology comes from the west coast of Russia right through our country and down into Wisconsin. Now in Wisconsin they may have found diamonds. They have not found any up to now in our north but they have not given it up altogether. Some of the land they have turned back to us, some of it they have kept. So there is still interest in the area of our north.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Are you prospecting in Russia?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, but they found diamonds there. I can get him a report on that if the hon. member is interested.

Mr. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, there are two items that I wanted to raise. I must say I find a little difficulty in deciding which estimate they most appropriately should come under but I think the main office is as good as any. The first one is with reference to mining revenue and if I may take as my jump-off point, the comment from the hon. member for Timiskaming (Mr. Taylor) when he said that the government's only interest was to get revenue from the mines. This observation, I submit, Mr. Chairman, is so far from the truth that it is a bit laughable. In fact, this is the point I want to make. I think the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) made a pretty good case last night in outlining the decline of the mining industry in the province of Ontario; the refusal of the companies to really carry on a vigorous pro-

gramme of expansion; they are far more interested in getting out and investing their profits and their reserves in other lines of business; the limited amount of money that is being raised through the stock exchange. This government, in characteristic fashion when faced with an emergency, has set up a committee to look into the whole matter.

However, it is still, I think, rather significant to remind ourselves that for the last few years the total amount of wealth produced through the mining industry has been consistently between the \$900 million and \$1 billion figure. Indeed, the figure given by the hon. Provincial Treasurer this year is \$902 million of wealth produced.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the money we got—we who own the resources and in effect rent them to the corporations who exploit it; this is an old theme of mine in this House—but the money we got in 1962-63 was \$15.1 million. In 1963-64 it was \$11.3 million. The forecast for the coming year 1964-65 is \$10.2 million, so that we, the people who own the resources, have been receiving a declining amount, which is now down in the range of \$10 million, for the use of resources in which wealth in excess of \$900 million is being produced.

If that is an excessive burden on the mining industry then the hon. member for Timiskaming and I will have to have a chat on what is a fair figure. I submit to you, we are not getting our just share.

I concede that making a general statement like this misses some of the difficulties in the problem. The difficulty in the mining industry is that there are two categories of companies, broadly speaking. You have struggling companies that are marginal companies; they are either on the way up or on the way out. There are other companies like International Nickel that are making something like \$90 million to \$100 million in profit, after taxes. Yet their contribution in royalties is so small that we get from their contribution, plus all other mines, only \$10 million. They in turn have \$90 million to \$100 million, after taxes.

If the hon. Provincial Treasurer is looking for an appropriate place, on the basis of justice, to raise a bit more revenue, I submit it is in this area.

The second point I want to raise, Mr. Chairman—and this begins to overlap, I fear, into another government department, as is often the case—concerns The Department of Economics and Development.

I was very interested, although very saddened, a few months ago in a visit to Atikokan, to get an up-to-date picture on what is happening in that town. I suppose, apart from Elliot Lake, it is one of the saddest places in Ontario. I say that because I remember going into Atikokan a few years ago when the whole place was just breathing optimism and enthusiasm. In the town hall they had maps on the drawing board for building a town of 25,000 people. It had reached 7,000 or 8,000. Now it is down to something less than 6,000, if I am correct in the latest figure. You can walk along the main street and you will find business after business closed up, vacant lot after vacant lot not being developed. When you get into the economics of the area you discover that Steep Rock, whose production in years gone by has been in the range of 2.5 million to three million tons—I think one year when there was a strike in the United States it was higher—has a capacity of producing something like four million to five million tons, but last year, for the first time in quite some years, its production dropped to less than one million tons.

The question is, why is this taking place? When one talked to the people in Steep Rock their reply was that their markets were declining. In fact, they had a very strong protest. I have looked into that since and the picture is not quite as black and white as they put it. Their argument was, why should we find difficulty in marketing our product in the province of Ontario when many of the companies like Stelco and Dofasco and even Algoma are importing iron from the United States. This is where I begin to get over the boundary into The Department of Economics and Development because we have had some hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, spent in government funds on a trade crusade and a "Buy Canadian" and "Buy Ontario" drive—to be fair with them, it is usually "Buy Canadian."

Here you have a town declining—declining because it cannot sell a Canadian product, iron ore, to Canadian industry that is importing it from the United States. It is drifting into a ghost-town position. If I may just pursue the complications that I have discovered in this situation, because I looked into it since my visit—one is that the reason why Stelco and Dofasco are importing a considerable amount of iron ore is, as is so often the case, they have captive mines in the United States. In other words, the mines in the United States are controlled or owned by corporations in which these Canadian

companies have some interest and so they are importing from their own mines, so to speak. But this only complicates the problem and I think the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) has got to take a look at it.

My information also is that the latest import figures, for example, to Canada, were something like \$60 million of iron, representing approximately five million tons. I understand that by next year these Canadian companies are going to be getting more of their products from the Labrador sources of iron ore where a great amount is now being produced, much of it for export to the United States. But while this explains the situation to some extent, the basic fact still remains that a Canadian mining town with all these great resources, with a greater capacity to produce, is dwindling into a ghost town while the great steel mills of the province of Ontario are importing a considerable amount of iron ore. I think that is one part of the problem.

I think the other part of the problem—and here I do appear to be a bit ungracious to my hosts at Steep Rock when I was there—is that I am now satisfied that the view expressed by a fair number of people in Atikokan and outside is that part of the problem rests with Steep Rock and the management. For example, I understand that management is now actively considering the establishment of a pelletizing plant. When the situation was explained to me on my last visit to Atikokan as to why it was not getting into the market, I learned something that was a little bit of a shock to me. I had been led to believe that the iron ore in this deposit up in Atikokan was one of the richest iron ores in the world. I am now told that relatively speaking it is really a medium grade. Because they were not pelletizing it, it was not getting into the market in competition with other companies that maybe had a lower grade of ore but were pelletizing it and upgrading it so that they were getting into the market. So the question arises as to why Steep Rock has taken so long to face up to the necessity of establishing a pelletizing plant.

It seems to me that this question is an even more valid one to ask when one takes note of the fact that when they rented—or whatever was the financial arrangement they made with the Caland interests—and they moved in and established a pelletizing plant almost from the outset. So they apparently recognized the need, operating on essentially the same ore body. But Steep Rock is only now—according to rumour—considering the

establishment of a pelletizing plant, which I trust will get it back to a greater degree into the Canadian market.

In that connection, I also draw to the attention of the House that Steep Rock's position is not financially one that would make it impossible. I am interested in noting the latest figures, for example. It has \$4.5 million net earnings, it is up \$1 million over the previous year, and the net profits per share were 52 cents this year as compared with 43 cents last year, so that the financial position of the company is not one that is getting worse. The intriguing thing is that while the production has been going down, while the town of Atikokan has been suffering all of these far-reaching consequences, the financial position of the company is even better than it was a year ago. So it all adds up to a situation in which one finds difficulty in coming to any other conclusion but that there has been some lack of—what shall I call it?—imagination, initiative, aggressiveness, on the part of the Steep Rock Company in keeping up with market needs. They are, to some degree, the creator of their own problems, their own difficulties at the present time.

Now, I raised this question, and perhaps having raised it we can leave it until the hon. Minister of Economics and Development presents his estimates. I have always been a bit puzzled as to exactly in what way the initiative lies with this government in its relationship to private industry when they become persuaded that private industry is not being as vigorous and active as it should be in developing the markets.

I could give you, if I had taken the time, many a quotation from the hon. Minister's predecessor in which he rather chastised management for being willing to sit on their fannies instead of getting out and being vigorous in the search for markets. Indeed, his explanation in regard to the Ontario Development Agency was that if a company came to them for a loan, what they did was to rather thoroughly examine the management of this company. And sometimes they came to the conclusion that they could give advice to the company. They sometimes could get out of their difficulties with the advice, and the loan was not necessary at all.

If you have a situation in which a town, like Atikokan, is declining and the community as a whole is suffering, the province too is suffering because a company, as it now appears, has not been active and vigorous enough in developing its markets—in marketing a product, which it should be able to get

into the markets of today—then does this government play any role, either through The Department of Mines or The Department of Economics and Development, in sort of quietly sitting down with the company? No publicity. Just quietly sitting down and saying: Look, if Caland has put in a pelletizer because they feel this is necessary to get into the markets, why aren't you doing it? Why didn't you do it five years ago? Then you would not have had production dwindling from 2.5 million to less than a million. I do not know whether the hon. Minister feels that he or his hon. colleague can comment on that. I recognize it gets into a rather delicate area of relationships with established industry, but if he has any comment I look forward with some degree of anticipation to hearing it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Chairman, I have found, in my tenure as Minister of Mines, that it is strange how much you have to know before you know how little you know. This is a big field. We do co-operate with business and constantly we are in consultation with some of the mines about markets, and all the other things pertaining to them.

In mentioning Steep Rock, they have a problem there. It is hematite ore, and it is not easily upgraded. They have worked out the problem as well as Caland has and they are both planning to pelletize these ores, as you know. At Caland they are working on pelletizing installations now, and Steep Rock, I hope, will be before long. It will mean an expenditure of probably \$30 million in that area.

And in speaking of Atikokan and its position, I was told by the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) the other day—he knows every grain of dust that flies around the streets there, and everybody and every baby that is born, and so on. He is constantly interested in that area and he tells me that from 1945 to 1962 the salaries paid out there to employees approximated \$63 million. The tons of ore mined were 21 million. The dividends paid were one-tenth of one per cent, or approximately \$1 million, which shows that they are not giving all their profits to the shareholders. And with that I agree. The population of Atikokan is about 6,500. It has been fairly static. You will see from those figures that labour has received most of the money, as is always expected.

There were several things mentioned last night, if I might mention them while I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman. The first one was from the hon. member for Sudbury. He mentioned that there had not been any new

mines discovered in this province for years. Recently, within the last two or three years, Nickel Mining and Smelting has gotten into production in the far western end of the province near the Manitoba boundary. Jones and Laughlin, producing a million tons of iron a year, will be in production, we hope, by November of this year. The Caland ores, about which I was telling you, are building their pelletizing plant now. And we have Glenlake Silver up in the Cobalt area, which is a new producer. We have another couple there that might be producing before the year is out. We have Cam Kotia Copper, not far from there. And we have Sifto Salt at Goderich. These are all new producers that have come in in the last couple of years.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is a rather wild statement to say that we have not had any new mines for years.

I also wanted to mention that the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman) spoke about a point that is very close to my heart. That is the old-time prospector being neglected. It is true that he is having a tough time, and I think the big reason is that most of the outcroppings of rock in this province have been prospected. An awful lot of it anyway, and that is why we have to put the stress on magnetometer surveys, geophysical surveys and seismic work and the technical side of prospecting, because the favourable geology is now buried deep beneath the surface of the ground. For a man with a pick and shovel to go out and get at it is almost an impossible situation. But after these anomalies are found, then the big companies—and we try to promote this—are picking up these prospectors and giving them a break, too. We hope that that continues. I know a lot of these men personally and we know how they have worked to try to keep in business.

The hon. member for Timiskaming, sir, who spoke so well last night, will be glad to know that there is a very heavy staking rush on at the present time in the Porcupine district. There have been more than 500 claims reported in the last few days. We find that many of the other areas are being prospected, with some success, and we hope that we will have new properties to announce before too long.

In my opening remarks, I was trying to give you a factual description of what is happening. I did not want to gild the lily in any way because I do not think it does any of us any good.

It was mentioned about geological surveys not being too successful. I would just like

to mention that Geco was originally discovered through geological surveys. The anomalies shown were followed up by ground prospecting. As was mentioned, Mr. Barker, Mr. Dewidowitch and Mr. Forster were the lucky boys who got that one.

Elliott Lake was also the result of geological surveys. So you can see that that is a form of prospecting that has been highly successful, to date, in this province.

I will try to answer questions as I go along. We will try to remember the things that have been asked. Somebody mentioned about our jet smelting. We have that project working very successfully, we believe, at the research institute. I think that we might have some breakthrough there before this year is over. If that is so, it will solve a lot of our problems. The hon. member for Fort William mentioned the possibility of a steel mill up in that area. Well, that is a little too far in the distant future. But I do think that if this jet smelting is successful, it may develop in time to perhaps a pig iron industry up there where the bars will be shipped overseas. It might produce the same thing in other areas in the province.

These things are all problematical. Nobody can say with certainty what is going to happen. All I do believe is that our great uranium field at Elliot Lake will come into its own, I hope, before too many years. I would say probably four to six, but that the task of a market for our uranium is a dark part of our picture. To compensate, of course, for the great Sudbury rim, somebody said, "My friend from Sudbury has brought a lot of light and satisfaction," but I hope that in other areas we will have something optimistic to report before this year is out.

Now if there are any further questions, I would be very glad to answer them if I can.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I did not say last night that which the hon. Minister attributes to me. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) was not here last night, and I would not want him to think that I said the things the hon. Minister now this morning says that I did, paraphrasing my remarks as he does.

Sir, I do not know where the hon. Prime Minister was last night. That is his own business. He might have been at the production of Hamlet—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): That is where I was.

Mr. Sopha: —but whether he was or not, if he were here, the atmosphere would have

been the same because Hamlet is a very depressing play. So was the speech of the hon. Minister about the state of the mining industry.

I did not say that new companies are not coming into production. Of course they are. I agree that those that the hon. Minister summarized this morning are coming into production.

I said that there has not been a major new mineral find in Ontario since Manitowadge in 1954 and I stand by the statement. There has not been. These companies the hon. Minister refers to are coming into production in areas that have long been established as areas which have ore bodies. Glenlake, in my old home town in Cobalt, which was a silver camp long before I was born—in fact when I was still on the drawing boards—was a producing silver camp. Cam Kotia is in another area that is an old mining producing camp.

Now if the hon. Minister can get his officials to find in their researches a new area in Ontario that has a significant ore body, then I will eat my words. I referred to the possibility of one, the Batchawana area which is some 50 miles north and west of Sault Ste. Marie. It has not yet proved to be a major new find. The hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Wishart) can keep us informed about developments at Batchawana. No one need fear, I am not going to repeat the things I said last night. But this morning's *Toronto Globe and Mail* has a very interesting item in it, which is an excerpt from a speech made by John R. Bradfield, president of Noranda Mines Limited. He was speaking to a mining group in British Columbia. Mr. Bradfield says this:

I listened recently to a Cabinet Minister from another province advocate that the federal government should have nothing to do with the development of natural resources, that this field belongs exclusively to the provinces. Yet his own province seems to do more to hinder mineral resource development than to encourage it.

Now, let me interpolate at this point. I hope he is not referring to our hon. Minister of Mines. Well, the hon. Minister nods.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, if I might answer that. Mr. Bradfield is a great personal friend of mine. Not more than a month ago, being worried about our province, I asked him if we were doing everything we possibly could do to assist in mining, and he said, "Mr. Wardrope, Ontario is ace high." Do you wish to phone him? You phone him and ask him. I would not even make a

suggestion of what province he is talking about, but you can take it for granted that Ontario is pretty high in his book.

Mr. Sopha: I am glad to hear that.

Mr. Singer: Would he give you a letter saying that?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I think he would if I asked him.

Mr. Sopha: I am glad to hear that. Really, truly, Mr. Chairman, I am glad that he does not mean our hon. Minister of Mines.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I am talking about Ontario.

Mr. Sopha: He continues:

Mind you, that province's financial statements show that it spends large sums in connection with mining and the complaint is made that only comparably small mining duties are collected. Two obvious items are overlooked. First, that in addition to paying mining duties, the industry pays substantial provincial corporation taxes as well as federal corporate income taxes of which the provinces receive a share. The second factor, not quite so obvious, is that much of the money reportedly spent on behalf of the mining industry is not spent at the request of, or after consultation with, the industry and a great deal of this could well be dispensed with.

Such expenditures, purportedly on behalf of the industry, provide the excuse that some provinces use for high mining duties. Instead of encouraging the development of their mineral resources, the reverse is true and many mining companies like ourselves are spending increasingly large amounts on exploration where the economic climate is favourable, often in foreign countries. Noranda has, in the last year or so, embarked on exploration programmes in the United States, Australia and Europe, and many other Canadian companies are becoming active in foreign fields. This trend will become more pronounced unless all our provincial governments take the time to analyze the facts and adopt a positive rather than a negative attitude in regard to the development of our resources in a competitive world.

Now it is that last part of Mr. Bradfield's statement that is significant. He refers to his own company being in the United States. Well, they have a copper mine in Arizona under the name of Iso. They have a large concession in Australia. They are extremely

active in Quebec and, in fact, in respect to Noranda, I do not know that Noranda has anything going for it in Ontario at all except its controlling interest in Geco and Manitowadge through the Mining Corporation of Canada Limited. I have never noted that Noranda is particularly active in the province of Ontario.

International Nickel, on the other hand, has large concessions in Africa, I believe they have them in Australia and certainly they are doing a lot of exploration and development in Guatemala. Falconbridge has concessions in the Dominican Republic as well as being in a syndicate to prospect for minerals in the Northwest Territories where apparently a significant find has been made.

I said last night that the prospector is a disappearing breed and the hon. Minister has referred to that, and my hon. friend from Fort William has referred to that also, in his remarks. I am wondering why these large companies, if they are to have a monopoly of the exploration for new finds—and it is new finds in which I am particularly interested, to replace those companies like the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) faces in his constituency, where a large producer like Hollinger is closing down.

We have to replenish in Ontario our stores of mineral wealth. Why is it, Mr. Minister, that these companies do not increase their activities in our province? Why do they go so far away as Australia and the Northwest Territories to carry on mining exploration? Now, I could not stand here and say that I agree with Mr. Bradfield on two points, because he is a very fine man. He would allow me the right to disagree with him and I do want the opportunity to disagree with him on two scores in his remarks. I do not for a moment believe that the federal government should have anything to do with the development of our natural resources. They belong to the several provinces and have always historically been under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, with the significant exception of uranium, which of course is connected in some way with national defence and therefore—without going into it, sir—it came under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The other one is that I do not really agree that the mining duties of our province—and that is the only one I can speak of—are really too high. The resources, after all, belong to the people, and especially is that so in connection with a depleting resource such as a mineral ore body.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Sopha: I have always believed that. I have always believed that, but I felt that—

Mr. MacDonald: Your former leader did not.

Mr. Sopha: Well I am not responsible for the former leader. I have a responsibility to this very good one we have now.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. MacDonald: I like that interesting emphasis.

Mr. Sopha: Well, you can look into the analysis of my remarks all you want.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): And get out of it what you—

Mr. Sopha: Yes—what you can. But I want to add that I always felt that more of the taxes ought to come back to my community, and I made some remarks about that yesterday. So before we close these estimates, Mr. Chairman, really we should hear from the hon. Minister what his department is going to do to increase exploration for new mineral ore bodies besides setting up a select committee. I may be deprived of the benefits of sitting on that committee.

Mr. Chairman, my hon. leader here has not yet decided who the personnel are to be, but I will, as winsomely as I can, try to attract his favour so that perhaps I may go on that committee, but I do not know. He may keep me in some doubt and trepidation until the very last minute. He may. And I am glad that he is here to hear these remarks this morning. But aside from that lightness, the obligation on the hon. Minister and upon this department is to give us some grounds for encouragement in the hope that we may see an increase next year or the year after rather than the very depressing decrease that we have been presented with in this stage of the mineral industry in Ontario.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I think that I have been getting a little bit uncomfortable here listening to various people speak about Elliot Lake. I think at this point it is necessary that one or two things on this main vote be written into the record, and that the hon. members here be advised of a couple of things we have not heard of in this glowing estimate.

First of all, before I mention them, I would just like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Mines. It takes a real good man to put an optimistic view on a pessimistic estimate like this. It also takes a real good man to produce

the idea that the mining production is away down and therefore administrative costs must be away up, and get away with that. Beyond that I want to say a couple of things about Elliot Lake and the uranium industry. I want to mention, for instance, that there is a lack of detail as to the effect of Elliot Lake's loss of production on the residents, on the industrial and commercial property owners and installations, the farmers who have been engaged in these areas in producing foodstuffs for these people, and in a general way the deplorable situation that exists there. I do not think that this estimate is the place for me to go into this in any great detail and I will leave it at that. I just want to mention that it is possibly something that would colour the optimistic nature of the remarks that have been presented so far.

There is one important thing, though. I noted that the hon. Minister of Mines mentioned something about the year 1966 and what might or could happen to the production or the sale of uranium in something like 1966. I think he was thinking—he mentioned 1970, but he did mention 1966. This has not been mentioned—I do not know why it has not been mentioned—but I think it should be written into the record that by the first of July, 1964, I am sure the production figures that we have in these estimates will include the fact that there will be one whole year's production of all existing mines in Elliot Lake sitting away up in the air that has not been sold, and that we have no idea where we are going to sell. I wonder if this adds to the optimistic picture that we have been hearing about and I wonder if the hon. Minister would like to comment on it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I want to thank the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin for his remarks, Mr. Chairman, because I know that his heart grieves, probably more than anybody else, being resident in that area. He knows the tremendous impact there is on a community which faces the situation of its plants going out of operation. My optimism is based on men that I have talked to recently. I hate to mention names, but they are the top men in the industry and they are optimistic.

I was speaking to the hon. member representing Hydro in this House (Mr. Boyer) and he tells me that one plant—not a large plant—would use about 125 tons of uranium a year if these hydro power plants decide to use uranium. The total production of Elliot Lake is about 6,100 tons a year, I think, or 6,150. You can realize that it would not need many

industrial plants using uranium for power or industrial installations before there would be a demand for uranium.

That is what these men are basing their thinking on and they believe there will be some resurgence in the sale of uranium by 1966. They are not sure of that, but they believe that by 1970 not only will there be a tremendous market for it but they feel that the price may go as far as doubling. That is the information I get. I cannot tell you from where, but it is given in very high places. Whether it will come about or not I do not know any more than you do, but it gives great hope that Elliot Lake is not doomed to extinction by any means. We are very fortunate to have that largest body of uranium in the world right at our door.

To mention what the hon. member for Sudbury said about several items: Mr. Bradfield, who is a very close friend of mine, sits in constantly with members of our department. He sits in constantly with the Canadian Institute of Mining, which embodies the best brains we know of in mining, and they keep us advised of these markets in foreign countries. They are expanding their operations but, believe me, they are not neglecting Canada. Many of these exploration units that are out are under some name that has no connection on paper with the company that sends them out. Many of these big companies are putting up the money to send these exploration companies into the field and it always is a matter of pride and satisfaction to me to know that our Canadian companies are knowledgeable and big enough to take the lead in other parts of the world, outside of Ontario and the other provinces.

We in the mining industry—I say we, the men in the mining industry in this country—are world organizations. They are known in many countries as well as they are in Canada and we are part, in fact we are the parent, of a great world-wide organization in mining. So I am not at all concerned about Mr. Bradfield talking about the countries that they are in because I do know that they are not neglecting Canada or Ontario. Many of the things that will develop in the future will prove that.

As far as asking about our geological branch and what it is doing, in 1964 the programme for field work is this: There will be 25 geological field parties of the geological branch of our department working throughout Ontario during the summer of 1964—this represents an increase of about 25 per cent in the number of full-size field parties over 1963; seven resident geologists will be

investigating new developments in their districts; ten of the field parties will be located in northwestern Ontario, 11 in northeastern Ontario and four in southern Ontario. Among the new projects undertaken in northern Ontario are a detailed study of the Steep Rock iron range at Atikokan; mapping of the Batchawana copper discoveries north of Sault Ste. Marie; examination of unmapped country adjacent to the north range of the Sudbury Basin, or the rim, and a detailed study of the south Lorraine silver area.

In southern Ontario, attention has centred mainly on industrial minerals and glacial geology. Over 80 graduates and undergraduate students, mostly from Ontario universities, have been engaged as assistants in the survey parties. Nineteen departmental staff geologists and six other fully qualified specialists are leaders of the party. I have a lot of names of party leaders here but I do not think that we have time or that hon. members would be interested in me giving all their names. But I will say that in addition to these projects, the resident geologists will investigate new development of mineral resources in their respective districts.

That would indicate to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the House, that our department is not lying down on the job. We are very concerned about the drop in production and we are doing everything humanly possible to see that it is reversed and passes our highest expectations during the coming years.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, on the vote on geology survey, I cannot say—although many of us in the riding of Dovercourt would want to find diamonds—that there is much hope. But there is much mining going on in the riding of Dovercourt—I would say—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): You have the Minister of Finance there.

Mr. Thompson: —there is certainly the sub-way and we look on that almost as much as you might look on a diamond field. I have been interested in the remarks on geology and I was also interested in the remarks on Russia previously. I want to relate those two in connection with geology research because although it may surprise you that in my own small, modest office in Dovercourt, I have had people come who are surveyors and who move up into the great north country.

I had one such man who described to me that he had a method by which he could sense the minerals under the earth. This man had spent most of his life in the north. He

had spent years, I think, in drawing charts and showing different approaches in studying mining, and showing different approaches by which he would—this is under research and under geology—and the thing that interests me is that he had his principle on the basis of something like a water diviner. He would put certain metals in his mouth and hold his hands out, and if he quivered or something, then he knew there was gold and such under the ground.

Now I was concerned whether he should see a psychiatrist or the hon. Minister of Mines.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Same thing.

Mr. Thompson: But let me say this, that what interests me is that a mining company was very interested in talking to him. I am quite sure that if we think back to the great inventions that have taken place at the stage where these people were working on them, probably people today would have had them see a psychiatrist.

Now, without suggesting that this eminent scientist is in any way in need of seeing a psychiatrist, I am referring to Dr. Tusó Wilson. I know of course that the hon. Minister is up to date on his research and frankly I felt when you referred to Russia and your interest in diamonds, sir, that it is because of these theories, and I am quite serious on this because I spent some time reading about Dr. Tusó Wilson. I cannot completely understand the theory; I am sure the hon. Minister can but I could elaborate a little bit on it. It seems to me that the earth, according to him, was all joined at one point. Something like a cauldron took place which it had split apart. If you get diamonds on the west coast of Africa, you may find them on the east coast of America. Would the hon. Minister comment on this?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I am very pleased that all these questions that are thrown at me are so easily answered. You know it reminds me of the story of the fellow who was always boasting about the fact that he rode to university on a load of fertilizer; talking about being a farmer and so on. And some person in later years listening to him talk said that, as he listened to his speeches, he thought there must be a significance there.

I am very pleased to hear the hon. member mention this. We do get reports of the work going on that we spoke about, in diamonds in Russia and all the reports of the work that was done here and also down in the United States. As you say, some of these very clever

geologists are men who, if you did not know them, you would think were a little—as the old lady said—"tetched". We have a gentleman in Port Arthur—a very famous gentleman, I will not mention his name—who has been responsible for some of the most outstanding discoveries in that area. If any of you know him the hon. member for Fort William would, and the hon. member for Rainy River would as well. He is a man that socially you can hardly approach at all and although he is worth a tremendous sum of money, he has a little home. If you go up to see him, he is sitting with his feet up on the dining-room table reading a book. But those are the peculiarities. He is not interested in those amenities that many of us are interested in, but he has a great brain and a great knowledge of mining.

And as you say, sir, you talked about your subway and your area—you will find that men like you are the ones who are most interested in geology and where most of our best ideas come from. So I have learned it is never good business to laugh at anybody when we think he has a foolish idea of rock or the geology of the province. Your point is well taken. That gentleman you were mentioning probably will discover something for us.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate that and, frankly, I apologize. The hon. Minister has such geniality and warmth that it responds to my Irish nature. There is a Santa Claus quality about the hon. Minister's kindly features that I find infectious—but I would say that the concern I had really about this particular case was that the man had dedicated his life to these studies. They were strange to me; I am not used to them.

My point is that, in trying to refer him to someone, I could not find, frankly, anyone who would take him seriously until a very large mining company in this city did. I would hope that, and I am sure that this will be the case, that it is not your own department which turns people away—there are extraordinary men who have developed the north and I appreciate they are not conformists. Perhaps that is why they have gone up to the north and I hope that we will respect their intelligence and not stress their differences. I appreciate the point you have made.

Mr. Chairman: The present discussion should be under vote 1302, therefore, we should deal with vote 1301 first.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in vote 1301 I was disappointed

in the hon. Minister's remarks on mining—referring to mining only in the north. In my own area there also is a mine. In fact, we have the largest mine in Ontario—I should say maybe the largest mine in Canada, south of the United States, and it has been a real boon to the economy in the area. Now, my question of the hon. Minister really is in connection with the mines and Emergency Measures Organization. Has the department undertaken any type of study as to the feasibility of using mines as air-raid shelters in case of nuclear holocaust?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I thank the hon. member for that question. There have been intensive studies made by Ottawa, not by our department and we will be expecting to get the results of that study before too long, Mr. Chairman. But they have made an intensive study. The hon. member was mentioning his area—that was quite right—I was just mentioning the precious metals. But the preliminary estimate of mineral production—I am not going to read the figures, but there are bismuth, calcium, cobalt, copper, gold, iron, lead, magnesium, nickel, platinum, selenium, silver, tellurium, thorium, uranium, zinc, arsenious oxide, asbestos, gypsum, mica, naphthalene cyanite, peat moss, quartz, salt, soapstone, sulphur, natural gas, petroleum, clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel, and stone. Now it embraces that multiplicity of different things and the hon. member has down in his area some of the things that are not in others. In eastern Ontario we have cement and salt and all those great minerals that produce large sums of money, but I was just talking about the minerals in the north. True, the eastern part of Ontario produces a great deal of our total income and the same thing applies to the hon. member's part in western Ontario.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? I understand that gravel pits and gravel come under The Department of Mines—I wonder if this is the right main office vote to discuss this under? I might say that I understand there are permits being given to contractors and individuals to take gravel out of the lake.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Is the hon. member talking about inspection, and so on?

Mr. Spence: No. I am talking about taking gravel out of Lake Erie.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is under item six.

Vote 1301 agreed to.

On vote 1302:

Mr. R. A. H. Taylor (Timiskaming): Sir, under vote 1302, I have several questions which I believe come under this vote. First, has the department given consideration to the possibility of making an electromagnetic survey, in the same plane and at the same time as it makes its magnetometer survey? My understanding is that the cost increase would be slight and that a comparison of these results would more quickly spotlight the districts in which land surveys should be made.

My second question is: Has the department given consideration to duplicating and centralizing, in Toronto, all information concerning work that has been performed on claims? This would enable a mine developer to check out claims without the cost of a trip to the region involved.

And thirdly, does the department propose taking any steps to reactivate work on patented claims which might otherwise be dormant for years?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: In regard to the last question of the hon. member, as you know, there are no more patents. We cannot touch patented claims that were patented before our Act was changed in 1963. There are no more patents. We changed the Act last year and now there is a maximum of a 21-year lease.

I feel, as the hon. member does, I think, that patented land is something that should never have been granted in perpetuity. But in the old days it did not make much difference.

On the first question of the hon. member, there is an aeromagnetic survey only. The work on all claims, as the hon. member suggested, is available in our Toronto headquarters if he wishes to get it.

Vote 1302 agreed to.

Vote 1303 agreed to.

Vote 1304 agreed to.

Vote 1305 agreed to.

On vote 1306:

Mr. Spence: I understand that gravel pits and gravel come under The Department of Mines. I wonder how many permits have been issued by The Department of Mines to contractors and individuals to take gravel out of Lake Erie this past year? I also would like to know how long these permits cover; for one year? two years? or three years? And what course will The Department of Mines

take in regard to issuing permits to take gravel out of Lake Erie this next year?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is quite a business, sand and gravel. In 1963 there were 78,118,878 tons, at a value of \$53,712,000. It just proves the multiplicity of things that The Department of Mines covers. That is one very important one.

Now, the hon. member asked about Lake Erie. There are five licences on Lake Erie and those licences are for one year only.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, what is the course The Department of Mines is going to follow? Is it going to increase permits to take out more gravel or is it going to curtail the issuing of permits?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, as I thought, there will be no additional licences issued unless more gravel is found someplace where it is not going to be destructive to the area. But the five licences are for one year and are renewable by the Minister. That is all we intend to issue at the moment.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, for want of information—in my area we have an island in the Detroit River; it is just along the international boundary line. Now, would the department of the hon. Minister of Mines have anything to do with the fill that would be taken from the river and used to build up the island? Would that come under the hon. Minister's jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say that it would not come under us. That would come under The Department of Public Works in Ottawa, under their navigation projects because it has something to do with navigational waters.

Mr. Newman: It would really have nothing to do with navigation. It would simply be a matter of building up the island and reclaiming that portion of the island that the municipality, or the owners of the island, would be normally allowed to reclaim.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: If it does not come under the public works in Ottawa, I would say it would come under the hon. Minister of Lands and Forest of Ontario (Mr. Roberts).

Mr. Newman: That is quite all right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Farquhar: A point of information, Mr. Chairman, please. The night before last I heard a broadcast to the effect that there was quite a substantial copper strike in the area above Blind River. Needless to say, I

was on the 'phone to Blind River people within five minutes. I have not been able to find that there was any strike of such stature. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he knows anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes, there is a little strike there. There have been 85 claims staked. We have not much knowledge as to its value at present, but I am hopeful that it will be good.

Mr. Farquhar: Thank you.

Vote 1306 agreed to.

Vote 1307 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Mines.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves that the committee of supply rise, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we might revert for a moment to a point before the orders of the day so that I may table some reports.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko begs leave to present to the House the following reports:

The seventh annual report of the Ontario Highway Transport Board for the year ending December 31, 1963.

The annual report of The Ontario Department of Transport for 1962-1963.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say I have been speaking to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) and my other colleagues of the council, and we are trying to work out a procedure whereby as soon as reports are tabled that if there are printed reports ready they will be distributed to the hon. members of the House immediately, as in this case. The Department of Transport report will be distributed so it will be available to all hon. members of the House before the estimates of this department are brought in.

Clerk of the House: The twenty-fourth order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee of ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. R. D. Rowe (Northumberland): Mr. Speaker, may I say at the outset that, although I was ready somewhat earlier in this session to make a few remarks in the Legislature, time has run out on various occasions. Therefore, as I rise now at this somewhat late date to make my so-called maiden speech, I must say that I feel perhaps just a bit old maidish, rather than maidenly.

However, as many a spinster in the past has undoubtedly said, "Better late than never". I ask your kind indulgence, and remind the hon. members of this august chamber of the words of Oscar Wilde, who once said that maidens are meant to be loved, not understood.

In that regard, I wish to thank the more senior hon. members of this House for their patience and forbearance in listening, almost without interruption, to all that we neophytes have felt within our hearts to expound. I also wish at this time to compliment the new hon. members who have spoken before me. They may be new to this House but it is plainly evident that they are not new to the art of speechmaking. And I may say, that I believe there have been a few positive and worthwhile suggestions from these various hon. members.

Of course, we new members quickly realize that we are not going to solve all the problems of the universe at this first attempt. As a new member I am often asked by friends of my impressions of life in Queen's Park and in answer to that, I often think of the old story where there were three men who went out for a walk one afternoon. One was a doctor, another was an architect and the third, a politician, and they fell during their trip to discussing which of their professions was the oldest. The doctor said, "Well, I think I can win that, because if you recall when God created Eve out of Adam's rib, that was in fact a surgical operation. Therefore the medical profession is pretty old." The architect spoke up and said, "Well not so, doctor, if you recall that when God created the universe, like any architect, he created it out of chaos." The politician spoke up and said, "Yes, but who created the chaos?"

At any rate, some of the remarks and actions of the past few weeks, I think, can bear that out in more ways than one. I often wish and have felt that if some of the hon. members would speak less and keep to the subject a bit more, that there might be a bit more progress. However, we will get used to that.

And now, Mr. Speaker, since this is my first opportunity, and since you have not had too many flattering remarks said about you in the last few days, I would be very remiss indeed if I did not, before continuing further, add my words of congratulations to you upon your election to your present office. I agree with all the previous speakers that you, sir, wear the mantle of office with dignity and distinction. You have been put to the test already on numerous occasions and have always acquitted yourself, I believe, to the honest satisfaction of all concerned. I know that this spirit of fairness to all will continue.

I would also like to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate publicly the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Robarts) on his clear mandate received from the electorate last September. This was given, I believe, because the people of Ontario felt that here was a man they could trust to look after their affairs of government honestly. He had proved his abilities and warranted a return to office. And undoubtedly our hon. Prime Minister was a powerful influence on many of us being here today too. He made our battles so much easier that he assured our victories.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that I have the very great honour to represent that "little bit of heaven" about 75 miles east of here, known far and wide as the county of Northumberland. It is my understanding also that there are only two types of people in this country: those who live in Northumberland and those who wish they did. May I pause, Mr. Speaker, for just a moment to pay my respects to my predecessor in office from Northumberland? The hon. William A. Goodfellow served this province well and faithfully for 20 years under three different Prime Ministers. Hon. Mr. Goodfellow was a Minister of the Crown for 12 of these years. Back home in Northumberland he was a friend to everyone of normal political faith, and received the political support of practically all who knew him. He was one of the elder statesmen of Queen's Park, too, I understand. I feel certain that he was, likewise, one reason for the strength of the Conservative Party over the years.

In thinking of my riding, Mr. Speaker, I believe that Northumberland county is rather unique in that it has established the record of always having been on the government side of the House irrespective of which party has been in power, both provincially and federally throughout its history. It is a true bellwether riding. Therefore, it seems that the people of Northumberland have always

felt the pulse of affairs political and have weighed the issues according to the times.

Northumberland County is one of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, with the county town, Cobourg, being situated in Northumberland. We had a little difficulty in getting a warden elected recently, as many of you know, but by and large, conditions are usually very amicable between the two counties.

Transportation facilities, both railway and highway and to some extent seaway, paralleling the lakeshore, have undoubtedly boosted the industrial development along the south side of the county. Thus we find that industry has generally favoured towns like Cobourg where we find fairly large operations, such as General Foods Limited, Canadian General Electric Limited's plastic division, Winchester (Western Limited), which recently bought out the well-known firm of Cooley Arms Limited, General Wire and Cable Limited, Bird-Archer Limited, manufacturer of industrial chemicals and a leather tanning operation. Of course, Cobourg's largest industry in the way of payroll is the 26 Central Ordnance Depot (RCOC).

It is interesting to note that in 1963 there were about 35 manufacturing establishments in Cobourg, whose factory shipments aggregated over \$30 million compared with only \$4.7 million just after World War II. Campbellford is the next largest centre with a population of some 3,500 people, followed by Brighton, about 2,500 people. In Campbellford, the largest employer of labour is the Campbellford Cloth Company, while in Brighton this role is filled by Cooley Metal Products Limited, which makes metal furniture.

Colborne, with about 1,500 population, recently acquired a new industry by the name of United-Carr Fasteners (Canada) Limited. In Hastings, situated farther to the north, the largest employer is a branch of Breithaupt Leather, manufacturing leather soles and uppers. Northumberland has a predominantly rural population of close to 50,000. Approximately one-third of the county's labour force is employed in agriculture and one-quarter in manufacturing. The tourist industry, as many of you know, is also of great economic importance along the shores of Rice Lake and the Trent River.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I feel that, by and large, conditions in Northumberland are very stable and healthy. There are a few problems to be solved by local municipalities but I am

confident that with the calibre of men and women who make up the population, a solution to these problems will be found. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to deal with every item in our budget, because much has been said already. Suffice it to say that, although no one regrets more than I the adjustments which were deemed necessary to meet the ever-increasing demands of our modern society, yet, when one examines where this extra money is going, one cannot really quarrel with it.

I remind the House that an extra \$52 million is being allotted to education, an extra \$19 million for the province's highway and road systems, an extra \$8 million for public welfare expenditures, an extra \$9.7 million for The Departments of Agriculture, Mines, Lands and Forests, and the new Department of Energy and Resources Management. No one can say these increased expenditures are not necessary if we are to give service to the people of Ontario.

Just last week, some of us accepted the opportunity to visit the Federated Colleges at Guelph, the OAC, the OVC, and Macdonald Institute. Although it costs something like \$10 million per year to operate these institutions, when one sees the work being done here, the research being carried out and the excellent leadership being given by the staff which ranks among the best on this continent, one realizes the great contribution being made to the agricultural life of this country. This expenditure is being returned many-fold to the agricultural community of this province.

Mr. Speaker, in the field of education, may I say that I personally have a particular interest in this area, not only because I was a teacher at one time myself, but also because our own family is partaking of education at all levels, from university right down to the public school level. Hence my concern is great.

The forming of the new Department of University Affairs emphasizes, I believe, the extreme concern of this government in the field of higher education. Also, in the area of post-secondary education, establishment of institutes of technology and trades schools, is recognizing the needs of industry to some extent. May I suggest that, with the recent additions of vocational wings to many secondary schools throughout the province, in four or five years' time there will be an acute need for more trades schools, and so on, to provide the opportunity to the graduates of these vocational schools to advance to still higher levels. Residents in our area trust that one such trade school will be located

geographically to fill the vacuum that now exists in our part of the province. To this end, a brief has already been presented to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis).

The establishment of a college of education in London will, I hope, alleviate a bad situation in the secondary schools of this province. Too many people, due to the shortage which exists, are teaching on permits. This is but a natural progression of a similar situation which existed in our public schools a few years ago and has now advanced along to the secondary school level.

Mr. Speaker, I would say just a few words about a subject referred to in the Budget speech, which has occupied quite a bit of time and has been given quite a close scrutiny in the last few days. In the education of our trainable retarded children, this government took the first steps just a few short years ago by giving limited assistance to this section of our population. I trust that such assistance will now be increased with the end in view of providing the opportunity to these children to better equip themselves to earn a living in a more normal way.

Along the same lines of thought, Mr. Speaker, I would also hope that the government might soon provide the funds to provide more adequate accommodation for the retarded child who is eligible for admission to such institutions as the one at Smith's Falls. Here, we find about 2,700 children being accommodated in a place built for 1,800. In addition, of course, there is a long waiting list of applications for admission, and a definite hardship is being inflicted on all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully draw the attention of this government to one other problem which we have in Northumberland and which I presume also prevails in many other places throughout the province. I refer to the matter of law enforcement in the smaller towns and villages. There are very few places with a population of 3,000 or under that can provide adequate police protection for their citizens. Far too often, it is found necessary to hire a local person, who is usually untrained and who remains so. It is difficult under those circumstances to command the respect of the unruly element of the local populace.

One alternative, of course, is to enter a contract with the Ontario Provincial Police to police the community. This provides much more professional policing, and the results are usually much more satisfactory. Unfortunately, due to a manpower shortage which presently exists in the force, it is my understanding that such a policing contract

cannot be obtained. It would be my hope, and my suggestion, that this situation be reviewed and serious consideration be given to its rectification, with the aim in mind of the province eventually making available police protection for all small communities. The cost of such service, of course, should be borne by the community concerned.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard in this Legislature over the past several days the story of Ontario. This has indicated to me that, while there are problems in each individual riding, some of which are local, and some general, the overwhelming indication has been a picture to be proud of. I would like to say in closing that I feel privileged to sit in this hallowed Chamber. May I also state that I am positive that my riding of Northumberland will continue to play its part in the economic life of this province. Thank you.

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, may I say that few governments are all bad. My sense of political fair play prompts me to state that there are some things for which this government is to be highly commended as there are unquestionably some things for which this government is to be severely criticized.

In further comment, I intend to blend commendation and criticism with suggestions relative to several matters which have attracted my political interest. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that part of what I shall be advocating is not altogether new, it has been advocated before. But they, in my opinion, are as valid as submissions today as they were when they were first made. I make them in the hope that hon. members have by now seen the light and some of these things will really come to pass in our province of Ontario.

If some hon. members wish to regard such submissions as part of my personal blueprint for Liberal Action in Ontario, if I were privileged to lead the Liberal Party, then they are at liberty to do so. But I hasten firstly to tell you, Mr. Speaker, and I tell you emphatically, that mutual respect exists between by hon. colleagues and myself, and in expressing my opinions and views I am speaking, on this occasion not on behalf of my party, but for myself as a member of the Liberal Party and as one of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in this House.

I hasten secondly to ask that you believe me when I say that I have genuine admiration for the person, the political wisdom and the political experience of the hon. member for

Grey South, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). And whenever I shall in my remarks make mention of leadership, I do so without meaning to detract one iota from his excellent leadership in this House. I beseech you, Mr. Speaker, let no man interpret it otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that one of the heaviest things in this world is an empty pocket. It does not make the slightest bit of difference whether it is the empty pocket of a person or of a government—whether it is the empty pocket of the Ontario taxpayer or the Conservative government in this province. I ask you, what do you do, Mr. Speaker, when both our taxpayer and our government have empty pockets? What do you do when the Ontario taxpayer laments that the purchasing power of his dollar is shrinking, and the Robarts government confesses that today, after two decades at the provincial cash register, it is in grave financial difficulty?

I witnessed the struggle and the failure of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) to ignite the enthusiasm of hon. members of the government as government announcements were being made in this House placing, heavier financial burden on the backs of the taxpayers, and at the same time as it admitted to some six million or more Ontario people that under the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) it had failed, as did the previous Conservative government, to control expenditure.

To be sure, this government has demonstrated by its Budget that like the Frost government, it is unable to keep expenditures within safe limits. For the 1964 fiscal period, this government spent \$1,211 million. It has demonstrated that it is the same old Tory spending machine, with a new driver, in a big black sleek limousine. First the Henry and the Drew clans pleaded with Ontario voters to be forgiven for overspending millions on hydro power and on highways. Viewed in another light, pleaded to be forgiven for wasting many of our millions on highways for the benefit of Hydro power barons. Then followed the one-man political machine—and they say he was the foxiest of them all—begging, with outstretched arm and turned palm, forgiveness for overspending millions on highways and in municipal grants. Viewed in another light, begging forgiveness for overspending for the benefit of highway contractors and for bribing the electorate with its own money in order to lessen, if not eliminate, surprise criticism of his Conservative government on some Frosty Friday. And now, we have Prince John Robarts, with

straight face and head bent in profound penitence, imploring this Legislature's forgiveness for overspending millions for education, simply because he could not read the writing on the wall when he was Ontario's Minister of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I again say I have listened to the hon. Provincial Treasurer and his confession of overbudgeting. Imaginary surpluses and financial mismanagement, all disguised to resemble a budget statement. And I say to you, Mr. Speaker, try as this smooth and benign hon. gentleman did by fiscal sugar-coating to make his budget palatable to the Ontario taxpayer, it is still hard to swallow, not only by hon. members in opposition, but also by hon. members right in his government.

Ontario is faced with the prospect of a total expenditure of \$1,304 million for the ensuing fiscal period—an increase of some \$104 million over the preceding fiscal year. The highest expenditure in our history. The Budget means a \$200 contribution to the Treasury in 1965 from every man, woman and child in Ontario. This is the highest contribution ever exacted from each of our men, women and children. It is alarming! When we, Mr. Speaker, in opposition, complain about and decry this government's poor planning, its lack of foresight, its imprudent handling and spending of money, our hon. Prime Minister, with intermittent bites and chews on a chocolate bar, just sits back in this House and smiles, is if to say, "Well, what are you worrying about, it's not your money?" Well, sir, I recall a story which best sums up the attitude of this government on the question of handling the taxpayers' money. It is told something like this:

Some years ago, John, a small town Scotsman, son of a banker, living in London, who had a relative in Ontario, decided to emigrate to Canada. On the second day out at sea a storm broke. Great excitement raged on board ship. The captain shouted orders through a megaphone. Lights flashed and bells rang. Sailors lowered lifeboats. Women screamed, children cried, dogs barked and some member of Parliament on ship belated. While everybody else milled about the deck in great confusion, only John went about tranquilly watching the pandemonium with some amusement. "How can you be so unconcerned when the ship is sinking?" a fellow passenger upbraided him. "What are you excited about?" asked John. "Does the ship belong to you?"

Mr. Speaker, this government says to us, those in opposition, "What are you getting

excited about? Our increasing debt? So what? Our increasing taxes? So what? Our spending millions of dollars in interest on our increasing debt? So what? Our paying millions of dollars in U.S. exchange? So what? Our waste and extravagance in the cost of government? So what? And our increasing expenditures? So what? Does this money belong to you?" Yes, the ship does belong to us. It belongs to the people of Ontario—the people who voted for the hon. Prime Minister and the people who voted for us.

And let me remind the hon. Prime Minister, as others have already reminded him, there were less than a majority of Ontario people who voted for the government. In everyday parlance, more people in the last provincial election voted against than for the government. Your exhibition of conservative vote-figure-juggling, the other day, in this House, to me is meaningless. Not yet is the hon. Prime Minister "Mom Ontario's" favourite child. The Liberal Opposition at the present time may be small in number but we represent a lot of people, Mr. Chairman, some 2,340,000 of them, in fact.

Let me tell the hon. Prime Minister that the people of Ontario are concerned, some are alarmed, for his current Budget forecasts higher taxes in the coming years, if the present rate of government spending is maintained. And the working man, the wage-earner, is aroused, for the heavy tax burden was and will still be placed on his back. Placed on his back, Mr. Speaker, recently by the introduction of a three per cent sales tax, amounting to some \$185 million annually, and now in the face of his protest that there is nothing or little left of his fixed income for any additional tax, this government brazenly declares he will pay more for his gasoline. He will pay more for his motor vehicle license plates. He will pay more for his liquor. He will pay more for his hospital service premiums. And this, may I say, Mr. Speaker, was the unkindest impost of all. This will cost this Tory government electoral votes, many of them. Believe me, Mr. Speaker. The man in the gallery, and even the civil servant, will not forget this unkind cut.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect the reason there were no new taxes for Ontario at this time, is simply because there were no new taxes being introduced in the United States at this time. You see, Mr. Speaker, many of the things we do in Ontario are a consequence of American influence in style, in music, in law, social and welfare services. Yes, and in the field of taxation. Much of our tax is of

American origin, like the corporation tax, succession duty tax, gasoline tax, and, of course, our retail sales tax. Accordingly, if ever one wants to learn what new tax Ontario is planning for its citizens, one has merely to look for the introduction of a new tax in the United States of America. But enough of these taxes. Enough taxing the patience of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, we must return to living within our income. This province must prepare to trim its outlay. There must be strict and constant observance of a policy of retrenchment in administrative spending. Some of our present programmes must be trimmed. Frills and waste must be eliminated. We must at some stage in our spending turn a deaf ear to the ever-increasing demand of special beneficiaries of government spending. And it might as well be now. Not fully satisfying the demands of our universities in regard to their building programmes is only one phase of the matter. There are 22 other departments of government where programme-cutting should also be made.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if I may go further; the president of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, recently said, and I quote:

We must break the mould in which budgets have been shaped for many years past. Budgets do not have to show a steady increase in spending. You can have an austere budget without it being a standstill budget. Vigorous pruning of old programmes and procedures releases the funds to meet new challenges and opportunities. Economy becomes the companion of progress.

And may I add, the secret of the current boom in European countries, I am informed, is a policy of fiscal and monetary restraint.

The hon. leader of the Opposition who has seen governments come and go through good and bad times, sir, has warned both the hon. Mr. Frost and the hon. Prime Minister that during good times economy should be practised by putting something away for stormier days. In my opinion, the stormier days are here. We are caught in the throes of a crisis in the cost of education. And just before the hon. Mr. Frost sur-rendered his Provincial Treasurer's portfolio he said—and it is in his budget statement: "Our people are looking for relief—not added burdens."

In 1961, just three years ago, this same revered Tory salesman also warned: "We are living beyond our means, there is going to be a lot of belt-tightening."

In the Budget speech of three years ago—and I believe in the one previous thereto—our hon. Provincial Treasurer presented a most cheerful report of Ontario's economic health, of expanding industry, of business improving, of buoyant revenues, and of a tight budgetary control which had produced significant savings. I tell you, the present episode of Ontario's financial mess leads one to suspect that someone in government is addicted to the smoking of political marijuana. Enough of this prattling by our hon. Provincial Treasurer. There is no satisfactory budgeting control, when in face of urgent need for substantial spending for schools and education, sir, this government still proposes the continuance of substantial spending for highways. Today, Ontario has few "Tobacco Road" public highways and the proposed spending at this time of \$280 million for highways could and should be cut by at least \$150 million in order that it be made a little easier for Ontario to pay its education bill.

If I had the decision of caucus, with respect to this matter, Mr. Speaker. I would move that the debate be adjourned and that the estimates for the current year as submitted to the House be referred back to the executive council, with instructions to decrease the total amount of supply asked from the House by the sum of at least \$250 million—\$150 million from highways and another \$100 million from the cost of administration of government. You tighten your belt, Mr. Premier, you tighten your belt, Mr. Treasurer, you yourselves do what you ask others to do. But oh no, making a cut in the Budget would be something foreign to this Conservative spending machine. Such a move would be a dangerous precedent for other governments. Father Frost never did such a thing and like good Tories, his political children will never do such a thing. It takes no financial genius to recommend increase of taxation and taxation beyond needs unless it be to fill that Tory pork barrel or for the early paying of election promises.

Mr. Speaker, I have more to say about that. This is only the beginning. Mr. Speaker, you know that booze and gasoline do not mix. For young people this is frequently a disastrous combination. Yet in Ontario today, we are witnessing Mr. Frost's political kids bolstering revenues by increasing the price of liquor and gasoline. They may even put a tax on water. Some 20 years ago when Conservatives took office in Ontario, liquor profits were \$10.5 million. Last year liquor profits were \$95 million. In 1964, the hon. Provincial Treasurer estimates liquor profits—and they should really be

called taxes—liquor profits will jump \$15 million to \$110 million. Some twenty years ago, when Conservatives took office in Ontario, gasoline profits were some \$19 million. Last year gasoline profits were \$182 million. In 1964, the hon. Provincial Treasurer estimates gasoline profits will jump \$36 million to \$218 million.

In one year, Ontario people will be paying taxes totalling \$328 million on liquor and gasoline alone. Next year, we will be paying this government \$518 million, more than a half a billion dollars, for just three items—liquor, gas and retail sales. A fine state of affairs when Ontario's gas, liquor and retail sales tax cannot produce the increase in revenues required.

Mr. Speaker, since our taxes and revenues are insufficient to meet our expenditure, may I tell you that the government intends to go on mortgaging our future. The Budget reveals the government's intention of increasing its borrowing of monies in addition to the collection of additional taxes and premiums.

Our hon. Provincial Treasurer says, and I quote:

We will be required to rely on our borrowing power in order to carry out the programme we have planned for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, may I again direct your attention to the fact that during our buoyant economic years following the war Ontario's dead debt—I spell it out, D-E-A-D—dead debt kept increasing. From 1949 to 1960 Ontario's debt increased from \$466,753,485 to \$1,014,063,598, an increase of \$547,310,113 or over half a billion dollars.

In our good times, sir, our Provincial Treasurer allowed our net debt to increase over \$500 million. One would expect that in good times the net debt would be decreased by some \$500 million. The net debt of Ontario, Mr. Speaker, now stands at about \$1.4 billion. This makes it clear that the one common characteristic of Tories in government in Ontario during the past 20 or more years is their inability to peg the debt and their inability to check their insatiable appetite for the creation of new taxes and the imposition of additional taxes.

In defence of our increasing debt here is what this government is saying, and it is typical of how ludicrous some of the government statements are. The hon. Provincial Treasurer states in his current Budget—some call it "the saga of the vanishing Ontario dollar"—and I quote: "Our net debt is now less than it was in wartime."

Now isn't that an earth-shattering statement? And to think that members of the press were locked in for hours so as to prevent them from communicating this statement to the world before the stock exchange closed on Wednesday, February 12 in the year of our Lord, 1964.

What a nonsensical fiscal statement to be made by a supposedly experienced Provincial Treasurer and a mature Prime Minister. I would expect, and so would every man and woman in this province, that our net debt would be lower now than during wartime. During the war many millions were raised in a life-and-death struggle, and our net debt would naturally be expected to be higher than in time of peace.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the way this government handles money, I advise you, sir, to reflect upon the early prospect of either raffling, or placing in hock, or making a loan in the United States of America on your tricorne hat. For good measure you can throw in, *gratis*, your government's financial experts and the Lord of Lindsay, with his pay-as-you-go policy. You might also hire the hon. Prime Minister as the bearer of glad tidings to the Ontario people that their "Old Man Ontario" and "his prodigal son" are both broke—both have empty pockets. They have spent all of Mr. Ontario's money and they are now talking out of both sides of their mouth, crying for more and more by increasing the taxpayers' taxes and by increasing the government's borrowing. But who, I ask, Mr. Speaker, would want anything with two faces and a three-cornered hat?

Mr. Speaker, year after year this government reported a surplus while at the same time, as I said a few moments ago, our net debt was increasing. For 1963 we have a reported surplus of some \$579,000 while at the same time a reported increase in the net debt of some \$75 million. For 1962 this government reported a surplus of \$502,000, and at the same time, in another column, reported an increase in our net debt of some \$116 million. In 1961, a reported surplus of \$391,000, and at the same time a reported increase in the net debt of some \$99 million. In 1960, there was a reported surplus of some \$864,000 and a net debt increase of \$93 million.

In the 1964 fiscal year our net debt is increased by \$113 million. In the last 10 years the net surpluses totalled \$9 million, while the increases in our net debt actually totalled \$679 million. While some economists approve of a deficit budget as a means of economic stimulus, they concede that there

comes a time when it becomes necessary to restore the balance between revenue and expenditures. A balanced budget should be sought.

I recognize that a balanced budget may not solve all of our economic problems. But I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that it will surely help solve some of them, as say these economists. Since I believe we should not increase revenues by more taxation, it is incumbent upon this government, with the help of the Opposition, to find out where and when it can slash expenditures.

Just where did our money go? To whom, and for what? How much went for cost of government? Just how extensive is the government's extravagance? Why didn't we pay more on account of our net debts? Just how much was spent on government propaganda and election costs?

In furtherance of our desire to co-operate with the government, we should like to closely examine our public accounts and see for ourselves what the causes are for our present money problems. That, I suggest, is the only way. If this government shall refuse a public accounts inquiry, then I say it is because the government does not dare reveal its true financial picture to the people of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, Ontario Liberals demand a public inquiry into Ontario's public accounts. Our people pay the tune. They are entitled, as of right, to get an accounting, accompanied by answers, under oath if need be, to certain Opposition questions, some of which I shall enumerate. Truly, I do not believe that the hon. Prime Minister knows the financial score of the government he inherited, and which he now directs as trustee of the people of Ontario.

We in Opposition shall be delighted to enlighten him and the taxpayer. We shall move aside the cloaks of misgovernment. Close scrutiny of public accounts is one of the public safeguards of our parliamentary system. It is trite parliamentary rule, sir, not the government, and not the Cabinet, is the final authority on the procuring and spending of public funds. Control of the purse belongs to the whole of Parliament, and therefore it belong also to the Opposition.

Yes, it is our duty to guard the integrity of the public purse by diligent investigation of all—not just some—but all government expenditure. And that is precisely what we in the Opposition propose to do. I submit that if such an inquiry shall be obstructed then this government will be charged in the eyes of public opinion with contempt for the

rights of Parliament in that it is denying the elected representatives of the people their right to scrutinize and approve public spending.

Please note, Mr. Speaker, that I am not now speaking about the routine, the superficial, the usual examination by our standing public accounts committee, which sits only while the Legislature is in session.

Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the current session, the hon. Prime Minister, when questioned in this House about more frequent meetings of the public accounts committee and closer examination of our public revenues and expenditures by such committee, exclaimed somewhat indignantly to the effect—and it is in *Hansard*—“Oh no! I will not permit the Opposition to use the public accounts committee for the purpose of conducting fishing expeditions into government accounts.”

Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, and also the hon. Mr. Robarts, who is a graduate of a university business course, that is precisely what the Opposition is here for; to conduct fiscal fishing expeditions, to search, to examine, to ask questions, whether based on knowledge, on information, or on belief, and to smoke out, to expose waste, extravagance, inefficiency, overbudgeting, and unauthorized spending of our money.

Mr. Speaker, even though I am prepared to concede that there is something to be said for some of the government's spending in relation to its educational programme, yet as a Liberal I am not prepared to put my general stamp of approval on the government's handling of its funds until I am satisfied that they were, that they are, and that they will be handled properly as well as wisely.

We know, sir, that no one will be caught with hand in the till, but I suspect that some fingerprints may still be there.

We want to be able to assure the Ontario taxpayer that value was and will be received for his money, and such of his money which has not yet been spent by this government is still in the government till. The Ontario taxpayer wants to see where every penny, yes, every penny, of his money goes, in the very same way as you, sir, would want to see where your lovely wife spends your money.

What would your reaction be, Mr. Speaker, if she replied, “I will not tell you, it is none of your business?”

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): That is what mine tells me.

Mr. Gould: Well, this is a public family. You can get away with something in a private family, but in this public family we are going to ask questions and you are going to give us the answers.

Let me go further with your kindness, Mr. Speaker, and that of hon. members of this House, by saying that in 1947 the Hoover commission report—a model report universally studied by government auditors, and our department has copies—made recommendations limiting expenditures to the lowest amount consistent with the efficient performance of essential services, activities and functions, and abolishing services, activities and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government. Government implementation of these recommendations exposed extravagance, waste and duplication, running into \$8 billion. That is a lot of money, whichever way you may look at it and however slow or fast you may say it.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I query, why didn't the Frost government request the Gordon committee in specific terms of reference to deal with the problem of governmental control of revenue and expenditure? Why didn't it request the Gordon committee to make recommendations with respect to eliminating and abolishing services and functions which, like the Hoover report, might have resulted in exposing waste, extravagance and duplication that it is suspected could be costing Ontario taxpayers millions of dollars? This government has a copy of this report and so did the Frost government have a copy for some ten years before calling for the creation of the Gordon committee.

Mr. Speaker, for years, Mr. Harvey Cotnam, one-time provincial auditor, in report after report, warned Tories in government that there was a money problem in Ontario, but the heads of government paid no attention to him. No public inquiry into public accounts was held. Mr. Speaker, Liberals in the Opposition want one now. Let me read to hon. members excerpts from several reports made by the said provincial auditor. I now read to you, Mr. Speaker, from the provincial auditor's report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, and I quote:

The wisdom of economy cannot be over-emphasized and I would draw to the attention of the departments that there must be no relaxation of the vigilance with which they seek to control expenditures.

Here the provincial auditor, in effect, is saying that we have a problem in controlling expenditures, and the departments of this

government must keep making effort to control the spending of money.

Then, Mr. Speaker, an excerpt from the provincial auditor's report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, I quote:

It is recommended that a review should be made of the fees charged in all departments, for the purpose of making sure that the fees currently charged are providing a fair return for the services rendered and privileges granted at a time when the costs of government have so greatly increased. In my report last year I drew attention to the wisdom of economy in controlling expenses. I regard it as a matter of real importance and great seriousness and again urge that under no circumstances must the pursuit of economy be relaxed. It is recommended that a review be made of the statutes and various other authorities relating to fiscal accounts, those dealing with revenue, custody of funds, disbursements and public debt.

Here the provincial auditor is saying in clear unambiguous language that we must focus attention on financial administration. The provincial auditor is saying that this government should keep checking to find out what money is coming in, who has the money, what money is going out, and what we owe. These are every-day basic business questions, put in every-day basic language. Yes, Mr. Speaker, basic economics.

And now further, an excerpt from the provincial auditor's report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952, and I quote:

I would again emphasize the necessity of focusing attention on the control of the financial administration of the province. A review involving the machinery and methods or processes by which funds for the support of public services are raised, spent and accounted for, will reveal the expansion of financial responsibilities in all departments.

Here, in effect, the same auditor is saying, let us have a survey and focus attention on financial administration. Let us find out where Ontario is going as far as dollars and cents are concerned. Let us find out how far this government has gone with expenditure. Let us find out how far this government has committed its Treasury and its credit. Let us find out if we really know how much this province will be obliged to pay in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in view of what the provincial auditor has stated in the excerpts which I have just read, I ask as one Liberal, is this

province really losing its control over public monies? How can this province best control expenditure? Is Ontario really getting a fair return for services rendered and privileges granted? The emphatic wording employed by the provincial auditor urges a detailed inquiry into this province's administration of finance—not, I again say, a routine examination by our public accounts committee.

Mr. Speaker, the Gordon committee was not expressly asked as it should have been by Mr. Frost to inquire into the government's administration of finances. Was there something wrong with our accounting? Was there something to be hidden? Why now the hesitation, the refusal by the hon. Prime Minister to the detailed examination of the public accounts by the public accounts committee? Is there something to hide? Where is the answer to the provincial auditor's question of whether existing political controls are adequate to effectively counteract the pressure that is constantly being exerted by special beneficiaries of governmental spending?

I am confident that the answers to all of these questions, and many more which I shall, in a few minutes if given an opportunity, continue to enumerate, will be furnished by an inquiry into our public accounts.

Mr. Speaker, I am also confident that if the terms of reference to the Gordon committee had been spelled out to embrace an inquiry into financial administration then the committee would surely have made recommendations as to how the Frost government, followed by the Robarts government, might today taper off large expenditure and at the same time increase public revenue so as to come closer to balancing the Budget without the necessity of searching frantically, as I believe the hon. Prime Minister is, for new or additional taxes, in addition to his retail sales tax and his new price increase in liquor and in gas and in car plates and in hospital insurance premiums.

As to the recommendations of the recent Glassco report, how much Ontario study of this report is reflected in what our government is doing or in what it proposes to do? Mr. Speaker, at the inquiry we would have an opportunity to examine closely the long-term programmes which the various departments of government and agencies have submitted to the executive council and ascertain now how much current and future government expenditure is needed for such programmes. I think sincerely, that conduct of government and the spending of its money cannot be the blind leading the blind. This

government must make full disclosure to the Opposition how it will be spending public money. There must be no hesitation on the part of this government.

Mr. Speaker, there are many more, but here are a dozen questions the Liberal Opposition would ask at a public inquiry into public accounts:

Question 1. How much was spent in the past 20 years by Tory governments on account of travelling expenses? I am shocked and so will every Ontario taxpayer be when he learns that last year alone our government spent over \$12 million in travelling expenses. This government must be moving on wheels, on wheels of those big, black, sleek, chauffeur-driven limousines, I previously made mention of. Limousines provided by the taxpayers of Ontario.

Most Crown Ministers maintain such a limousine; some Crown Ministers, I understand, are furnished with two such limousines, one to be driven before dinner and one to be driven after dinner. This government has the mistaken belief that movement is synonymous with progress. Not so, Mr. Speaker. I wonder how much further the policy of use of motor cars by members of the government goes? I wonder, as do many people, will members of the Cabinet be paying the additional two cents tax on gasoline? The government talks of economy. One of the best ways of economizing in administration would be for the hon. Prime Minister to clean his Cabinet by getting rid of some of those cars and by starting to reduce government travelling expenses.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Get back to Mitch Hepburn's bicycle.

Mr. Gould: Yes, ride a bicycle, as the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) does, I say.

Question 2: How many unpaid bills were carried over to reduce the total expenditure

for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963? How many unpaid bills were left out for this fiscal period so that the Budget statement would show a net ordinary surplus of some \$579,000? What about the estimated surplus of \$522,000 for the twelve months ending March 31, 1964, being eight months actual, plus four months forecast? How many unpaid bills are going to be left out here?

Mr. Speaker, I suspect the 1963 and in 1964, surpluses, like other surpluses reported over the years by the Tory government are imaginary. Let me tell you there are no such surpluses. To build up these surpluses, which never existed, debts were left out. This is an old Tory trick employed by them as far back as some 30 or more years ago. In 1934, history reveals, the hon. Mr. Henry, to show a surplus, left out unpaid bills of some \$1,948,000. This unique Tory skill of juggling just as the hon. Prime Minister juggled his vote figures the other day, was inherited by Gorgeous George and his Conservative government and then by Lovely Les and his Conservative government and now by Juggling John and his Conservative government.

Mr. Speaker: May I interrupt the member? If the member can conclude his remarks, I shall let him finish, if not I would ask him to adjourn this debate.

Mr. Gould moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Transport.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.00 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, March 2, 1964

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, in the west gallery, students from Fonthill Public School and A. K. Wigg Public School, Fonthill.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David) presents the interim report of the select committee appointed to consider the cost of consumer credit.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): I feel this is a report upon which I should make some comment.

Mr. Speaker, and hon. members, public attitudes towards the use of credit and indebtedness have been undergoing a progressive modification with the changing conditions of our society. A few decades ago, money was not so essential a consideration in obtaining the goods and services which constituted the necessities of life. However, with our remarkable advances in science and technology, and the improved living standards which followed, things have changed and credit has become an accepted and integral part of our economic structure.

This development was epitomized in the words of the British committee on the working of the monetary system and I quote from that report:

Just as a mortgage is a normal method of borrowing for the purchase of a house, so hire-purchase has become the main source of credit for equipping it. But the widespread use of credit has produced concomitantly manifold difficulties and problems. Thus the worthy injunction of *caveat emptor*, and "the buyer needs a hundred eyes," is of small avail against the complexities which now confront the average individual in the world of commerce and consumer credit.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I am natu-

ally quite interested in what the hon. member says, but I am also interested that the proper form of debate be adhered to. Is it proper, Mr. Speaker, for the hon. member to speak when he presents a report, without a prior consultation with the other hon. members on the committee? I mean, he is just sort of throwing it at us without an opportunity to reply. I do not think that is usually done in the House.

I think it is usually agreed upon between the three parties as to when the report will be presented, then the chairman of the committee makes his remarks, and then any other hon. member who is on the committee. This is an unusual procedure, Mr. Speaker, and I am not in favour of it and I doubt if it conforms with the rules that we have had.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): I think, Mr. Speaker, what we have done on prior occasions is—and I do not think this is provided for any place in the rules—I think we have gone on consent, and that is to put the report on the order paper. I would be quite prepared to do that with this report, Mr. Speaker, and at that time the hon. member, being the chairman, perhaps could lead off the debate with his remarks. I will leave it there for a few days so that any other hon. member, who may not be on the committee but who may want to make any comments, will have an opportunity to examine the report. Then, some time later on, we will call it as a regular order of business and debate it.

Mr. Price: If that is preferable, Mr. Speaker, it is certainly agreeable to me.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to rise on a point of personal privilege. On Thursday evening last, February 27, during the course of the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs, I made certain remarks, as did others, concerning the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission. In the *Toronto Telegram* of

Saturday, February 29, and especially in the Toronto *Daily Star* of the same date, there appeared two news stories containing quotations from one of the members of the licensing commission, a certain Mr. William Allen, which, if correct, constitute in my opinion a slur on my own personal reputation and, at the very least, constitute a reflection on the integrity of a member of this Legislature. The clear innuendo contained in the reported remarks is that the statements were made only under the protection of Parliamentary immunity and privilege and a challenge was made to me to repeat my remarks outside this House.

Mr. Speaker, I have therefore this morning sent by registered mail to the chairman of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, a Magistrate Thorburn, the following letter, with an extra copy sent to Mr. Allen.

Dear Sir:

I refer you to reports appearing in the Toronto *Star* and Toronto *Telegram*, Saturday, 29th of February last, relating to the comments of one of the members of your commission, Mr. William Allen, who presumably was speaking on behalf of the whole commission.

Please take notice that I consider the therein quoted comments quite damaging to my own personal reputation. So that I may accede to the request of Mr. Allen, would you please inform me by return mail of the place, time and date of your commission's next hearing and I will certainly attend, not only repeat my statement as made to the Legislature, but as well will substantiate and document my remarks in full.

With the warmest personal regards, I remain

Yours truly,
Allan F. Lawrence.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question I would like to put to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart).

Will the hon. Minister explain to the House the reasons why the tobacco auctions of the province have been closed, and what steps his department is taking to re-establish confidence in the market so that the auctions may reopen?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I have been advised that the decision to close the tobacco auctions was taken by the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board, which controls the auctions, because

of reactions which have developed amongst tobacco growers due to the current market-situation.

It should be pointed out that, to Friday night last 117,119,074 pounds of the 1963 tobacco crop had been sold at an average price of 51.14 cents per pound, in comparison with the average price before any deductions were made last year, of 50.93 cents per pound on the 1962 crop. However, we are most concerned that the tobacco yet unsold be disposed of at the earliest possible moment, because we appreciate fully the financial hardship that not being able to sell the remaining tobacco would have on many tobacco growers.

The Farm Products Marketing Board is standing by ready to help in any way possible. As a matter of fact, as late as last night, Mr. George McCague, chairman of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, was in telephone conversation with Mr. Demeyere. I have been advised further—and this matter has been carried in today's press—that representatives of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board are in Ottawa today for consultations with The Canada Department of Agriculture. I have not been advised of the purpose of this visit but, as you know, flue-cured tobacco has been listed as a product under The Agricultural Prices Stabilization Act of Canada and is eligible under the deficiency payment policy. I understand that this deficiency payment was set at 47 cents per pound for the crop currently being marketed.

Mr. Speaker, because of the meetings between the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board and the federal government, I feel it would be most inopportune to make any further statements on this matter. I think it is sufficient to say that Mr. George Demeyere and his Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board appear to be doing everything possible to correct the present situation and that the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board will be available to assist them in any way that is necessary.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, may I ask my hon. friend what portion of the present crop remains unsold?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Our estimate of the 1963 crop was set at about 182 million pounds. Until Friday night, 117 million, a bit over that, had been sold, so there are about 55 million pounds left to sell.

Mr. Nixon: Supplementary to that, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister if we

are to assume that, while negotiations are taking place with the federal department, no action would be taken by the provincial department?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is abundantly clear this problem only arose on Friday afternoon last, when it was decided to close the auction. The flue-cured board, if I understand correctly, met on Saturday and decided, according to this morning's *Toronto Globe and Mail*, if I am not mistaken, to send a delegation to Ottawa. They went to Ottawa, as I understand, last night, according to the discussions I have had with Mr. McCague, and it would be impossible for us to do anything when they are down there meeting now.

Mr. Demeyere, the chairman of the flue-cured board, and six of his board members, are in Ottawa, as I understand, this very afternoon; they are discussing these matters with the federal officials.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The report of the Minister of Public Works, province of Ontario, for the year ending March 31, 1963.

2. The 43rd annual report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year ending March 31, 1963.

3. The report of the provincial auditor on the Public Service Superannuation Fund for the year ended March 31, 1963.

4. The report of the provincial auditor on the Public Service Retirement Fund for the year ended March 31, 1963.

5. The seventh annual report of the Ontario Parks Integration Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963.

6. The annual report of the commissioner of agricultural loans for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963.

7. The annual report of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question I would like to direct to the hon. Prime Minister, a copy of which he has had since Friday, I believe.

Is the hon. Prime Minister contemplating making any representations to the federal government or the CNR with a view to postponing the announced plans for the closing of the CNR car shops in London?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, the Canadian National Railways, in order to give you some background in this matter, operates car shops in London and has done so for some considerable number of years. It proposes to close them in 1966, unless they can be closed prior to that time by negotiation. It is prepared under its present arrangements and agreements to keep the car shops there open until 1966, but because of other moves within the railway, it might be more advantageous to the people involved if they were to be closed earlier, because there would be more jobs available at an earlier time to which the workers to be displaced could go.

There has been a series of meetings held, the most recent of which were in January of this year, with employees of the car shops, with the city council in London, and with union representatives. These meetings have outlined in much more detail than I, the proposals I am mentioning now.

There is no legal authority in the government of the province of Ontario to require any industry to carry on operations in any particular area or in any specific location. This matter has been debated here on prior occasions. However, as a representative of the area personally, I have been very interested in this over a period of some years. As a matter of fact, this matter has been dealt with by not only myself, but my colleagues from the whole London area, both federal and provincial, over a period of the last four years, from the point of view of retaining the shops if possible, and in the event that they could not be retained, to work out the matter with the least possible disruption of the workers concerned. But the ultimate decision here, Mr. Speaker, must rest with the management of the Canadian National Railways. I can only assure the hon. member that every possible representation that can be made, has been made to both the railway and to the federal government in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The fortieth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

On vote 2201:

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege today to bring before the Legislature for consideration, the estimates of The Department of Transport for

1964-65 and to review briefly the activities of the department for the fiscal year now drawing to a close.

I propose to do this in an informal manner. For details of our continuing programmes and services, hon. members can refer to several extensive reports that have been made to this Legislature in years past. I see no point in repeating them. I prefer rather to deal briefly with the highlights of our continuing programmes, with new developments and with our plans for the coming year.

It was in August of 1963 that I succeeded my desk-mate and colleague, the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Auld) as Minister of Transport. Without wanting to embarrass him in any way, I would not allow this occasion to pass, sir, without paying my tribute to the zeal and the vigour and the judgment with which he directed the affairs of the department.

I would pay my tribute also to the very splendid staff of the department and in particular to the senior officials who direct its operations with such efficiency and responsibility.

The past year has been one of continuing growth and continuing problems, and in the year ahead the department looks forward to further advances in meeting the complex challenges of this mobile age.

Year by year we have seen an increase in the number of licensed drivers and registered vehicles, nor has the past year been any different. In 1963, for the first time, the number of registered drivers exceeded 2.5 million. This was up about 3.5 per cent from the previous year. The registration of motor vehicles climbed by four per cent to some 2,425,000. The increase in passenger vehicles alone was in the order of 72,000. This would be the total number of vehicles in a city the size of Hamilton.

An innovation this last year was the provision for quarterly licensing of commercial vehicles and trailers. Of the 500,000 vehicles of this kind in the province, it is interesting to note that the owners or operators of more than ten per cent of them took advantage of this option. Hon. members will perhaps recall that a week or so ago some further regulations were made concerning this quarterly licensing extending further this convenience and fairness to those using these vehicles. It was in the summer months, when one would expect the greatest use of vehicles of this kind, especially by farmers and cottagers and vacationists with their small trailers, that the largest registration of these vehicles did

occur. It ran beyond 60,000 vehicles registered for the summer quarter.

A major accomplishment of the past year was the introduction of our mechanical issuing of drivers' licences. Applications for renewals of these licences were made out in the names of each of 2,500,000 drivers. These went out by mail. Licences were renewed for periods of from one to three years as indicated on each individual licence. The rate of fee remained the same at \$2 a year. Of the licences that will be expiring in 1965, some will be renewed for two years, some for three. From 1966 on all licences will be renewed for three years.

The transformation into our mechanical system was a monumental task. It began more than a year ago. Through the intervening months in the preparation of the data processing punch cards, literally tens of millions of mechanical operations were called for. To help the public understand what was happening and to appreciate the reasons behind it we had a public information campaign and I am happy to say that the general public reaction has been favourable and most cooperative.

In the final act—the actual mailing of these renewal licences—we used high-speed machinery running 24 hours a day, non-stop, for almost eight full weeks. I think we can say now with certainty that this new licensing will meet its purposes, which were: To permit the more efficient handling of the issuance of licences than could be done manually as the number of drivers increases year by year in the days ahead; to provide an easy, rapid and more extensive use of our data, in many ways, as for instance police information, for the control of suspended drivers and for research; and finally, to afford drivers of this province the convenience of a licence for three years.

In all the activities of the department, a prime consideration is the complex and disturbing problem of traffic accidents. This problem is critical and far from being solved, not only in Ontario but in all jurisdictions where the motor car is in wide or extensive use.

Let me give you the motor vehicle accident picture in Ontario for 1963. The total number of accidents was 104,919. The property damage amounted to \$49,500,376. The number of people injured, permanently or temporarily disabled, was 47,801; and the number of people who lost their lives was 1,421.

All of these figures, I regret to say, were records. Of course one of the factors in the

growing total of accidents is the great increase in the amount of driving that is being done. Last year motorists in this province drove an estimated total mileage in excess of 20 billion. This was up 9.2 per cent from the year before.

Figures of that order are rather incomprehensible. I regard them as astronomical. The amount of driving, then, that was done on the roads and the highways of Ontario last year, 20 billion miles, would equate with travelling the distance from here to the moon and back every 13 minutes, day and night, for an entire year.

So with more vehicles and more drivers and greater distances, it is not surprising that accidents have increased; but neither is it acceptable. I am sure that all hon. members share with the department and me a very deep concern for this problem.

The accident rate—that is the risk of accident according to the distance driven—has remained fairly stable in recent years. Last year the rate of accidents per million miles was 5.2. This was up one tenth of a point from the previous year; but the rate of fatal accidents, 6.0 per hundred million miles was down one tenth of a point from the year before.

While these statistics may give us some reason for satisfaction, they are far from being acceptable to our department with its great concern for this problem. We might very well ask why the government cannot, by some sweeping order, end this carnage on the highways. All hon. members know very well why we cannot; because the only action that would be successful would be quite unacceptable; namely, to prohibit the use of motor vehicles.

Accidents are in the main the result of an attitude or an action on the part of the driver. We realize that driving is essentially a matter of personal responsibility. If we are going to correct the situation we have to get at the cause of it. We have to arrive at some way of influencing the actions or the attitude of drivers, and this the department is seeking to do, to bring about a correction in attitude on the part of drivers and pedestrians alike.

Our highway safety branch operates the most extensive programme of traffic safety on the continent. It has programmes for children and young people beginning before kindergarten age and running through secondary school.

We are particularly happy about the success of our driver training courses in the secondary schools. This is an extracurricular activity with the approval of both The

Department of Transport and The Department of Education. Last year it was in operation in some 60 secondary schools; now some 75; and we expect when the school term opens in September that the course will be available in about 125 of our secondary schools.

It had excellent reception and I think none can gainsay that the teaching of good driving at the secondary school level brings about better driving habits on the highways and an increase in highway safety.

There is also a film available for use by high school students and community groups entitled: "Right from the Start".

For adults, the department has both advertising and publicity campaigns; gives assistance to local community groups in their work on behalf of highway safety and conducts the road safety workshops that have been so successful around the country. The last three were in Ottawa, in Windsor and about six weeks ago, in Sault Ste. Marie.

Other factors contributing to highway safety are the very realistic programme of driver examination conducted by the department; the work of our traffic engineering branch with municipalities in drafting by-laws looking to either better traffic flow or enhanced road safety, and our demerit point system.

The demerit point system has made a very real impact on public consciousness. Last year there were 39,495 drivers in this province who came up to the six-point level and received the warning or advisory letter. At the nine-point level some 12,562 drivers were called in for interviews.

This, I would think, was perhaps the most important factor in the operation of the demerit point system. Here the drivers at the nine-point level, to the number of 12,562, called in for interviews had laid before them those faults or wrong attitudes that were spoiling their driving. They had to face up to the situation that unless they mended their ways they would suffer the loss of driving privileges. So successful has this programme been that only 2.5 per cent of those who received the warning letter, or had the interview, went on to the 15-point level and were deprived of their driving privileges.

Additional to the operation of the demerit point system were the courts where some 24,200 drivers in this province lost their driving licences by compulsory suspension on convictions under the Criminal Code or for offences under The Highway Traffic Act with magistral discretion.

So we see the operation of the courts and the demerit point system effectively restraining dangerous driving in this province so that those who are extreme or habitual bad drivers can expect to be identified and have their driving privileges suspended.

While most of the accidents—or collisions, to use a more exact term—are caused by some action of the driver, the mechanical condition or the deficiency of the vehicle is a cause or part of a cause of some accidents. About one million vehicles were tested last year by police inspection or voluntary safety checks on the traffic lanes provided by our department. I understand that the provincial police checked more than 500,000 vehicles last year, and this was supplemented by the action and vigilance of municipal police forces across the province. In Toronto some 75,000 safety checks of one kind or another were made by the Metropolitan Toronto Police. So you see the part this vigilance and action by the police plays in traffic safety. Hon. members are aware that we now have before the House amendments to The Highway Traffic Act, one of which aims to clarify and strengthen the position of the police in this function.

Then we have our voluntary 38-point safety check lanes—a permanent one at Downsview and our mobile lanes moving around the province. These mobile check lanes are an imaginative assembly of machinery. In 1963 they made safety checks on some 114,000 vehicles. The checks on the mobile safety lanes alone rose last year to 80,000, up some 17 per cent from the previous year. They visited 73 different locations, which was 12 more than the previous year.

We find that there is increasing regard by the people for this kind of free, widely available, safety checks. This whole matter of vehicle safety is one that has given us some concern and has been receiving very careful study. As other phases of the traffic problem and the safety problem, the matter of vehicle safety is not all black or all white. There are those people who will tell you that the importance of the mechanical condition of the car is a factor in so few accidents that it can be dismissed as inconsequential. On the other hand, we have people who regard the safety of the vehicle as of such paramount importance that they figure if we had compulsory safety checks or something of this sort that the whole problem would be solved.

As a result of our studies, sir, we have come to these conclusions: first, that while most accidents are caused by some action or fault of the driver, there are occasions when

the mechanical condition of the vehicle was partly responsible at least; secondly, that we should take all practical steps to ensure that vehicles are kept in top safety condition for operating on the highways; thirdly, for the present, the most practical course is to support the police safety checks that are now being made and to extend our own facilities for voluntary checks on these safety lanes.

To this end we are assembling three more mobile units, bringing our complement to eight. These will be available to communities across the province where they are proving to be so greatly in demand that they are now signed up well ahead. We will be bringing in a more intensive campaign of public information, urging upon people the desirability of keeping their cars in top mechanical condition, urging them to visit their own garages or to utilize the facility of one of our check lanes.

Before coming to this conclusion, the pros and cons of compulsory vehicle examination have been very carefully weighed. We have looked at the experience in other jurisdictions, we have used our own statistics, we have thought the matter out as best we can with all the data available to us and we have concluded that this would not make any very substantial difference. First of all, I would say to the hon. members that we agree that a compulsory safety check programme in the province would be feasible. It would cost in the neighbourhood of \$12 million to establish. We could operate it at an annual cost of approximately \$5 million.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): How much?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Five million dollars a year. If our department felt a compulsory check system would produce any substantial reduction in traffic accidents over and above the system we are following and expanding, it would not hesitate to recommend such a programme. But for the present, we are not satisfied that it would produce any such results.

Another problem, and a difficult one to deal with, in the past, has been that of the motorist who does not carry insurance. In many cases of accidents involving an uninsured vehicle, it was difficult and not infrequently impossible for the individual motorist, the injured party, by personal action, to obtain payment covering damages he suffered. It was in this situation that this government acted in a very forward looking way back in 1947 when it introduced the

Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. This was pioneer legislation and brought to motorists of Ontario a very substantial measure of protection against the uninsured motorist and the hit-and-run driver.

In the summer of 1962, out of the experience of the operation of this fund and a survey of what was done in other jurisdictions, we brought in a successor, the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund. Outstanding among its provisions were the increase in the amounts payable from a single accident to a total of \$35,000, and procedures for settling claims without the need of a court judgment. In the operation of this fund the hopes of the Minister expressed when it was brought in have been abundantly realized. These were that it would provide the people of Ontario with the best coverage available any place on the continent against the uninsured driver and the hit-and-run. Since this fund came into effect in mid-summer of 1962, until the end of 1963—a period of 18 months—no fewer than 6,013 claims were settled, paying out a total of \$5,700,000. Just to realize the magnitude of the settlements, may I say that the total of claims settled, 6,013 in that 18-month period, was more than half the total of claims paid in the 15-year operation of the previous fund.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the new claims coming before that fund are being settled without a judgment. Through operation of this fund aided by the imposition of the \$20 penalty for those applying for registrations without insurance, we now have, through the full period of 1963 only 2.3 per cent uninsured drivers.

If hon. members will refer now to the estimates before them they will find that for our department I am asking for a total of \$7,571,000. This is the gross amount for running the department for the coming fiscal year, but hon. members will see, too, in item five, some \$630,000 of this is allocated for the operation of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund this year.

The fund is self-sustaining, so that sum is in the nature of an advance; and at the end of the year that sum will be repaid to the department in full. Therefore, our net expenditure for the year is the gross amount I mentioned, less \$630,000, for a net of \$6,941,000. This total is some \$564,000 above a year ago, an increase of about 9 per cent. It is made up of two items and to these I shall make brief reference in conclusion: (a) Expanded operations of the department in consequence of growth; and (b) the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Trans-

portation Study. Because of the increase in vehicle registrations, driver licences, and increased driver examination and because of the projected expanded programme of vehicle testing, and so on, this normal growth of the department calls for an increased expenditure of \$239,000. This covers the expansion of the department and the increased services to the public.

In addition, the department is working on the mechanization of drivers' records, even as we mechanized the issuing of drivers' licences, and is continuing its research into the utilization of mechanical means for the issuing of vehicle licensing and plates.

For the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation Study we are asking \$400,000 this year. This represents an increase of \$325,000 over a year ago. For the benefit of new hon. members perhaps I could sketch in some background.

This study is a new and imaginative approach by the government to the complex problem of urban transportation. It is taking a close look at the present and potential means of transportation in an area bounded roughly by Hamilton, Barrie, Oshawa and Lake Ontario. Its findings will be of great value in assessing the transportation problems of highly populated urban areas in all parts of the province, as well as giving guidance in formulating policies for development of transportation in the immediate area under examination. Serving with me on the executive committee are my colleagues the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) who acts as its chairman, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) and the chairman of Metropolitan Toronto.

On our technical committee are representatives also from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. This study is concerned with the road, rail and transit services in this area of approximately 3,000 square miles, in which some two million people work, or have their residence, some 70 municipalities. It has made great progress in the past year. It is very much concerned with the future as well as with the present.

Following its inception the committee moved, first, to assemble plans throughout the area which were in progress or projected. It heard briefs from all the transportation agencies in the area. It then appointed a study director. Following that was a detailed investigation which showed, as feasible, the utilization of certain of the existing railway rights of way for commuter service. Then it followed on with assembling data on many related facts, e.g.:

The existing demand for commuter service, the potential demand, the engineering problems, the need for parking at the stations, the use of feeder bus lines and so on. Conditional upon these reports will be the consideration of whether we set up a pilot or demonstration commuter service project as the best means of resolving some of the unknown factors. This study is looking also at the potential for subway, freeway and bus line as well as commuter services. It is concerned very much with the integration of them all into an overall complex or pattern.

In the coming year, to complete the assembling of all this data, it will be necessary to draw extensively on outside agencies and consulting firms because of the impossibility of drawing together such a sizable group of highly trained technicians for a short-term project. These outside agencies and consulting firms will operate under the aegis and direction of our compact study group.

The past year has seen the ground work laid for the pursuit of the detailed investigations in an orderly and fruitful manner. In the year ahead, a vast amount of work will be done as this significant and unprecedented study moves towards the accomplishment of its aims.

Mr. Singer: I have listened with great interest to the remarks of the hon. Minister. He is in a new department, at least for himself, and as carefully as I have listened I fail to understand still the need for the continuance of this department as a separate department of government.

We have talked about this before in this House and it is obvious from the remarks of the hon. Minister today that he is merely giving a mechanical recital of a service department, which for so many years was successfully handled under The Department of Highways. Its work overlaps, in almost every respect, those duties of The Department of Highways; and the breaking down of this ministry into two departments seems to stray a long way from the recommendation given by the auditor in his report to this Legislature, that the government should be constantly on the alert for methods of saving money and controlling expenditures.

Of course, I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) has a serious problem. He has got a lot of hon. members over there and he has to create a lot of Cabinet posts, whether they are needed or not. I suppose this is the reason for the continuance of this particular department.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):
Sour grapes!

Mr. Singer: Well, sour grapes perhaps, but I should think that the hon. Minister of Mines should be just as interested as anyone else in this House about running this government more efficiently. I do not think it comes under the head of efficiency to fragment, and to further fragment, the various responsibilities merely to create new titles, merely to have more Ministers in more private offices, merely to have more titles on the door and more Bigelow on the floor—I think that is the way the phrase goes—and merely to have more drivers driving the Ministers around to make more speeches. I do not think this is efficiency in government.

Now I was listening anxiously, Mr. Chairman, for some new ideas that would emerge from this hon. Minister. Some ideas that would perhaps add to the efficiency within the duties that have been granted to him. I was wondering, perhaps, if he would be prepared to say after these many years that there would be compulsory inspection of drivers. This has been advocated on this side of the House for a long time and the hon. Minister hardly touched on this in his remarks.

It has come to my attention within the last few days that since the big machines have taken over the issuance of drivers' licences that apparently the big machines are reissuing the drivers' licences and very little attention is paid to the answers to the questions that are on the backs of these licences.

One gentleman advised me just a few days ago that when he sent in his application for renewal of licence he carefully marked that section of the form which indicated that he had suffered some physical defect since his last application for licence. In fact, he indicated that he had had a serious stroke since he last received a licence. This apparently sounded no caution in the minds of the licence issuers and by return mail, or whenever it came back, the licence automatically went on its way through and there was no change at all.

It would have seemed reasonable to me, Mr. Chairman, that when this advice came back to the government as a result of an honest answer to a sensible inquiry, that there would be some machinery available in government to do something about this. When an individual indicates that he has had a stroke, and that perhaps there is some doubt in his mind about his continued ability to drive, the government should be alert to

this sort of thing. Certainly the individual was sufficiently alert to have so advised the government. But it is my instruction that no action was taken and in the ordinary course of events the licence came back in the mail.

Now Mr. Chairman, this is no way to run a business, I would think. Certainly the hon. Minister should look at the wonders of these machines that he has installed and see if perhaps there should not be some much more careful check.

This is part of the theme that we have put forward over the years, about compulsory examination of drivers, and I would think that this is something about which the government should be very seriously concerned. People's physical conditions change over the years. Their eyesight is not always what it was at the time they originally got their licences. Their general physical being is not always in the same condition that it was in the years that they took their original tests. Certainly it would seem logical to me that we could and should work out a system of compulsory re-examination.

The hon. Minister was concerned, as we all are, about the increasing incidence of fatal accidents, of personal injury accidents, of property damage and that sort of thing. It would seem to me that one very serious step that could be taken to cut these figures down, to cut these percentages down, would be a very careful system of re-examination of drivers over the years. I do not think it would be logical, nor does anyone expect the government, to re-examine every driver every year. Certainly over a period of five years, every driver could and should expect to be re-examined. I would have hoped that we would have heard something along this line from the hon. Minister.

I would have hoped, insofar as accident prevention was concerned, we would have heard some remarks about the relationship between this department and The Department of the Attorney General, because there seems to be a new approach to provincial police and the role of the provincial police in the enforcement of traffic laws and in safety precautions generally. But I have not heard at all of any meetings, or series of meetings, or the establishment of any liaison between The Department of the Attorney General and The Department of Transport. It may be that behind the scenes these things are going on; but if they are going on behind the scenes, then I would have thought that this hon. Minister would have said, and been proud to say, that there is a new system of co-operation between these two departments

which is working to produce better safety for the drivers and for the people of Ontario.

The hon. Minister refers somewhat to the question of compulsory inspection of vehicles and suggests that this would cost \$5 million. He goes on to say that the studies done in his department do not indicate that this would produce any substantial reduction in vehicle accidents. Well, these figures are not the same as the figures that I have had occasion to read and refer to in this House before. A few years ago, Mr. Chairman, I remarked upon the system and the success of compulsory vehicle inspection in the city of Vancouver. The figures are there in the previous *Hansard* if the hon. Minister wants to refer to them, and I am not going to quote them again.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that in the city of Vancouver where there has been compulsory vehicle inspection, the incidence of accidents has fallen substantially and I would think that as a pilot scheme the hon. Minister should be prepared to try this in certain areas; perhaps not all of the province at once, perhaps not all of the province could be properly done, but pick out one or two of the urban centres and try it. I think the hon. Minister would be very pleasantly surprised, as would all the people of Ontario, at the fantastic success compulsory inspection of vehicles would have in lessening the ratio of accidents.

I was interested too, Mr. Chairman, in the hon. Minister's concern about the ability of people who drive on the roads, and in this connection I thought the hon. Minister and the House would be anxious to hear a clipping that appeared in the *Toronto Telegram* on Friday, December 20. I think it is important enough insofar as the estimates of this department are concerned to read it in its entirety into the record.

It is headed:

STARTS FIFTH YEAR IN JAIL
THREE MAGISTRATES WANT LIFE BAN
ON DRIVER

A motorist whom Magistrate C. A. Thoburn recommended should have his licence taken away for life started a six months jail term yesterday for driving while under suspension. The magistrate had refused—

The man's name is here in the clipping. I am not going to read it. I will call him X.

The magistrate had refused X time to pay a \$500 fine. X, the father of a baby, has a driving record that includes five convictions for driving under suspension and

four for leaving the scenes of accidents. X said he had spent a total of about four years in jail for driving offences. Two magistrates had earlier recommended the lifetime suspension of his licence. X was stopped in 1962 for driving while under suspension but ran away from the police. He went to Vancouver and was arrested there last week. During the past year his licence was reinstated by the Minister of Highways.

Well, I am sure the clipping was wrong in this regard. It would be the hon. Minister of Transport who must have reinstated the licence.

Commented Magistrate Thorburn:

I don't know what good it will do to recommend his licence be suspended for life when two other magistrates have also recommended it. I am amazed that the Minister would reinstate his licence after such a short time against the recommendation of Magistrate William Rogers and Magistrate S. T. Bigelow.

X has shown over the years a total disregard for the law and the highways. With the civil war that is taking place on the highways, he is not the type who should be allowed to drive.

And then the magistrate concludes:

But let the Minister take the responsibility, not me.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not know how typical this is. Perhaps it is just one incident and one incident does not necessarily colour the whole approach of the department. But here is something that His Worship Magistrate Thorburn has seen fit to comment on at substantial length. The two other magistrates recommended, and the hon. Minister, in his wisdom, saw fit to reinstate X's licence for some reason that certainly escapes the three magistrates concerned, and escapes me as well. I would think that the hon. Minister should very carefully turn his attention to incidents of this type.

I was interested to hear the hon. Minister's comments on the progress that has been made insofar as the unsatisfied judgment fund is concerned—it is now called the motor vehicle accident claims fund. I was interested to hear the hon. Minister taking credit for all of the forward steps that had been taken, and somebody has to take credit, the government did act on certain recommendations that were made. Those recommendations, Mr. Chairman, were made, as you will recall, by the select committee which inquired into

the workings of these matters and were among a series of recommendations made.

When the estimates of The Department of Insurance were before us, Mr. Chairman, I made some comments in connection with that report and read certain portions of it again into the record. And I am interested to note that while the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) did not bother to answer those inquiries, the hon. Minister of Transport apparently feels these questions come under his jurisdiction. Well, so be it, Mr. Chairman. If the hon. Minister of Transport feels that these inquiries and these suggestions come under his jurisdiction, I would be very happy to hear this afternoon the answer from the hon. Minister of Transport as to why the most important and remaining recommendations of this committee have not been implemented. We have heard no comment at all in regard to those recommendations.

Those recommendations, you will recall, Mr. Chairman, suggested a system of compensation without fault be established in the province of Ontario which would, in my opinion and the opinion of many of those people who have studied this report, give to Ontario, without a doubt, the best system of automobile insurance in the whole of North America, probably in the whole of the western world. The hon. Minister's somewhat idle boast that we have now the best system in Canada, I do not think is in fact at all correct; there are other systems which are equally as good. New Jersey's is at least as good, Saskatchewan's presently is much better, and there are others which are at least just as good.

I do not know why the hon. Minister pats himself on the back quite so obviously, when he is not prepared to even comment upon the most important recommendations in that report, the report of the committee which, incidentally, was headed by his colleague, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan). We in this House know the abilities of the hon. Provincial Treasurer; he chaired that committee and led it to these conclusions and we think very highly of the report. I think it is somewhat of an insult to this House that the hon. Minister did not even comment in regard to these very important recommendations.

Somewhere along the line we did extract an admission from the hon. Attorney General that a special committee, an inside committee if I can call it that, has been appointed to examine these additional recommendations. Just what this inside committee consists of we have not as yet been told.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): We have a bill in that does not cover it.

Mr. Singer: We have a bill in that does not cover it as well. The hon. Attorney General admitted that he had been asked to make two recommendations for appointments to the committee. I asked the hon. Attorney General what the committee was supposed to do, what its terms of reference were, and he would not answer. I asked the hon. Attorney General who the members of the committee were, and he would not answer. And I ask the same question of the hon. Minister of Transport because he, apparently, is the Minister who is concerned with this. And I think the hon. Minister owes an explanation to this House as to what committee has been set up to further examine the report of the select committee.

The select committee's report makes sense in all regards, that it has and is sufficiently good to allow the hon. Minister to pat himself on the back. I agree that it is good, and maybe the hon. Minister should pat himself on the back, but why does he not take the next step, the next step that really would be significant, and would give Ontario something that it could really boast about? If he is conducting further inquiries, let us be frank about it, let us tell the hon. members of this House what are the inquiries that he is conducting, and who are the people who are examining the various ramifications of it?

This select committee did a great deal of examination; it sought opinions from all possible people that the select committee could imagine were concerned with it. It sought opinions from the legal profession; a renowned group of lawyers came before the committee and gave their opinions. It sought opinions from the insurance industry, and the All-Canada insurance group came before the committee and gave its opinion. The members of the committee are not without some knowledge in these things, and they agreed unanimously that these were good recommendations. The hon. Minister has insulted this House by not even choosing to comment upon these matters this afternoon. And I ask why, Mr. Chairman; I think he should, I think he must.

A few days ago the hon. Minister saw fit to bring in certain recommendations dealing with uniform legislation for crosswalks. I commend him for this. Not too long ago several of the members suggested, including myself, that it made good common sense to have uniform legislation for crosswalks applying to the whole of the province of Ontario. But the hon. Minister has neglected to include

in that legislation—and I suppose this is more in order under the provisions of his amending bill, but I will just mention it casually here—I would have wished, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister would have seen fit to bring in, with these proposals, the additional recommendations, or the additional safeguards, which the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto has included in its crosswalk legislation, those things relating to prohibition for passing within 100 feet of the crosswalk, the matter of not allowing a car to enter a crosswalk while a pedestrian is in that crosswalk, and that sort of thing. Those things have been found, in Metropolitan Toronto, to be very substantial additional safety measures.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to carefully reconsider the bill he has before the House, insofar as crosswalks are concerned, and perhaps to amend that crosswalk portion of his legislation to include those additional safety measures. They have been proven to be very excellent safety measures in Metro; and since they were, and since the original crosswalk idea emanated substantially from the thinking and the studies done by a Mr. Sam Cass, the Metropolitan Toronto traffic engineer who brought in these additional refinements, I would think the hon. Minister should look very carefully at that portion of his legislation before it comes to the House for second reading.

I was interested too, Mr. Chairman, in the hon. Minister's comments in connection with the traffic studies which are going on in the whole Metropolitan Toronto area. The members of the committee, doing this study apparently now, are the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, the hon. Minister of Highways and the hon. Minister of Transport and I gather, somewhere along the line, the personnel on this committee has been changed. At least the Cabinet Ministers have been changed, because it is my recollection that when, on December 18, 1962, the committee was set up, the hon. gentleman who now occupies the portfolio of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was a member of that committee. He was a member of that committee I would have thought—if my memory serves me right—because of his position as Attorney General. The hon. Minister of Travel and whatever his department is called (Mr. Auld) shakes his head. He was on the committee in any event. I suppose he vacated his position on that committee when he left The Department of Transport and was replaced by the present hon. Minister of Transport.

But I did comment, and I think the comment was appropriate whether the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests was on or not, that

it seems more than passing strange that, in a committee appointed by this government to investigate traffic problems in and around Metropolitan Toronto, a member for Huron, a member for Leeds, a member for northern Ontario should be the only people who are members of this House appointed to inquire. We have replaced the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Auld) with a member for Ottawa South (Mr. Haskett). Mr. Chairman, it would still seem to me that, with all of the hon. members available to the government from Metropolitan Toronto, at least one of the members of that committee could and should be a member from Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Allen is chairman.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Allen, the chairman of Metro, is on that committee, yes; but he holds a substantially different position to the Cabinet Ministers on that. He is not a representative in the strict sense, nor really in any sense of this government.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: They are pretty hog-ish in Toronto. They want two or more for every one appointed outside Toronto.

Mr. Bryden: It happens this deals with Toronto proper.

Mr. Singer: I would think there would be no one howl louder or longer than the hon. Minister of Mines if four people, or four members from Toronto, were appointed to investigate something going on in Port Arthur.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Right!

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): You have made your point—

Mr. Singer: No need to gild the lily.

Mr. Bryden: To what lily are you referring?

Mr. Singer: In any event, since December 18, 1962, when this committee was appointed, some preliminary studies have been done and there have been reports of those preliminary studies. It has been a long time since the committee has been reported. Some of the personnel has changed. The hon. Minister says some \$400,000-odd is going to be expended this year.

We are most anxious in Metropolitan Toronto to have the best possible government advice, and an indication of government policy, in regard to Toronto's transportation problems. I would certainly hope that the

hon. Minister would have been able to give us a date when we could reasonably expect the final recommendations of this committee to come forward. We have not heard this; all we have heard is that the committee is going to continue to sit and the problems are very serious.

We knew the problems were very serious much longer than the two years ago that the committee was appointed. And we knew that the committee would continue to sit—

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is why we have an unbiased committee.

Mr. Singer: And we knew, too, that the government probably would spend a few dollars in allowing the committee to sit, but we would like some answers in connection with this problem. We would like them quickly, and we would urge that the government do something about this at the earliest possible opportunity.

An hon. member: Pretty gloomy picture.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, very briefly those are the comments I have to make in connection with the general administration of this department. As these estimates are discussed, I am certain my hon. colleagues will have additional questions and criticism to levy at the hon. Minister. In very brief summary, we believe that this is a department that really has no excuse for continuing as a separate entity. Even within the limited fields that it has to look after, many of the things that should have been done have not been done. It is very disappointing to hear the hon. Minister make his introductory remarks in connection with these estimates without real indication that substantial progress is going to be made. We have heard none of that this afternoon, and it is unfortunate that this continues to take place under this government.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, this department was set up a few years ago. At that time it was inaptly named The Department of Transport. It should properly, in my opinion, have been called The Department of Highway Licensing and Safety, and as far as I can see from anything in the annual report or from anything the hon. Minister has said today, it should still have that name, because that is essentially its function. I do not, however, agree entirely with the hon. member for Downsview, Mr. Chairman, that the department could properly or satisfactorily revert to its previous status of being one or

more branches of The Department of Highways. What I would like to see instead, would be the development of the department into a proper Department of Transport.

Transportation is unquestionably one of the most important conditions of economic development. I should think that the two services that could be regarded as basic services are transportation and power, and any economy will not develop beyond the limits that are imposed by its facilities of transportation and power. We should be developing a transportation policy in this province, an integrated co-ordinated policy. I would assume that The Department of Transport would be the department that ought to develop such a policy, or at any rate should provide the information from which the government can develop a policy. This is surely part of the total planning of the government. Unfortunately, this government does not seem to believe in planning, so everything is on a hit-and-miss basis. But if we are going to have co-ordinated development of the province, and if we are going to create potential for economic growth in the future, then we need an integrated and co-ordinated transportation policy.

The department, apparently, did not have that function in mind when it was created, and it would appear that it still has not developed it, except to a very limited degree. One need only look at the latest annual report of the department which was placed on our desks on Friday. If one turns to the introductory section and gets past this scintillating picture of the hon. Minister and on to the introductory portions of the report, one finds that the deputy Minister outlines what he describes as the highlights of the report. He outlines those highlights under nine headings, and I will read the headings to the House for the benefit of any hon. members who may not have had time as yet to look through the report.

First is registration growth, in which the report indicates the increase in motor vehicle registrations; next is motor vehicle accident claims fund; third is new programme for quarterly licensing of commercial vehicles; fourth is new programme for driver licensing; fifth is movie "Right from the Start"—which is a safety movie and no doubt a very useful safety movie; sixth is road safety workshops; seventh is portable safety check lanes; eighth relates to revenues, and the ninth relates to legislative changes made during the preceding year. Those are the highlights of the report as outlined in the report itself.

There is not any suggestion at all that there is anything that the department did

that would merit the description of a "highlight" relating to what I should think would be its basic function, and that is the development of transportation policies for the province. I am not suggesting that the licensing and safety functions which the department apparently regards as its prime functions are unimportant—I believe they are very important and I would agree with some of the criticism the hon. member for Downsview made of the progress the department has made to date in those fields. I would also agree that the department has made significant progress in those fields.

But in relation to the need for a transportation policy in this province I would suggest that those are secondary functions. Yet they are the only functions which catch the eye as far as the "highlights" of the departmental report are concerned.

One has to get to page 40 before one comes to a heading of traffic engineering branch. Under that heading we find that traffic engineering branch has given technical assistance to a number of local municipalities, which, I have no doubt, was very useful assistance but still has nothing to do really with the development of a transportation policy.

Then there is a reference, and the first reference, to the Metropolitan Toronto and region transportation study, on which I will comment again in a moment, but I will merely mention it at this stage.

One goes to page 41 and one sees the heading, rather hopefully, planning and procedures branch. When I first saw that heading I thought, well, here at last we are coming to some awareness on the part of the department that transportation planning is necessary, but my hopes were dashed. I discovered that this had to do with the use of computers and other machinery in the processing of applications for licences. Finally, on page 42, we come to research branch. I do not think it has a very large appropriation but we do have a research branch, which has conducted a number of unrelated studies, all of them worthy in themselves but none of them relating to the basic problem that I have been talking about.

Of course, we have had in the last year or two a significant development—the first recognition by the government that planning is necessary if we are to develop adequate transportation policies. I refer to the establishment of the so-called Metropolitan Toronto and region transportation study. It is the rather curious name that this body has been assigned, but I will take it as it has been given. I would wish the hon. Minister might

think of a briefer name and one that one can get one's tongue around more readily. It can be said, I think, that the committee or the study or the study group or whatever it is, has made a good start about ten years late, on a very difficult problem. That is the problem of integration of transportation facilities and the development of a transportation policy for the region described by the hon. Minister as the semi-circle more or less bounded by Hamilton, Lake Simcoe and Oshawa—the semi-circle surrounding Toronto.

To the best of my knowledge the committee so far has issued two publications reporting on its work. The first is a prospectus. This was issued in October, 1963. I was rather surprised that it took that long for the committee to find out what it was going to do, but it did issue a prospectus at that time which was very useful. I think it indicates that the committee has grasped the problem and has plans afoot to tackle it. Then it issued its first technical study which was described by the hon. Minister. I will not go into it in detail but it relates essentially to the integration of railway lines into the present transportation system in the area. This becomes important in view of the fact that many more railway lines will soon be available for local transportation within the area covered by the study. But this is as far as we have got so far on a consideration of a problem that had become critical ten years ago. There is no suggestion that I can see, either in the department's annual report or in the estimates or in the hon. Minister's introductory remarks that the government has learned anything from this problem in the Toronto area and that it has any plans with regard to any other area at all. The prospectus that the study committee issued does mention this fact and I am quoting:

To some degree these conditions—

that is the conditions in the area under study:—can be duplicated in all of the metropolitan communities in Ontario. Since World War II this region and similar areas have undergone unprecedented growth featured by the spreading use of land for urban purposes.

And so on. The only suggestion of possibility of government consideration of the problems to which the prospectus itself calls attention, that is problems in areas other than the Metropolitan Toronto area, is on page six of the prospectus and it says:

This prospectus is presented as a recommendation for a transportation study of this region which it is expected will assist

in considering similar problems throughout Ontario.

Now I do not know if we have to wait for the completion of the studies on Metropolitan Toronto before we can expect consideration of similar problems throughout Ontario. I hope not, but if that is so, Mr. Chairman, it will be entirely in line with long-standing government policy of never dealing with a problem until it reaches crisis proportions.

That is what happened with regard to the Metropolitan Toronto and region transportation study. We were finally faced with a crisis in transportation in this area so the government finally got around to doing something about it, at least to the extent of studying it so that proper plans could be worked out to solve it. Now are we going to wait for crises to develop in one metropolitan area after another across the province before we get any action from this department or the government to study their problems? I would submit to the hon. Minister and to the government that his department should right now be conducting studies of other major metropolitan areas, studies in co-operation with the areas concerned, to anticipate the problems that they are certainly going to meet and to have plans ready to meet those problems before they become critical.

I would also suggest to the hon. Minister that it is a function of his department to consider the overall problem of transportation within the province, particularly within the densely populated southern portion of the province. We not only have problems of transportation, of moving goods and people, within metropolitan areas and their immediate neighbourhoods; we also have the problem of moving goods and people between metropolitan areas, between centres of population. We should be developing integrated transportation policies to deal with that phase of the problem as well as the localized phases and the two should be integrated.

We should have one overall transportation policy which takes account of both types of problem, both the interurban and intraurban transportation problems. And, of course, when we develop that far, we naturally get into areas of federal jurisdiction. I think there should be close co-operation between this government and the federal government to develop a transportation policy for Ontario, and more particularly for southern and southwestern Ontario, that will make the most efficient use of all phases of transportation.

I think we should look for an end to the day when we have senseless and wasteful competition between different types of transportation. We should integrate transportation so that we do not have the highway transports and the railways cutting each other's throats. Let us have a rationalized policy which will result in the most efficient use of each type of service. That is the type of thing that we should be working toward, that is the type of thing that will make for the greatest efficiency in terms of the economy as a whole and will therefore create the greatest potential for growth of the economy. But as long as we drift along using no foresight at all and dealing with problems only when they become crises we will never develop such a transportation policy.

The federal government, of course, has to look at the problem in terms of the nation as a whole. Its position in many ways is analogous to ours. We have to look at the province-wide problem and at the same time the individual problems of individual population centres; and the federal government has to look at the nation-wide problem, but it has to integrate into its consideration of that problem the consideration of the transportation problems of each of the major regions of the country.

This is the sort of thing that in my opinion The Department of Transport ought to be undertaking as part of a larger government policy of planning for the development of the province. But whether or not it believes in overall planning, it certainly should be making information available to develop integrated transportation policies. We cannot afford any longer to carry on on the inefficient, wasteful, hit-and-run basis on which we have been carrying on in the past.

The Department of Highways, I may say, has been showing some signs of giving study to the economic consequences and economic factors involved in the development of highways, but highways are only one phase of transportation. That is only one form of transportation facility and nobody, as far as I can see, is looking at this problem in terms of its totality, with the exception of this one area surrounding Metropolitan Toronto where the government belatedly is giving consideration to the problem.

I would also suggest to The Department of Transport that in its consideration of overall transportation policies, if it ever gets around to giving any consideration to such policies, as I think it should, it should be giving consideration to technology. Maybe, sir, some of our transportation problems will be

solved by new methods of transportation that are at most in the planning stage, or even perhaps in the fantasy stage.

I have read, as no doubt other hon. members and the hon. Minister have, various suggestions for new methods of transportation, sir. Some of them sound quite fantastic. One of them I read about just the other day involved people being shot in capsules through space for either long or short distances. It sounded quite fantastic to me, but let us bear in mind that in this world of technological revolution the fantasy of today is the reality of tomorrow.

I am not saying that all fantasies become realities, but some of them do. There are certainly some developments in this field that are advancing beyond the fantasy stage. I would suggest for example the use of hovercraft and hydro-foils are matters that we should be considering here.

I am not suggesting that The Department of Transport can do the engineering research on those developments. I do not think it can, not as it is presently constituted, and I do not think it is necessary. There are other people with the facilities available doing that sort of research. But I think the department should be on top of that type of research, it should be fully familiar with technological developments and their potential.

In terms of planning transportation for the future, it may be that in the not-too-distant future the most efficient form of transportation of people for intermediate distances, let us say, between London and Toronto, may be by a hovercraft that might be able to travel—as I understand it—on a single rail with speeds up to 200 miles an hour. That would probably be a more efficient method for that distance of transport than an airplane. As I understand it, in the field of air transportation, the intermediate distances are not too efficient, especially as the planes become more powerful and faster. In the distance between London and Toronto they hardly get up in the air, these planes, before they have to come down again. So maybe there are better ways of transporting people, and even goods, for intermediate distances of that kind.

The hydro-foil also may have a role to play in the development of transportation facilities in an area such as Toronto. It is possible that we could use the waterways, which provide us with a free right of way to transport people and goods, for quite significant distances within this Metropolitan area and its immediate region. These are some of

the newer developments. I am not suggesting they are practical at the moment, but they are becoming practical, and it seems to me that a Department of Transport which gives no consideration to these developments at all, and is not considering their potential for the development of future transportation policy, is simply sound asleep.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister, and I do it as charitably as I can, that his department, which has had several Ministers, sir, has always had this fact in common, that it has been sound asleep as far as the basic job is concerned. It has been so preoccupied with the functions it took over with The Department of Highways, which though they may be important are still secondary, that it has hardly had any time to deal with what ought to be its real function, and one can see it from the estimates.

There is \$400,000 out of \$7.5 million for the Metro Toronto and region transportation study. Buried in there somewhere, no doubt, is a vote for the research branch, but it is probably a negligible amount. There is also \$74,000 for the traffic engineering branch, which has a limited role in the field I have been talking about. Outside of that there is nothing in these estimates of \$7.5 million. There is perhaps \$.5 million, at the outside, for what is undoubtedly the most important function of the department and, what is more to the point, one of the most important functions in the future development of this province—because as I said at the outset of this portion of my remarks, the growth of an economy will always be limited by its transportation. I think that is a basic elementary economic fact with which everybody is familiar, and in this day and age we cannot expect to have efficient transportation without adequate planning of that transportation in relation to an overall policy.

Mr. Chairman, there is another phase of these estimates I would like to comment on at this time. This relates to the safety function of the department, but it is a phase of the safety function to which I think the department has given quite inadequate attention. Indeed it has not given much attention to it at all, other than a few propaganda blurbs at Christmas time.

I am referring to what I consider the most serious problem in the field of highway safety and that is the problem of drinking and driving. I would like to say, to begin with, that I am not passing any judgment on drinking by itself. If a fellow wants to have a drink—I have been known to have the odd one myself, I may say—it is his business as

far as I am concerned. I could not care less. But, if a fellow wants to have three or four drinks and then get behind the wheel of a car, it ceases to be his private business. It becomes a matter of public concern, because such an individual creates a hazard both for himself and others. I do not think we have faced up to this problem in this province and, from anything I have been able to see up until now, I do not think there is much indication that we are planning to face up to it.

Yet it is one of the most, if not the most, important problems in the field of highway safety. I have noticed the accident statistics contained in the most recent annual report. They indicate, according to my mathematics, that the percentage of total accidents in which alcohol was a factor was about ten. In other words, alcohol was a factor, according to these statistics, in about ten per cent of all accidents in the province in the year 1962, which is the year for which the figures are given. But in fatal accidents, alcohol was a factor in 25.5 per cent; and in personal injury accidents it was a factor in just under 12 per cent. That is a greater-than-average factor in the more serious types of accidents.

Furthermore, I think that we should recognize the plain fact that alcohol is a much bigger factor in accidents than these statistics indicate. As authority for that statement, I would like to quote from an issue of the *Criminal Law Quarterly* of May 1960. This publication, I may say, has been before the government for a long time, but apparently it has had no influence on it.

I would like to quote a couple of passages from that magazine. One is on page 22. It is a quotation from a committee of the British Medical Association which says:

The committee is satisfied that the official returns for accidents caused by drivers who have taken alcohol underestimate very considerably the number of accidents due to this cause.

I would like also to quote from Mr. Edson Haines in the same magazine. Mr. Edson Haines, as he then was, Mr. Justice Haines as he now is, said:

As a lawyer engaged in the trial of motor vehicle cases for over 25 years I can say that alcohol is a contributing factor to far more accidents than the police can ever establish. It is commonplace for a lawyer to learn from his client that he has consumed four or five drinks before the accident while admitting to the officer that he had had only one or two or sometimes denying that he had any.

I do not think there is anybody who would deny the assertions of the authority I have just quoted, that alcohol is a substantially bigger factor in accidents than the statistics indicate; and yet, as I have already shown, the statistics indicate that it is a serious factor, particularly in the more serious types of accidents and, most serious of all, in fatal accidents.

Another thing I think we should bear in mind is that the driver who creates the greatest hazard on the highway is not the fellow who is seriously drunk. Such a driver, if he can manage to get behind the wheel of a car at all, is usually extremely cautious, not likely to drive his car along at 70 miles an hour. He is more likely to drive it at ten miles an hour. He does not create anything like the hazard of a fellow who has had just a few drinks and has no noticeable signs of impairment at all.

But the fellow who really creates a hazard on the highway is the fellow who has had just enough drinks that his judgment has been interfered with slightly so that he will take risks that he would not normally take. His reactions also have been slowed down slightly so that he will be unable to react as quickly to the difficult situation into which his impaired judgment may get him. He is the kind of fellow who may go driving along the highway at 75 miles an hour absolutely convinced that he is stone sober, completely in possession of his faculties and a completely safe driver. This is the kind of driver that should be watched, but he is the kind of driver that our laws do nothing about at all, or practically nothing.

In fact, I would like to make another quotation from Mr. Edson Haines, now Mr. Justice Haines, and I am quoting from him now since his appointment to the bench, from an article that appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* on January 2, 1964:

Present laws favour the drinking driver, Mr. Justice Edson Haines of the Ontario Supreme Court said Tuesday night.

"The drinking driver knows the police cannot compel a breathalyzer test," he said, "and of course he is aware of the delightfully sporting section of the Criminal Code which prevents police making mention of his refusal to take the test in any subsequent trial."

One of our difficulties, Mr. Chairman, is that this problem of drinking and driving is still regarded as something of a joke. It is a game. If the drinking driver is led to believe that he can put one over on the police and if the police cannot pin it down, he has

scored a point. I do not know what sort of a point he has scored, but some day the point he scores may be somebody's death, possibly his own, or somebody else's death. And too often people take the attitude that it is sort of funny if a fellow with a few drinks gets into a car and drives it. Usually the fellow himself, if he has not schooled himself in advance, is absolutely confident of his own capacity to drive and will brush aside the suggestion that he is not able to drive. He gets into the car and drives away with wheels spinning and squealing and everybody thinks it very funny, except that he has a lethal instrument that may kill someone, and unfortunately all too often does kill someone.

It is that kind of driver that we should direct our laws against, and yet the laws are quite inadequate to deal with him. In a good many cases, he probably could not be convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or even driving while one's ability is impaired. With all the sporting chances that are given, even if one could prove a certain degree of concentration of alcohol in the man's blood, it may not be enough to prove impairment. Therefore there is no penalty at all, nothing to discourage him from carrying on in the same way as he has before.

Most authorities in this field have proposed—and I am proposing it here—that there should be a new offence created in addition to, and less serious than either of, the present offences of driving while impaired or driving while intoxicated. The law should be stated in strictly quantitative terms so that it can be more readily enforced. Our laws should provide that it is an offence for anyone to drive a motor vehicle when he has a concentration of alcohol in his blood exceeding .05 per cent. I may say this is not my idea; this comes from authorities all over the world on this problem, who agree that this is the best way to handle the problem. In fact, this device is used in many European countries.

I point out to the hon. Minister and to the House that this is analogous to our present way of dealing with speeding. We provide that on certain highways there will be a speed limit of 50 miles an hour, and on certain others it will be 60 miles an hour, but it is just an arbitrary figure. It is quite true that some people may be able to drive safely at 55 miles an hour on a certain highway whereas somebody else might not be able to exceed 45 miles an hour safely. But the law is definite, it takes the average, it does not try to adjust itself to every individual variation. It provides simply that if you go

more than 50 miles an hour you have broken the law and that is it; and the driver knows it and there is no argument about it. He may argue but he knows perfectly well that if it can be established that he was driving in excess of 50 miles an hour, he is for it, he will be fined, as he should be.

That does not mean that we do not also have offences such as reckless driving or dangerous driving, but we do have a readily enforceable offence established in the law with regard to the speed at which one may drive. I am suggesting that we should also have in the law of the province a quantitative limit on the concentration of alcohol that a person may have in his blood when he drives a car, exactly analogous to the speed limit, and that if he has more than .05 per cent, and if it can be established that that is, in fact, true, he has broken the law and there is not any argument about whether or not his body was one that could tolerate a somewhat higher degree of concentration of alcohol. It is true there are variations. Some human beings' bodies will tolerate a higher degree than others, and all human beings will tolerate a higher degree at one time than at another. But as Dr. Ward Smith pointed out in this same journal that I was talking about, people should not experiment with their tolerance to alcohol on the highways. Let them do it somewhere else.

It has been found by intensive scientific research that most people are usually unfit to drive a car safely if they have a greater concentration than .05 per cent. Yet in our courts it is usually considered that a person is not impaired unless he has at least .1 per cent. So there is a big margin there of people who can be extremely dangerous drivers, but who can probably not be convicted of impaired driving even if satisfactory evidence can be brought in in their trial, which is not always the case. There is a big area where there can be quite dangerous driving which is not covered in the law at all. I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that it ought to be covered, that we should have some such provision in the laws of Ontario.

I would like to read one or two extracts from the lengthy and learned article of Dr. Ward Smith in this issue of the *Criminal Law Quarterly* that I referred to. He says right at the beginning of his article:

Why is it that in this country in 1960—
and one can say the same about 1964:

—we are still toying by way of legislation with minute advances in this field? Why, on the other hand, did Norway, as early as 1926, make it an offence for anyone

to drive with .05 per cent or more alcohol in his bloodstream?

I would say "Why, indeed?" Why can we not, in the year of our Lord 1964, catch up to where Norway was in 1926, and where all scientific opinion that I have seen indicates we should be?

That is the sort of provision we should make in the law, but I think in order to make the law enforceable and make it meaningful, it should be backed up with a meaningful education programme. I am not now referring to such slogans as, "If you drive, don't drink," or "If you drink, don't drive," or what-have-you. I also recall "Good time Charlie," which was a series sponsored by the department a few years ago, and which I am happy to see has been abandoned, or I think it has been abandoned. I think it contributed nothing to education in this field. This sort of exhortation in my opinion has very little effect on people.

I think that you are going to get some sense into people's heads on this matter only if you put facts before them. I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that the kind of facts he should get across are the kind of facts that the Alcoholism Research Foundation, or I guess it is called the Addiction Research Foundation nowadays, has been putting before the government and the public for years.

I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that if we have a law limiting the amount of alcohol a person may have in his bloodstream while driving in the manner I have described, we should at the same time conduct an educational programme which will indicate to an individual how much drinking it takes to produce that amount of alcohol in his bloodstream on the average. There are always individual variations, but they are not that great.

In 1960, the Alcoholism Research Foundation, as it then was, published a chart showing the effect of drinking on the alcohol content of the blood. It published its charts in terms of a person weighing 140 pounds, then put in a footnote saying you can deduct an hour from what it shows for a person weighing 25 or 30 pounds more, and add an hour for a person weighing 25 or 30 pounds less. It defined a drink as being either a 12-ounce bottle of beer, three ounces of port or sherry, or 1.5 ounces of whisky. It showed that if the person had only one such drink, the effect on him would be negligible and therefore he could safely drive immediately. If he had two drinks—that is a person weighing 140 pounds—it was indicated he should wait two

hours before he drove a car, because it would take two hours for the alcohol content of his blood to come down to .05 per cent. If he had three such drinks, he should wait four hours. This would apply to a person weighing 140 pounds. If the person weighed 165 or 170, he could take an hour off. In other words, after three drinks he should wait three hours. Now this is scientific information. This is information that, I think, should be put before the people. It should be part of an educational campaign to back up the law along lines I have suggested; but even, apart from the law, I think the information should be placed before the public.

I think the department should take time on television. I think it would be useful to the public of the province to have this sort of chart put before them on television with adequate commentary. That would be at least as useful as these ditties such as, "It's blended", or "It's the natural thing to do", and so on. I think maybe we should ask the breweries to put these charts on every time they put on one about it being blended, tasted and so on. "Take roast beef—for example—and then finally get around to beer."

This is the sort of information the department should place before the public. I would suggest that they do it in television spots. I think this sort of chart could be put across by repetition to get it into people's heads. I suspect there are very few men weighing 170 pounds who realize that, if they have had three drinks, they should wait three hours before driving a car. I can tell you a great many of my acquaintances, I will not name any names, who do not wait three hours to drive a car after having three drinks.

It has been suggested by an hon. member that I was talking about my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald). I will point out that he weighs considerably more than 170 pounds, so I could not possibly have been talking about him.

However, Mr. Chairman, I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that he should have both a change in the law and an educational programme to do something effective about this problem of driving and drinking, and thereby reduce the hazards created by the drinking driver, which means most of the people, on the highway.

One further point should be mentioned in this connection; that is, that if we are to have a law limiting the concentration of alcohol which one may have in his blood when driving a car, then we have to have some way of determining what the concentration of alcohol is. There is no doubt that the

person has to be prepared to submit to a test to determine what the concentration is. That brings up the old controversial issue of the breathalyzer test and I am suggesting to the government that breathalyzer tests should be made compulsory in this province, particularly to provide evidence for enforcing a law along the lines I am suggesting. Indeed, they would necessarily have to be compulsory for that purpose, and also to provide *prima facie* evidence in cases where it is considered appropriate to lay more serious charges than merely the one I was talking about.

I think the time has come when we should get over this ancient nonsense that there is an interference with the rights of the subject to provide, in the law, that a person who has the privilege, and it is a privilege, of driving a car in the province, should not have to take a breathalyzer test if there is reason to believe that he has recently imbibed alcoholic beverages and therefore will have at least some degree of concentration of alcohol in his blood. The breathalyzer test is a scientific, accurate way of determining the degree of concentration of alcohol in a person's blood.

I think that drivers, as a condition of getting a licence to drive a motor vehicle, should be required to agree that, if requested to do so by appropriate authority under appropriate circumstances, they will submit themselves to breathalyzer tests. And if they do not care to accept that condition, they should not have the right to drive motor vehicles on the highways of the province.

It has been suggested hysterically, time after time, that this is analogous to self-incrimination, that we will thereby require people to incriminate themselves. There is nothing whatsoever, I would like to suggest, in such a contention; and in support of what I say, I would like to quote from much greater authorities than I am or than any of those who have talked so freely on this subject. I would like to quote first from Mr. Justice Edson Haines as he now is, in the article I have already referred to in the *Criminal Law Quarterly*, where he said, and this is something that he was proposing:

It is proposed that we should no longer withhold the use of the breathalyzer from our law enforcement officers. The time has arrived when we must balance the right of a drinking driver to refuse a simple test against the right of the public to be free from the harm caused by those who drink too much and drive.

And then to take what I would think should surely be regarded as the ultimate authority

in this field, the Supreme Court of Canada, which has held that it is not an interference with the rights of the individual at all and it is in no way analogous to compulsory self-incrimination to require a person to take a breathalyzer test, I would like to quote from Mr. Justice Fauteux who said:

The confession rule requiring a warning exclusively concerns self-incriminating statements of the accused and aims at the exclusion of those which are untrue. As its subject matter or purpose, the confession rule does not embrace the incriminating conditions of the body, features, fingerprints, clothing or behaviour of the accused, that persons other than himself observe or detect and ultimately report as witnesses in judicial proceedings.

In other words, according to this eminent jurist of the Supreme Court of Canada, the degree of concentration of alcohol in one's blood is a physical condition. Methods of observing, whereby another person observes and measures that physical condition, have nothing to do with self-incrimination. It has nothing to do with self-incrimination to require a person to submit to a breathalyzer test any more than it does to ask him to walk across the room, which the police can do right now.

The only difference between the two tests is that the breathalyzer test is accurate and the walking-across-the-room test is not accurate. A man may stagger or stumble half-way across the room for a dozen reasons, but he will not show a certain degree of concentration of alcohol in his blood on the breathalyzer test except for one reason. So therefore it has nothing to do with self-incrimination. This is a red herring which has been dragged across the trail repeatedly, and has prevented proper public policies from being adopted to deal with this very serious problem.

In concluding my remarks on this matter, Mr. Chairman, I want to quote again from the Supreme Court of Canada in the same judgment that I referred to when I quoted from Mr. Justice Fauteux. I would like to quote some comments of Mr. Justice Rand on this same matter. I may say the case, as most of the hon. members will be familiar with, related to a Saskatchewan law which requires a breathalyzer test or indirectly requires it. It provides that you cannot have a licence if you refuse a breathalyzer test; you lose your licence. I think that is a satisfactory brief summary.

I would like to read what Mr. Justice Rand had to say—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Upheld by the highest court of the land, too.

Mr. Singer: I read that into the record a few years ago.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, by the Supreme Court of Canada. As the hon. member for Downsview said, he has brought this judgment to the attention of the government; and so have I. Certainly the government knows all about it. They have had adequate opportunity to consider what is the best scientific and best legal opinion on the matter, and yet they flatly refuse to look at it, and continue to talk about old wives' tales about self-incrimination.

I would like to, in conclusion, read this comment of Mr. Justice Rand, and I would like to leave it with the government for their consideration. Mr. Justice Rand said:

The answer to this [he had posed a question—I will not bother going into the question because it is not the point I want to make here] must take into account a consideration of the impact of a constantly intensifying traffic of persons and vehicles on the highways, of their use by automobiles, and the ghastly results of mere carelessness in operation alone.

When to the lethal dangers inherent, and multiplying under the best of ordinary circumstances, we add the most potent and destructive factor, the intoxicated driver, a stage has been reached where the public interest rises to paramount importance.

I am submitting to the hon. Minister that the stage has been reached where the public interest has risen to paramount importance. If he is serious, as I believe he is, about the problem of highway safety and of reducing accidents on the highways, he will do something useful about the problem of drinking and driving. And, as I have suggested to him, that involves a combination of revised laws and improved educational practices.

I submit to the hon. Minister that we can no longer carry on with ancient child-like notions that there is really nothing very wrong about a fellow having even three drinks and then going out and driving his car. We have to get it into the heads of the public that three drinks are too many for driving a car; indeed, two drinks are too many unless the fellow is willing to wait at least an hour before he gets behind the wheel of a car.

Regardless of how he may feel, once he has had a couple of drinks he is in no posi-

tion to judge his capacity to drive, and the intelligent man—if the point can be got across to him—will realize that and therefore will refrain from driving. Until action is taken along the lines I have suggested, we will continue to have a mounting toll of death and disability due to the fact that people—good, law-abiding citizens in most cases—have foolishly driven a car when they really were not capable of driving it because their ability to drive had been sufficiently impaired, even though it had not been seriously impaired, by the use of alcohol.

There are some others matters I would like to deal with. I would have liked to have made some comments on the automobile accident claims fund, Mr. Chairman, but I have taken up quite a lot of time already in these introductory remarks so I will give an opportunity to some other hon. members. It may be possible that I will have a chance to make a few supplementary comments under individual votes as they come up.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question—before we get off the main office—of the the hon. Minister. Under what vote would we take up amateur radio call licence plates? I would like to speak on that question for a little while. Would it be under the main office or would you find another vote under which you would like to discuss it?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Under 2204.

Mr. Bukator: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Vote 2204, I would say.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if we are on the main office, I have two or three unrelated and relatively brief points that I would like to raise.

On the first one I beg the pardon of the House for coming back to an old, old theme. We have a new hon. Minister; perhaps we can be more successful with him than we have been with previous Ministers, sir. Some years ago, I was a member of a select committee of this Legislature which investigated toll roads but, in fact, was more. Its terms of reference were more that of investigating highway revenue. It included such distinguished persons as the hon. Prime Minister of today as its chairman, the former hon. Minister of Transport, and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), if I recall correctly. In fact, I have forgotten who all my colleagues were, but I do not think there was any committee which had such a significant body of alumni in the Cabinet today as this

one. It therefore puzzles me as to why the efforts of this committee should have been put on the shelf to gather dust in two or three rather major portions of its recommendations.

I raise this again this year, because in the Budget for this year the government has once again increased the gasoline tax. I was something of a maverick on that committee. I agreed with most of its recommendations, but when we got to the point of signing it, I envisaged a little bit of political manoeuvring, and rarely have I been proven to be correct in so short a time.

One of the things we had discussed at great length was the objective of getting an equitable balance in highways' revenues. We found out, for example, that unless the diesel tax was much higher than it was, trucks which operated on diesel oil were going to be paying a smaller share to highway revenues than those which operated on gasoline. The government moved to increase the diesel tax back in 1958, or 1959 if I recall correctly. Indeed, to begin with, they moved it perhaps beyond an equitable point and they reduced it. I think they put it to about 20 cents, and then they reduced it to about 18 cents or 18.5 cents.

Another significant point—and my good friend, sir, the hon. Provincial Treasurer and I have never been able to achieve agreement on this, I am not even persuaded that he agrees yet—but one of the points on which we got testimony was that until you got this equity between truck revenues and car revenues if you raised the gasoline tax, 90 per cent of the burden would fall on the cars and only ten per cent of it would fall on the trucks. And I remind the House in this connection, of some figures that I think are roughly valid, though I suspect they are getting out of date, which were submitted to the toll roads committee and which I subsequently used on a number of occasions. On one occasion I got into considerable difficulty with that most energetic of lobbyists, Mr. J. O. Goodman—he once challenged me as to where I got these figures; said they simply did not exist—so I wrote to New York, California. I ultimately got them and sent them to him; on this point at least he has remained silent since, in his communications to me.

An hon. member: That settled that.

Mr. MacDonald: That settled that, because he had been given the evidence. However, I notice he really was not persuaded by it because he has put out a little press release,

following the government's increase in gasoline tax this year, in which the substance of the evidence I gave him had been forgotten.

Once again the government has increased the gasoline tax, and they have done so after years of absolutely inexcusable procrastination on the issue of some form or other of weight distance tax.

I do not know why the hon. Minister over there shakes his head.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): You looked at me when you said that.

Mr. MacDonald: I looked at you and you were shaking your head. I was looking at you because you were shaking your head, and for no other reason at the moment than that.

I used to raise this issue for the new members of the House. This is at least annual on the estimates, this little speech of mine. I raised it throughout the years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961—about the year 1960 or 1961 I was suddenly startled to have the then Minister of Transport, now the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree)—in fact he startled not only me, but I noticed most of his colleagues in the Cabinet benches, when he said, "I will admit to the member for York South that he is correct in his contentions with regard to a weight distance tax."

That, I thought, was some glimpse of the fact that the slow-moving research branch of The Department of Transport was getting near the point of producing something. However, two or three years have gone by. Last year, just before the estimates came up, there was a leak to one of the Toronto papers. Somebody had got hold of one or two pages from a research document that had been produced in this rather inactive research division and it was published, I think, in the *Toronto Telegram*. There was a bit of a flurry because the then Minister said that he wanted to study it further. Now we have the hon. Minister coming in, as you look in the annual report that was just provided to us, and there is not a whisper in it of any further research being done on this topic.

Seven or eight years have gone by and the good work of the Prime Minister of the day and three or four of his colleagues is still gathering dust.

I do not know whether I can persuade this hon. Minister to get at this topic, but just in the hope that I might, let me quote one paragraph from the report of the toll roads

committee, chairman, Mr. J. P. Roberts, QC, secretary, Mr. D. J. Collins, and signed by everybody except myself. I think I forgot to put in the little footnote there, that ten days after I refused to sign it the government raised the gasoline tax and proved that my suspicions were well grounded. Now, they have duplicated it again this year. However, the paragraph I want to draw reference to is on page 31 of the final report. It is entitled:

FUEL TAX AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE

The findings of these various studies are not in complete agreement. However, there is broad acceptance of certain important findings and perhaps the most important is that the gasoline gallonage tax breaks down as far as equity is concerned when vehicles approach the gross weight of 18,000 pounds. There is room for argument in the equity of any particular set conditions but it is obvious to the committee—

and this, as I may interject, is an obviousness that was unanimous to Tories, Liberals and myself.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: You did not sign the committee report.

Mr. MacDonald: It was always obvious—I agreed and I said afterwards that I agreed with most of the analyses and the recommendations. I did not sign it because I knew the government was going to pick and choose from the implementation in the way that it picked and chose from the report of the committee that was chaired last year by the hon. Minister who interjected—the hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

But the increase in the gasoline tax falls most heavily on the light motor vehicles. A simple increase in the rate per gallon of gasoline tax would mean that 90 per cent of the burden would be paid by the passenger cars and light trucks in relation to use and number of registration.

A fuel tax per gallon would be the ideal system of taxation if all vehicles weighed the same amount and travelled the same distance per gallon. It is obvious, however, that it is not the case. The heavier vehicles use more fuel per vehicle mile of travel than do lighter vehicles but use less fuel per unit of weight hauled. This is easily understood when one considers that a passenger car weighing approximately two tons travels approximately 18 miles per gallon and therefore obtains 36 ton miles of operation for an 11 cent tax.

Subsequently raised to 13 cents and now 15 cents.

A truck weighing 46,000 pounds, or 23 tons, obtains five miles per gallon of gasoline or 115 ton miles of operation for 11 cents. This becomes even more important when it is realized that a truck combination weighing 68,000 pounds or 34 tons travels four miles per gallon and therefore obtains 136 ton miles of operation for 11 cents.

The passenger car obtains one quarter of the ton miles of use compared to the 34-ton vehicle for the same amount of gallonage tax.

I would like to take, in relation to that, the calculation I made reference to for a moment and then sidetracked myself in my comments on Mr. Goodman. It is the study that was made in the United States, and I think has general application to Canada though it may be getting somewhat out of date. In the state of California something like 52 per cent of the cost of building a modern highway derives from what must be put in that highway to meet the needs of four per cent of the traffic at that time, namely, your great big trucks, those box cars on wheels, as they are referred to.

It may well be that something less than 52 per cent of the cost goes into our highways for something more than four per cent. I think our trucks are now in the range of 15 per cent or 20 per cent, perhaps even more of the overall traffic. But certainly on the basis of those calculations, even with revisions that bring them up to date, the big trucks are not paying an equitable share of the cost of our highway revenues and the government is dragging its feet. Indeed, let me be fair to the government. It is not dragging its feet. It is not doing anything because the report indicates that in the research division it is doing no more investigation on this.

I leave that point with the hon. Minister in the urgent hope that perhaps he has something more enlightening to say to the House about it than his predecessors had.

I have two other very brief points that would come under the first item, Mr. Chairman. When the hon. Minister is talking about the efficiency of his new department, I am a bit curious to know how there could have taken place that incident which was reported in January 18 this year—of a TTC driver who was fined when he was brought before a court on two charges, one for stopping his bus so that he had blocked the highway and somebody rammed him from behind, and the second charge was that he had not notified

the department of a change of address on his driver's licence.

The first charge was dismissed, but the irony of it is that he was convicted on the second charge. I say irony, because he had notified the department in August and he received word back from the department acknowledging the notification four days after he had been convicted, and it was in early January.

I presume the hon. Minister has looked into this because it got some publicity. I wonder if he has an explanation as to how five months could be taken for an acknowledgment of a change of address, which is presumably a routine matter. If it is lost altogether how was it acknowledged five months afterwards?

My final point is more or less facetious, but not completely facetious, Mr. Chairman, for the hon. Minister. From the Toronto *Daily Star*, of February 21, Gerry Barker in one of his columns, has this little note:

The monthly bulletin, *Ontario Traffic Safety*, issued by The Ontario Department of Transport, seems to be doing a fine job of plugging the Minister, the hon. Irwin Haskett. There are five photographs of the boss in the current issue.

Maybe the hon. Minister should—after he has stopped blushing—put a brake on the enthusiasts in his department because it is going to be embarrassing for him as well as the rest of us if this keeps up.

Nothing to say on the highway?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I feel I must answer that one but I am lost for words.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I am sorry, I have not seen the issue but I shall look at it and if I find it as horrible as the hon. member for York South represents I shall see if something cannot be done to improve future issues.

Mr. MacDonald: Very good!

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Let me begin with the hon. member's terminal remarks, and move forward: the other comment with regard to the bus driver who got into some difficulty in consequence of a change of address. First, Mr. Chairman, may I say that the newspaper clipping is somewhat misleading in that changes of address are not normally acknowledged. The primary purpose is to update our own records. The confirmation mentioned in the clipping was actually Mr. Ellis's new driver's licence. But I am at a loss to understand why Mr. Ellis pleaded guilty for failing

to notify the department of change of address when in fact he had notified us and our records so showed. You may be interested to learn that when this matter was first brought to our attention, we immediately recommended a refund of the fine. The fine has been remitted.

Mr. MacDonald: But the conviction still stands?

An hon. member: It shows the need for legal aid.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: There was no delay on our part.

Mr. MacDonald: But the conviction still stands. The fine was returned but the conviction still stands.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I do not know what we could do in the case of the conviction. The man pleaded guilty to not having notified us of change of address when in fact he had notified us.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Minister will forgive me, the reason why I am adding this further query is that the newspaper says:

Ellis, father of two children, is faced with additional court charges of \$200 if he wants to appeal and clear his record. He said he was advised by the TTC counsel: "Forget it."

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think that is fact, but I say the fault occurred in the man pleading guilty to the charge of failing to notify us when in fact he had notified us. Yet when we learned of it, we recognized immediately he had notified us and all we could do by way of restitution was to refund the fine, and that we did.

The hon. member for York South has made mention of the cost factors in transportation. I think he realizes that the whole matter is at the moment in a state of flux, what with the adjusted licensing fees that have been brought in, the different rates for passenger cars and the rearranging of licensing fees, and the further upgrading of tax on fuels. Passenger vehicles using gasoline are now paying 15 cents a gallon and the big trucks using diesel fuel are paying 20.5 cents a gallon for their heavy consumption, which does bear relation to weight and distance, he must admit.

But I find that in connection with the AASHO report to the Minister that was referred to, I think in last year's estimates debate, the detailed reports are still under

study in the department. The AASHO report referred to is that of the American Association of State Highway Officials and until the internal study of these reports is completed, I am not in a position to say when a departmental report may be ready.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to say very much more but this is the feeblest and the lamest kind of excuse. There are many states in the United States that studied the AASHO report and subsequent studies of it within a year or so. The department has been on this for six or seven years.

If I may lapse into the vernacular, Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. Minister it is about time some Minister in this government "levelled" with the Legislature, because I am convinced what has happened is that the hon. Minister is going to have no weight distance tax. He has been lobbied into submission by J. O. Goodman and the Automotive Transport Association and he is refusing to come and say so—by giving a whole succession of excuses down through the six or seven years.

The proposition is that the hon. Minister is studying it because the whole thing is in a state of flux. It is not in a state of flux, it has come to a dead halt. I will assert this flatly, until this government gives some evidence to prove that I am wrong. I have been waiting for seven years for that evidence.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member for Woodbine raised some questions. I must say I was a bit at sea as to what he was thinking that the department needed in the way of an overall transportation policy, that could not be confused with matters falling within the federal jurisdiction. I found it rather incomprehensible. I think I have to pass by that because I do not yet understand how we can integrate the transportation facilities that fall naturally within the jurisdiction of the province with those that obviously are under federal jurisdiction.

For my own part I rather enjoyed his dissertation on future and rather fantastic modes of transportation, such as being propelled into the air as a ballistic missile or capsule, the use of these hydroplanes or hydro-foils and particularly the hovercraft running on single rails. I have to confess that we have made no very deep studies along these lines.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Minister has not made any deep studies.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I deny that. With regard to his rather thoughtful presentation of the difficult and important problem of drinking and driving, I must say that this is a problem that comes perhaps more under the aegis of the hon. Attorney General than our department, but it is one in which we have a very real interest, in that it has an important bearing on highway safety and is one of the most perplexing of the problems confronting motorists and pedestrians in this province.

In Ontario .1 per cent concentration of alcohol in the blood—as distinct from the suggested .05 per cent that was being mentioned as a basis for a new law or regulation by the hon. member—is generally accepted as evidence of impairment. Since different individuals become intoxicated at different levels of alcohol concentration, there is no generally accepted level in this regard.

Mr. Singer: Of course there is. How can the hon. Minister say—

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I said it was generally accepted.

Mr. Singer: It is not; surely, on a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the only way it has been generally accepted is as a suggested guide. It is not part of the law. This is the point made by the hon. member for Woodbine and it is the point I made a few years ago.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It is not written into the law but I say—

Mr. Singer: That is the whole thing.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I can give you these statistics over the last four years with regard to intoxicated and impaired convictions: in 1960, intoxicated 906; impaired 9,349; in 1961, intoxicated 864, impaired 9,437; in 1962, intoxicated 7,070, impaired 10,997; in 1963, intoxicated 702, impaired 10,240. You will note there has been a decline in the number of convictions for intoxicated driving and an increase in the number of impaired convictions.

Mr. Singer: Does that mean there are fewer drinking drivers?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member may use the statistics as he wishes. The drivers in reported accidents occurred in these percentages: In 1961, ability impaired, 2.3 per cent of drivers involved; had been drinking, 5.9 per cent. In 1962, ability impaired, 2.1; had been drinking, 5.9. In 1963, ability

impaired, 1.9; had been drinking, 5.6. In the overall statistics, we find that out of the total number involved in accidents, those for “ability impaired” and “had been drinking” both dropped, in the first case, from 2.3 in 1961 to 1.9 in 1963; and “had been drinking”, from 5.9 in 1961 to 5.6 in 1963.

Chemical tests to measure the amount of alcohol in the blood and reveal whether or not drivers are under the influence, are in wide use in Ontario by both municipal and provincial police forces. The tests are normally used to support police officers' assessment of the suspected individual's condition following various tests of co-ordination, speech, etc. These supplementary tests will perhaps always be necessary, since a man's judgment is affected not by the amount or type of alcohol imbibed but the amount accumulated in the brain. The amount that is present in the brain is affected by a variety of factors, such as state of health, weight, amount and type of food in the stomach, rate of absorption of alcohol from the stomach and intestines into the bloodstream, the rate at which alcohol is oxidized, and so on. It is for these reasons that chemical tests alone are not always able to reveal the effect on the driver's judgment or the extent to which he is under the influence.

Tests of co-ordination are reported—and I take these from reports provided by Sergeant Michael Coulis of No. 6 traffic division, in charge of the breathalyzer tests for Metropolitan Toronto police department—where a driver could hardly stand up but the chemical test showed small—that is less than .1 per cent—concentration of alcohol. In other cases it is reported that co-ordination tests suggested slight impairment but the chemical test showed a high .3 per cent concentration of alcohol.

Since the most significant factor in the offence is whether the driver is under the influence, experience up to the present suggests the need for both the chemical test and supporting tests as at present used.

Mr. Singer: Would the hon. Minister answer a question on that particular phase?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Well, I might try.

Mr. Singer: Does the hon. Minister really believe that the incidence of alcohol in accidents has fallen off in the last few years or has it increased?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I rely on the statistics I was using, and from them it would seem

that the incidence of alcohol was less than it was two or three years ago. I would not want to support that with my own opinion, because I am a layman, but I must say that I share with hon. members a very real concern for the problem, as all serious people must.

Mr. Singer: Has the hon. Minister got any statistics from insurance companies? They have pretty complete statistics.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No, I do not have them.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I regret to say that just about everything I said on that subject apparently went over the head of the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No, it did not.

Mr. Bryden: We are still getting the same old arguments that have been completely exploded long ago. I would refer him for reading some evening when he has nothing better to do, perhaps over a nightcap, if he wishes—as long as he does not go out and drive afterwards—an article by Dr. Ward Smith, the head of the Attorney General's laboratory in this government, which appeared in the issue of the *Criminal Law Quarterly*, which I cited a moment ago. I gave my copy to the *Hansard* reporter, so I do not have it in front of me.

In about a 50-page article, he made a detailed and scholarly review of all the evidence available. The conclusions he came to, I think, were quite in line with what I was saying. I will put it the other way around. What I was saying was quite in line with his conclusions. I may say that his conclusions were an important factor in the representations I was making to the hon. Minister.

On this question of the degree of concentration of alcohol in the blood, the .1 per cent factor comes in, as I understand it, in relation to charges of driving while impaired. The courts, as I understand the literature I have read, have tended to the conclusion that if a person has a degree of concentration of alcohol in his blood of .1 per cent or more, he is probably impaired. But the point I was trying to get across is that the offences now provided for in law, of driving while intoxicated or driving while impaired, simply do not cover the subject. There can be sufficient impairment in a driver's judgment and capacity with a concentration of less than .1 per cent, to make him unsafe on the highway.

It has been found by exhaustive tests that almost all drivers are sufficiently impaired if

they have a concentration of .05 per cent; that it is not safe for them to drive cars. This has been well established by authorities all over the world, and it is that gap in the law that I am suggesting the hon. Minister should close up. The law should provide simply that it is an offence to drive a car with a greater concentration than that in the blood, just as it is an offence to drive a car on the Queen Elizabeth Way at faster than 60 miles an hour.

Of course, to determine if the person has indeed committed the offence it is necessary to have a test to determine the degree of concentration in his blood and the breathalyzer test is reported, by all authorities that I know of in the field, to be an accurate test of the degree of concentration of alcohol in a person's blood.

This is the whole point at issue. As to the more serious charges of impaired driving, or driving while intoxicated, I think they should be retained in the law. We have nothing to do with them anyway, they are in the Criminal Code. I am suggesting that, to get really at this problem, we have to create a smaller, at least a less serious offence—but one where the law is more readily enforceable.

We can retain the other offences for flagrant violations, but let us do something about the problem of the driver who is not sufficiently impaired that he can be convicted of a charge of impaired driving but still is sufficiently impaired that he creates a hazard on the road. That is the real problem. That is where the .05 per cent comes in and, as far as I know, there is no significant difference of opinion among scientific authorities on that point. They are almost all agreed that that is a reasonable arbitrary point at which to establish the question as to whether or not the person is guilty of an offence.

There may be some who should not be driving, who have an even lower concentration, but there are few if any who would have a higher concentration than .05 per cent who should be entrusted to drive a vehicle.

This is the point I am trying to get across; and if I may say so, Mr. Chairman, I cannot take the hon. Minister's assurance of his concern about this problem as well justified, unless he is ready to look at this particular proposition which I will emphasize to him again. But in order that he will not become prejudiced against it, I will assure him it is not my proposition; it is the proposition of all leading authorities in the field, including authorities right in this province—such as

the director of the Attorney General's laboratory and the addiction research foundation. Both of them have been putting forward this proposition, not recently, but for several years.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think the hon. member has spoken very strongly in favour of establishing a new law that would set .05 per cent content of alcohol in the blood as a basis. He appreciates that this is chiefly a matter of enforcement and the administration of justice; and he has clearly stated himself that insofar as the amount of alcohol in the blood is related to charges is concerned, it comes under the Criminal Code and consequently within the federal domain.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I have tried the idea on various Attorneys General; I thought I might have more success with the hon. Minister of Transport. I think, without professing to be an expert in the field of law, it would be possible for the province by statute to create an offence of the type I have mentioned, just as it has decreed that it is an offence to drive a car at faster than a certain speed. I think—

Mr. Singer: So that they can order a compulsory breathalyzer.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, well it has been established in the highest court of the land that it can require breathalyzer tests and I think it can also create these other offences which have to do with the regulation of traffic and so on.

I do not want to go through the whole subject matter again. Perhaps I can raise the matter at least briefly with the hon. Attorney General when his estimates are before us.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2201 carried?

Mr. Singer: Well, is the hon. Minister not going to reply to the other criticism?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Downsview raised a number of points. He spoke first of all of compulsory drivers examinations and I thought he might be interested to know the extent to which the examination of drivers is increasing. After requiring that all new applicants for drivers' licences must take examinations, these categories of drivers are being re-examined.

All drivers over 80 years of age; drivers over 70 once they have been involved in an accident; drivers involved in fatal accidents; accident repeaters defined as "those involved in three or more accidents in a two-year

period"; drivers referred to the department by the courts and by enforcement officials; and all suspended drivers. Compulsory re-examination of drivers is under consideration, but to be effective it will be necessary to await the cycling of the renewal over our 36-month period.

By April 1961, three years ago, all examinations for new drivers' licences were being conducted by departmental examiners. The department is at present operating some 47 driver-examination centres in 107 travel points. A programme was also expanded by the introduction, three years ago in June, of preliminary visual and written examinations before the issuance of temporary instruction permits. And a special examination for a school bus driver's licence has been required since September, 1961.

Some idea of the volume of business conducted by our examiners may be seen from the fact that, in 1963, 190,513 persons were examined. Of these, 38 per cent failed on their first attempt but most of these unsuccessful individuals passed after a second or third attempt, bringing the total number of road tests to 270,478. In addition, 258,150 tests were conducted for temporary instruction permits. These include the 13.2 per cent who failed on their first attempt. I think it is significant that the failure rate for both drivers' licences and instruction permits is steadily decreasing, which is an indication that, through our programme, persons are putting much more effort into the preparation for their tests.

Mr. Singer: On that point, Mr. Chairman, as I understand the figures just given to us by the hon. Minister, about one-third, more than a third, of the people are failing. Of all of the retesting—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Forty-one per cent!

Mr. Singer: What per cent of those who have licences have been retested?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I would not have that figure available but I could perhaps obtain it for the hon. member. The percentage of those being retested and who failed? Is that the question?

Mr. Singer: No, no; just of those who have licences. How many of those are being retested under all the categories the hon. Minister gave?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, the total number being retested.

Mr. Singer: Yes, the over 80s and over 70s and those involved in accidents and so on.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: This is one of the—

Mr. Singer: A fraction of one per cent probably, would it not be, of all the drivers on the road?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, it is a small percentage. We will get that figure. The orderly retesting of others will follow when we get this new driver licensing into operation. That is one of the advantages that will flow from this mechanically maintained record of drivers.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, if a third of the people fail their original tests and a fraction of one per cent, or a very small percentage, to use the hon. Minister's words, are being retested, is it not reasonable to conclude that there must be an awful lot of people on the road who would not be able to pass a new test?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The 38 per cent that fail are those who are trying their tests for the first time, seeking a driver's licence. These are very different from people who have been driving like you and me for a number of years.

Mr. Singer: Probably we should be retested too.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member for Downsview raised the question of the report of the select committee on insurance—

Mr. Singer: Before you get to that, have you an answer about the man who admitted having a stroke and had his licence renewed? Or the other man whom three magistrates recommended should never be allowed to drive again?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No, I will hold those for the moment. I will get a report for the hon. member. I am not aware of the situation.

I would like to make a brief comment with regard to the select committee on automobile insurance that reported a couple of years ago, and in the final report of which there was a recommendation with regard to compensation without fault. I may say that almost immediately on assuming the ministry of The Department of Transport I had a review made of matters standing before the department, including the final report of the select committee. We checked the report

very carefully and isolated from it the residual recommendations that had not been implemented. Outstanding among them was that dealing with compensation without cause. Action was instituted on that subject, I would say, early in the fall, probably by mid-September, and I would like to give the hon. members some information with respect to what has transpired.

In order to secure factual data to assist further in the government's consideration of the perplexing problem, I appointed a special interdepartmental technical committee of civil servants to conduct some further studies affecting the costs of implementing the recommendations. The terms of reference of that committee were:

To examine, investigate, inquire into, study and report on:

(a) the effect of liability automobile insurance premiums if it were made mandatory that such policies contain accident insurance coverage to all injured parties regardless of fault to the extent as recommended by the insurance committee; and the costs to the fund of the payment of accident insurance benefits to a like extent and other matters relating to such scheme which might affect the operation of the present fund;

(b) the costs to the fund of the payment of property damage claims regardless of the existence of insurance coverage, and the effect such payments might have on existing insurance premiums;

(c) the effect on insurance premiums if The Insurance Act were amended to eliminate the defence of inevitable accident as recommended by the insurance committee, and the costs to the fund if claims were paid in similar circumstances;

(d) the necessity or otherwise for legislation giving the superintendent of insurance authority to control automobile insurance premium rates and the costs associated therewith;

(e) the necessity or otherwise of implementing by legislation the committee's recommendation pertaining to the automobile assigned risk plan, and if necessary the changes required in the present statutes;

(f) any other matter relating to the above which the committee consider relevant.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, that is very interesting. At long last we have the terms of reference. But I would like the hon. Minister to advise us, since he read those

terms of reference, why he did not see fit to consult with his colleague the hon. Provincial Treasurer, because he would have told him that before the select committee came, the most able body in the province of Ontario, and probably in the Dominion of Canada—who were in a position to advise the government about all of these questions that he has asked—is the All-Canada insurance group. The group have access to actuaries, to all sorts of authorities on all of the questions that the hon. Minister has asked, and if he was not prepared to take the hon. Minister's word he could have talked to the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling), for instance, who was on the committee. The hon. member for High Park knows full well that when these representations were brought before the select committee, these are the questions that the hon. member for High Park, the hon. Provincial Treasurer, and other members of the committee, were asking. These are all detailed in the evidence which came out before the committee; they are all detailed in the transcript of evidence that was read.

I ask again, Mr. Chairman, and I think we are entitled to know: Why, after all of this work was done by what I think was one of the ablest select committees this government has ever set up, one of the committees that had the best advice that was available from all of the persons in authority, did the government set up a new committee, an interdepartmental committee, to cover exactly the same ground? What sort of new information can they get? What do they hope to gain? Surely they do not hope to gain anything more than to sweep the whole recommendation under the rug, and for what reason?

Every known authority in the field came before the committee and said these suggestions were reasonable. Estimates of costs were given. All of the fields possible were explored. The insurance people were in favour of it. The lawyers were in favour of it. The members of the committee, including the hon. Provincial Treasurer, were in favour of it; and suddenly the hon. Minister, last September, embarked on a brand-new inquiry covering exactly the same ground, and for what reason?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member realizes that this matter is moving forward in a very thoughtful and serious way, and that this Minister is having a review made of it for his inspection before he recommends to his Cabinet colleagues any particular course of action.

Mr. Singer: Can the hon. Minister tell us, Mr. Chairman, when he expects a report?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No, I would not put a time limit on it; but, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the House that the matter is moving forward very acceptably.

Mr. Singer: Acceptable to everybody except the people of Ontario.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in vote 2201, item 6, I notice that the expenditure this year is \$400,000 as opposed to, roughly, \$75,000 last year. Is the department undertaking any special studies—that is, transportation studies—in areas other than Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The item of \$400,000 is for the continuance of the work of the special transportation study for Metropolitan Toronto and region.

Mr. Newman: Well, is the hon. Minister aware that there will be a train—train number 369 and train number 370—cut off on the Windsor-Toronto and Toronto-Windsor run? This may make a transportation problem into which his department could look, and possibly make some suggestion to the powers-that-be that these trains be not withdrawn; because the withdrawal of the trains will only add to the burden upon the highway. The highway between the Chatham and the London area, as the hon. Minister is well aware, is probably the most dangerous section of highway in Ontario, being the single-lane portion of Highway 401.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the amount indicated is fees for expenses for special studies and research. I intimated that out of the findings of the special study committee on transportation would come data that would be of great value in assessing the transportation needs of other densely populated urban areas, but I would think, in answer to the hon. member's specific question with regard to the dropping of rail service, that to drop it must be an indication that the rail service is not being used to such a great extent, that it has become unprofitable.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, surely the department is not only going to study problems in the Metropolitan Toronto area? There are other areas in the province which likewise have problems which should be studied. Under research, what does this entail? Does it entail the study of the safety of seat belts, brake fluids and so forth?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: This is a provision for studies of any items of this kind which may be referred to our research branch.

Mr. Newman: Has the department then prevented the sale or forbidden the sale of certain automobile accessories? What I am trying to say is that certain manufacturers of seat belts may not meet certain specifications your department may set down; and has this department then prevented the sale of any of these seat belts to the public?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Seat belts sold in Ontario have to comply to the requirements of SAE and CSAE requirements.

Mr. Newman: If they do not meet the standards, does The Department of Transport assume the responsibility for them not being on sale?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Well, it could be checked in our inspections of vehicles, but enforcement is the responsibility of the provincial and municipal police forces.

Vote 2201 agreed to.

Vote 2202 agreed to.

It being 6.05 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, March 2, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

(continued)

On vote 2203:

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): I want to ask the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) a question with regard to safety on the highways regarding the ploughs of The Department of Highways moving along the highways during storms. That revolving light, which is used to indicate that there is a plough on the roads, I have heard reports, and I know myself, that in storms it is somewhat difficult to see that light. Has the hon. Minister had any complaints about that?

Some hon. members: No, no!

Mr. Troy: Well, of course, down here in the banana belt maybe you do not know anything about blizzards and storms. Has the hon. Minister had any requests or any suggestions that the light colour be changed?

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Chairman, the snowploughs use the blue flashing light for a very good purpose and, under The Highway Traffic Act, I think it is subsection 31 or section 33, it is defined that no person shall operate on a highway a motor vehicle or road-building machine while being used for the removal of snow from a highway unless the motor vehicle or road-building machine is equipped with a lamp producing intermittent flashes of blue light visible for a distance of 500 feet. I say to the hon. member it is a very thoughtful question—we have not had complaints about it, but I would go further and say that the reason that this is a blue flashing light is because that is the light that is most visible under those circumstances; and we restrict the use of that light to this particular kind of implement or vehicle for that very purpose.

Mr. Troy: Has research shown that this is the most visible light under the circumstances?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Oh yes, this is known.

Mr. Troy: Well, then, possibly it may not be blue enough. I think the blue is a little conservative; make it a little more liberal and increase the intensity of the light.

Do I discuss under this section, too, the safety instruction in schools?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: That is right.

Mr. Troy: It seems to me, and I know I have support of a great number of teachers, that we overemphasize this driving instruction, trying to teach youngsters to drive. It seems to me that it would be much better if we forget about the course and try to make them walk. Then I find, too, that statistics indicate that a car to a high school student is almost a permit to failure in a great number of cases. What did it cost The Department of Education and The Department of Transport to operate this programme last year?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, in specific answer to the question of the hon. member for Nipissing as to the amount spent on this driver-instruction in secondary schools, I have here the total, school by school, and it comes to a gross of \$11,315.02 for high school driver training courses.

Mr. Troy: Does the automobile industry participate in that programme? Does it make grants—the automobile industry?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The vehicles are usually contributed by the motor companies.

Mr. Troy: But no actual—

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No outlay.

Mr. Troy: No. I think they are the ones who should be sponsoring the programme completely.

In regard to safety on our streams and rivers and lakes, I know the hon. Minister will say it is a federal matter, but it is becoming quite a vital problem. The increase in water traffic on our lakes and rivers and streams has increased immensely in the last

few years. And the department of the hon. Minister has no jurisdiction over that—not even a fatherly eye on it?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We do not have jurisdiction on the waters. Because of the growing use of water craft we do put out some safety bulletins every year; we publish a bulletin on water safety. That is all we do.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in relation to slow-moving vehicles on the highways, are there any requisites, like requirements for slow-moving vehicles on the highways? Is there any requirement as to the size of the reflectors, the intensity of the light, the colour of the light?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The question is a very pertinent one. Farm tractors, which might be considered slow-moving vehicles, carry the same lights as other vehicles. But there is a further problem, and that is in the case of these oversized farm implements that are called implements of husbandry. They are getting bigger and wider, and becoming more of a problem on the road. But to move one of those vehicles on the highways requires a special permit, and we would not allow one of those vehicles to travel at night so the question of lights is not applicable.

The situation still arises in taking one of these very wide implements along a highway even in daytime. If it should be over the brow of a hill, and a fast-moving vehicle were coming toward it or overtaking it, it might suddenly find the road completely occupied by the over-width implement; so we have been working on a new scheme of requiring such over-width vehicles to carry a certain signal or flag or warning device on the top of a flag-pole—say, ten feet from the ground on the extreme left of the vehicle. This is a new development and is part of the concern we have for the occasions when we issue special permits to move over-sized vehicles.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I then suggest to the hon. Minister that he use an alternating on-and-off type of light on the back of slow-moving vehicles so you would have the right light on one time, then it would blink off, then the left light would come on and it would blink off, and then the right, and so on. This light should be bright enough so that even in the early hours of the dusk it would be readily visible; because, today a vehicle travelling at 30 miles an hour is a slow-moving vehicle. With modern speeds one does not realize how quickly he is

upon a vehicle of that sort, and just does not have the time to veer off or to stop.

I notice that such a lighting system has been used successfully in some jurisdictions, especially where road construction was taking place. This type of light is readily seen by the motorist.

The next is: Does the department require moving vans, trains, boxcars, or any vehicle generally over 30 feet in size, to have reflector tapes or some type of reflected light along its sides so that it could be readily seen? My principal concern is on level crossings, where you have these dark boxcars, dark freight trains, and you do not notice the train until you are probably a little too close to it?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Well, with respect to the slow-moving vehicle, such as a tractor; it is covered in The Traffic Act that every farm tractor and self-propelled unit of farm equipment, or implement of husbandry, equipped with an electric lighting system when on the highway during dark hours, shall be required to carry lamps required for motor vehicles under section one.

The hon. member asks why we could not utilize the flasher type of light on the slow-moving vehicle. That is a problem we are considering. We have thus far restricted the use of flasher lamps to these stationary situations where we have been warning of construction and that kind of thing. If we were to make it applicable to slow-moving traffic, tractors and such, we would lose the particular value that applies to the restriction, or the keeping, of that kind of signal specifically for construction or stationary situations.

As I say, it is a serious problem and we are trying to find some better way. If we can we will be ready to consider it.

With regard to the boxcar, or flat black side of a great big truck that may not be visible, there is a provision here for what we call side-marker lamps, that when on a highway outside a city, town or village at any time during the dark hours, every motor vehicle, or combination of vehicles having a length in excess of 20 feet shall carry not less than four side-marker lamps, one of which shall be located on each side of the vehicle or combination of vehicles near the front and shall display a green or amber light, one of which shall be located on each side of the vehicle or combination of vehicles near the rear and shall display a red light, and each of these lights shall be visible for a distance of 500 feet from the side of the vehicle or combination of vehicles on which it is located. So the equipment requirements are

spelled out there. I think that is what the hon. member was reaching for.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, one of the other problems, which is probably the one that causes a great concern, especially to municipalities, is the one-eyed driver. I know it is nothing unusual to have one of the lights go out in the motor vehicle, but it certainly is most disconcerting to the driver coming from the opposite direction to see only the one light approaching, sir, and not know whether it is a motor cycle or not. Is there any regulation that governs the period of time, after an individual is stopped by a policeman, to having the problem corrected?

I know I was driving through Indiana, one year, and was stopped with the one light out. The policeman gave me a ticket and told me that I had to have this fixed up at the first gas station and then deposit this ticket at the first police station after, to show to him that I had the problem corrected. Is there anything like that at all with this department?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Well, the Act makes it an offence to operate a vehicle without the benefit of the full proper headlights and if a policeman stops you and gives you the opportunity to have it fixed, I think it is a very sensible way to operate.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, there is still one other question, and that is concerning the road safety workshops. Apparently local safety lanes have been set up in various areas. Accident prevention organizers have arranged for this equipment to be made available for three or four weeks in some communities. When they do set this up, they have no difficulty at all in obtaining co-operation from local safety councils, police departments, garage operators, service clubs and even interested municipal groups. The local radio, television and newspapers will advertise this and they will get the public to come down. They visit a lot of the communities; in fact I think their book mentions that they visited 61 communities in the last year.

In all of that they only checked 68,000 vehicles. That is less than three per cent of the vehicles. If they can only check three per cent of the vehicles, then the programme is absolutely worthless. It is expenditure of funds that is serving no purpose whatsoever. Ninety-seven per cent of the cars that are on the road do not get these 38 checks. Sure, you will say that one million vehicles have been checked by the department, but you consider it a check when an attendant comes

along and cleans the headlight at a gas station. That is no check at all.

When you are going to talk about checks, I think you should refer to the 38-point checks that your road safety workshops give the vehicles. When you have that, one out of 37 cars checked, you set up the equipment in a community and who goes down to have his car checked—the man who has a new car, or a fellow who is buying a car and wants it checked free by The Department of Transport. But the fellow who has a car that has something wrong with it, and the fellow who has problems to be corrected on the car, Mr. Chairman, stays away from this safety check lane as much as he possibly can.

So I would conclude that the safety check lane is definitely not serving its purpose when you can only get three per cent of the vehicles in. In other words, you will have to make this compulsory or drop the programme. Three per cent is definitely not good enough at all.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the safety check lanes operated by the department last year, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, had checked 114,000 vehicles last year on these voluntary check lanes—more than 80,000 of these on the mobiles, and the mobiles are being increased by several new units coming on for use this spring. They are doing a really worthwhile job. This is only a part of the vehicle checking, because as I mentioned, too, in my remarks this afternoon, the provincial police checks more than 500,000 vehicles and we estimate that the provincials and—

Mr. Newman: Could the hon. Minister tell me what type of checking the provincial police does on a vehicle?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: They check the obvious requirements—lights, horn, windshield wiper, brakes—and they can require any of the operators of vehicles to take their cars in, if they feel they are not in road safe condition, to the first garage and have them inspected. We figured that more than one million vehicle checks were made in the province last year, as I mentioned this afternoon.

Mr. Newman: The only account that we have to go by is the annual report 1962-1963, page 36, which says a total of 61 communities was visited, some on more than one occasion, and 68,195 vehicles were given the standard 38-point check. This other check

that the provincial police departments give you is very, very minor. This 38-point check is the important check. This tells whether the vehicle is fit to be put on the road or not and this is the type of check we would like to see general throughout the province. If you are only going to check 68,000 vehicles out of 2,230,000, you are just pouring money down the drain. You would be better off to spend it on educating the 60-and-over age group in pedestrian safety because apparently they are the ones who suffer mainly from pedestrian accidents.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member is using the 1962 report. For the benefit of the House this afternoon I made a point of reciting the new figures for the last year and gave the figure of 114,000 checked on our 38-point safety checks and The Department of Transport check lanes.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I stand corrected. Four per cent of the vehicles. There are still 96 per cent that were not checked at all.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Many are checked by police but not checked on our departmental check lanes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, with the statistics accumulating more and more evidence of the value of seat belts and the hon. Minister last year requiring all government cars to be equipped with them, does he foresee an amendment to the regulations requiring them on all cars driven in the province?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The introduction of regulations that might have called for that would have seemed more necessary a year ago than now when all new cars are being equipped with seat belts. Manufacturers are supplying them and I think that is a great step forward. We have not taken any move to require older cars that were not equipped to put in the equipment.

Mr. Nixon: The hon. Minister also mentioned that the flashing light is reserved for vehicles stopped along the road. Many of us, I know, have had the experience where we had to stop to fix a flat or something like that. The turn signals on the car are equipped to signal a left- or right-hand turn but none of them, or very few of them, are equipped to give the flashing signal that would indicate a stopped vehicle. Is there any possible change in the regulations requiring this additional equipment?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators has been considering the use of a signal of that kind. I may say I carry one in my own car; a railway battery-operated-type flashlight that has a flashing red light as an alternative, and I think these are very good.

Mr. Nixon: But you are not anticipating any change in the regulations.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: They are being considered by this administrators' conference.

Mr. Nixon: Certainly education along the lines of highway safety is extremely important and this would be one area where education perhaps would take the place of regulation. But I see by the public accounts that highway safety publicity—which would be the educational enterprise of the branch—amounts to \$325,000 in the estimates and was \$323,000 two years ago. I see there that there were several film enterprises hired to make some sort of presentation that I suppose would be used in schools. I also see that an organization, McKim Advertising, was paid \$112,484.84 for its part in this. I wonder to what extent these responsibilities are let by tender.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It is not a case of the accounts being let by tender. We paid a certain amount to McKim, and McKim or any advertising agency gets the percentage from the publisher. I think every hon. member of the House understands that, and whether we use McKim, or B or C or D, the account for the amount of linage we use in the specific papers would be identical without regard to what advertising agency we used for processing distribution of our advertising business.

Mr. Nixon: There is nothing then, really, to choose among the contending advertising agencies? I was going to ask further about these films that are produced for the educational programme for highway safety. Who are these companies and are they selected by the advertising organization or by the department?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: That would be by the department, of course. I mentioned one of the films this afternoon as being very well used and doing a good piece of work in encouraging driver training and that was the film, "Right from the Start."

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, there is nothing to choose between the advertising agencies, but both the

Liberals and the Conservatives have their favourites.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Granted.

Mr. MacDonald: Some years ago, Mr. Chairman, the Ontario Fire Fighters Association passed a resolution and it was forwarded to the department, I believe, with regard to the proposal of changing the flashing lights for volunteer firefighters' cars to red from amber because of the growing prevalence of amber on new cars and trucks. I am wondering if this proposal of the firefighters association is still under active consideration and whether there is any likelihood of it being acted upon.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: A volunteer firefighter under the department Act "may carry on his motor vehicle a lamp not exceeding four inches in diameter, displaying an amber light showing the letters, VFF, meaning volunteer fire fighter, which lamp shall be illuminated only when such motor vehicle is proceeding to a fire or other emergency and no other motor vehicle shall carry any such lamp." That is a distinctive marking, I think.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister has missed my question and the resolution passed by the Ontario Firefighters Association. Its argument was that amber lights were becoming very prevalent on new cars and trucks and therefore the recommendation was that it should be changed from an amber to a red light whether it had initials on it or not and there has been no action taken on this. This was drawn to my attention, strangely enough, by firefighters in two different areas without any collusion or prompting on their part, so apparently it is something that they are in a continuing way concerned about. I take it from what the hon. Minister says that you still have the old regulations. My question is, are you considering acting on their recommendation of switching to a red rather than an amber light?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: These vehicles that are being used by the volunteer firefighters are private vehicles and the request was for identification so that the police would permit them to proceed to a fire. We have not seen that it was desirable to extend the use of the flashing red to this group of operators.

Mr. MacDonald: I shall send a copy of the hon. Minister's reply to them and look forward to their comments.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: They know it.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, I noticed the buses that run these days shine their lights in the daytime. This is supposed to improve safety. I am wondering if the hon. Minister has any plans for making compulsory the use of running lights; it is a light that is on the grill on the front of the car that shines whenever the car is going during the daytime.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Etobicoke raises a question that has been put to us by various groups and agencies, wondering if we would not want to sponsor or bring in regulations that would make it necessary for vehicles to carry running lights in the daytime. I think one of the preferred types being used today is a single light in the middle of the radiator or grill. These certainly attract attention when you first see them on the streets in the daytime. However, people in the highway transportation business feel that for a week or two, or for a while until they came in general use, they would attract notice. Then they would be taken as just a casual and everyday occurrence and would receive no more attention than the vehicle does today, and so would lose value very quickly.

Mr. Braithwaite: Just one more question, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, through you. Has it not been proved by the bus companies and the transportation people that the use of lights during the daytime has cut down on accidents?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We have no evidence to that effect at all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, has the 50-mile speed limit for trucks been removed on the Queen Elizabeth highway from Hamilton to Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Where the speed limit on a piece of road has been upped from 50 to 60, the trucks would have the same right exactly to move up to the maximum limit that the private automobile has. There is no difference.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I have to beg difference with the hon. Minister. For at least two years there were two limits on the Queen Elizabeth from Hamilton to Toronto—50 miles for trucks and 60 miles for passenger vehicles. To my knowledge, at intervals there were signs saying, "Speed limit for trucks maximum 50 miles per hour."

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member is quite right, except that "tempus fugit" faster than he thinks it does, because it is four or

five years since that regulation was washed out.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, there are trucks travelling the highways that do not have tailgates, do not have side ramps, and carry all kinds of miscellaneous material. Quite often you will find this material flying off the vehicle on to the roadway. Are there any regulations that require the covering of materials transported by trucks that have neither the tailgate nor the side ramps?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The covering of loads is not set out in our regulations, but littering the highway, as such, is an offence.

Mr. Newman: May I suggest to the hon. Minister that he give some serious consideration to the covering of loads, especially on loads that do not have side or tail gates. It gets to be quite a serious thing, especially when you have trucks carrying broken-up automobile parts, automobile bodies and so forth. The bouncing around does create a real hazard on the road. For the interest of highway safety you should certainly see to it such loads have some type of tarpaulin or some cover.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I do not know the relevance of the side and tail gates, but certainly the question of covering a load to prevent the littering of the highway is under consideration, because it is a nuisance, if not a danger, in some places.

Mr. R. W. Gibson (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, perhaps I am naive but I would like to have perhaps a little more detailed explanation of the services that McKim Advertising Limited perform for this one department. I note that this department has paid McKim \$165,000, more or less. What specifically does this advertising agency do?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We did not pay KcKim that for work McKim did; we paid McKim one cheque to pay all the advertising accounts in all the papers, newspapers and magazines in which they had placed advertising for the department in our safety campaign, made up as follows: highway safety branch—\$112,000; motor vehicles administration branch—\$21,000; motor vehicles accident claims fund—\$30,000.

We get down to the breakdown and we find that for newspapers: Daily newspapers—\$16,000; weekly newspapers—\$23,000—for a total of \$39,000; miscellaneous publications—\$2,442.80; outdoor billboards—\$15,583.50; radio and television—\$52,367.95; production and preparation of material—\$54,101.59.

Mr. Gibson: Am I correct in assuming, Mr. Minister, as I think you said that the basic reason that this one agency gets this business is that it is because it is a favourite of this Conservative government? That is what the hon. Minister himself said.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It is a good agency.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I am puzzled about this expenditure for highway safety publicity. In the year for which the public accounts are represented here, there were some \$328,000 spent, and this year there are some \$325,000 to be spent. In the year which these public accounts represent, there are some three or four film companies; and the hon. Minister did mention in his remarks certain films. Is it the plan of the department to go on turning out films? How many films do you plan for this year? What are they going to depict? What are you going to do with the \$325,000 for highway safety publicity?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The film last year, I think, was on the demerit point system—that is the one projected. A film is in the course of preparation on the use of seat belts, the safety factor in seat belt use. The one I spoke of in my talk had to do with the value of driver training in the high schools.

Mr. Singer: How many films do you have for the ensuing year, the one you are asking for in the vote tonight?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The one on the demerit point system.

Mr. Singer: Is that going to cost the substantial part of \$325,000? Or is that an estimated cost?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It might cost \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Singer: What is the rest of the \$325,000 for?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Here is a breakdown of our estimated expenditures by programmes for advertising publicity for the year. The \$375,000 is made up this way:

Nursery school and kindergarten programme—\$2,000; bicycle safety programme—\$11,500; elementary schools programme—\$30,500; senior citizens programme—\$1,000; continuing public education programme—\$35,000; high school driver training programme—\$2,500; vehicle safety check programme—\$24,000; seat belt programme—\$2,500; poster competition—\$2,000; road

safety work shops—\$16,500; exhibits and displays—\$34,000; monthly safety bulletin—\$13,000; standard publications—\$94,000; film production—\$23,000; film library—\$6,000; photographic supplies—\$4,000; writing production services—\$16,000; licence expiry date advertising, including drivers' licences announcements—\$36,000; equipment—\$19,500; sundry and miscellaneous—\$2,000; for a total of \$375,000.

Mr. Singer: Is it necessary to retain an advertising agency to put these ads in? Why cannot the department do it itself? The various political parties seem to be able to do it themselves.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I would say that it was good business to utilize the services of a responsible advertising agency in selecting the media, and in apportioning the spending between the different kind of media, newspapers, dailies and weeklies, television and radio and such. I used to be in business myself in a small way and I confess to the House that I employed an advertising agency to do my little bit of advertising because I thought it was the best chance of getting the most for the advertising dollar.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I notice that the total request for money in this department is \$481,000 this year, and for the year ending March 31, 1963, it was some \$549,000, a decrease of some \$60,000-odd. What have you cut out? According to these public accounts your highway safety branch is \$549,000 for the year ending March 31, 1963, and this year it is \$481,000; what have you cut out?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think that the shift in the amount for the highway safety branch, the drop in the estimate for this work, is in the main part made up of the transfer of the statistics branch to driver control—the accident statistics work was moved into the driver control branch, out of the highway safety branch, and the cost of it was transferred over. There were 23 staff members, for instance.

Mr. Singer: All right. Mr. Chairman, I asked this question in my remarks earlier this afternoon. Certainly the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass), through the provincial police, is concerned with highway safety. I wonder what liaison or what co-ordination

exists between this department and the OPP, insofar as planning a programme of highway safety is concerned? Are there regular meetings, for instance, between the responsible civil servant in this department and Mr. Silk, the commissioner of the OPP? Is there joint agreement as to what sort of a highway safety plan should be embarked upon? Does this department concern itself with the number of police who are controlling the highways, and that sort of thing?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We have no jurisdiction over the number of policemen patrolling our highways. We do not have regular meetings, weekly or monthly, but there is a very close liaison maintained between the senior officers of this department, the officers of the Attorney General, and the commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, in all these matters.

Mr. Newman: Am I right that only \$1,000 is being allocated to the senior citizens educational programme?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: That is so. This year the amount allocated to the senior citizens programme is up because we found we had substantial material on hand carried over from last year's programme.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I read to the hon. Minister from his own report, then, the seriousness of this? Page 36, senior citizens safety:

It is an unfortunate fact that people aged 65 years and over, who make up less than nine per cent of our population, are involved in 30 per cent of the pedestrian fatalities.

If for this reason alone there should be a real concerted effort to cut down this pedestrian fatality ratio where 30 per cent of all pedestrian fatalities involve people 65 years of age or over. I do not think that \$1,000, plus what material the hon. Minister may have left over from other years—apparently he over-budgeted in other years; if he does have materials left over—is sufficient at all.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the amount of \$1,000 ill represents the character and the quantity of the work that we are doing with the senior citizens. Much of the work with the senior citizens groups, if you can isolate them *per se*, is done by way of speaking and making direct contact with groups of older people. The item there, separating the older people's programme, the senior citizens, had to do with some publicity

we had for them, and a book entitled "The Lost Art of Walking," and such.

Mr. Newman: Apparently the programme has been very ineffective if, in operation in the past, it could not reduce the fatality record below 30 per cent. How many people does the hon. Minister have in the senior citizens safety? How many people are there involved in—

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We do not have any members of the staff allocated specifically for senior citizen work.

Mr. Newman: Does anyone from the department go to senior citizens' homes and emphasize upon them the necessities of pedestrian safety?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Oh yes. I think it is one of the active operations of our field staff. They make a point of speaking and dealing with these people just as our work with the children involves a great deal of meeting with groups in schools and talking to them.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Is material sent out to the senior citizens and schools all across the province? Do you also have material in the French language?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, we do not have any publications of this kind in the French language.

Mr. Troy: Does the hon. Minister not think—since some other departments of government do use that language because there are so many in certain areas, certainly in northern Ontario and the northeastern part of the province—it would be most advisable, in order to get this message of safety across, that it should also be printed in the French language?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We have not heretofore put out any of this material in the French language, but I understand there is a booklet that will be available in French, I think, perhaps within this month.

Mr. Troy: I am glad his research has at least led the hon. Minister that far.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister made mention of the advertisements in connection with the licence expiry date. I wonder if the hon. Minister is aware of the confusion in the minds of the public just over Saturday here in Metropolitan Toronto in connection with the expiry date of licences?

Mr. Gisborn: That is not on this vote.

Mr. Braithwaite: Not on this vote. Well, here is one on this vote. With reference to the Pro Drivers Club in Toronto, through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister: How big is the grant that is given to the Pro Drivers Club with reference to safety?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We do not make any direct grant to that group. We do make grants to the Ontario Safety League, the Ontario Traffic Conference, and the Canadian Highway Safety Council.

Mr. Braithwaite: Has the hon. Minister been approached by the Pro Drivers Club with reference to a grant to help in their safety work—the training of teenagers?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: To the best of my knowledge, no. I think that is a private group which finances its own operation by charging for the services it renders.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, I have noticed a number of the other departments seem to have spent considerable money through their advertising agents to explaining their programmes in foreign languages. In fact, I can think of one hon. Minister in the last session who displayed this and showed that this was an important media, using different languages. Could I ask the hon. Minister in what languages he puts out his programmes?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the booklet I speak of, we expect it to be available by the end of this month, will be in a number of foreign languages.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister cannot class French as a foreign language. The hon. Minister referred, a moment ago, that he was going to put out a booklet and he said it would be in French; now he says it will be in foreign languages. Does he include French as a foreign language?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I answered the hon. member for Nipissing that we would be producing a booklet in French. I answered the hon. member for Dovercourt by saying that we would be producing the same booklet in a number of foreign languages.

Mr. Troy: I will have to wait until I see the transcript of *Hansard* to find out what he said.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I wish to pursue just a bit the question on speed

limits. Someone might say it is in the next vote but I want to apply it to safety so I will take this opportunity.

I was told that the speed limit for trucks was changed from 50 to the regular 60 for passenger cars. I was almost sure that this had taken place just a short time ago and maybe, as the hon. Minister informs me, time goes faster than one might realize. But, nevertheless, at one time there was merit in having a differential in speed limits for trucks and for passenger cars on the Queen Elizabeth from Hamilton to Toronto. Now, obviously, the reasons are not there and the same limits are now allowed for trucks as for passenger cars.

I would submit that they should not have been changed, that the fact that now trucks are travelling between 60 and 70 miles an hour on that short stretch creates a very definite hazard for all the people using that stretch. You have to realize—and I would like the hon. Minister to give me the reasons for the change after I sit down, for changing the speed for trucks to the 60-mile limit—it is a short stretch, there are weigh scales in between the two places, and there are large stretches where it is only a two-lane highway. I came across this morning and, immediately ahead of me, there were four trucks in the right-hand lane and three in the left-hand lane, and they must have stayed in that position for about five miles.

Part of the time they were onto the gravel, which was throwing back on the cars behind them, and it was obvious to me that two of them were definitely racing for the weigh scales. I cannot find any reason for this increased speed of truck traffic on a stretch of highway of that nature. I think that a lot of consideration should be given to putting the limit back to 50 miles for trucks of the size that use that stretch. It certainly creates a lot of serious apprehension to the passenger car driver and sets up a tension that has most of them scared on that piece of road. I would ask for some reasonable excuse as to why the 50-mile limit was taken off for the trucks on that piece of highway.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The matter of trucks travelling at 70 miles an hour, or racing, is of course a matter of enforcement. We can have no sympathy whatever for that kind of performance.

There is, in The Highway Traffic Act, the provision that a driver or operator of a commercial vehicle, when driving on a highway outside of a city, town or village, shall not follow within 200 feet of another commercial motor vehicle. This shall not

be construed to prevent one commercial motor vehicle overtaking and passing another commercial motor vehicle. That is the section of the Act. That is the basis on which enforcement arises from the situation the hon. member mentioned.

But as for having a differential in speed limits between trucks or commercial vehicles and passenger vehicles, especially on a crowded highway such as the "Queen E"—which has two lanes in each direction—the hon. member himself would recognize the difficulty in trying to improve safety by maintaining the differential, because it would increase the amount of passing, and there is danger inherent in passing itself. To have all this traffic travelling at the same rate, provided they observe the speed limit, I think is the safer course.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, this is going to be a matter of difference and attention to actually what happens. First, I would say that we cannot be naive enough to relate to the laws. I think the hon. Minister and almost every hon. member in the House knows that when the limit, or so-called limit, was 50 for trucks, they used to drive as high as 60, and when the limit for passenger cars was 60, they would drive at 70. I have raised this question before and I was told by the previous Minister that this has become the trend. It has to be watched. Then some day when everybody gets moving at 70 rather than 60, they will up the speed limit, depending on surveys and that sort of thing. You can drive from Hamilton to Toronto in a passenger car and if you hold the speed limit at 60 you are being pushed and almost insulted by the traffic behind you. So I would ask for a survey on this strip of highway to see exactly what is going on.

I am one who used that strip a great deal in the past. When we had that 50-mile limit for trucks, they could stay on the right-hand side and the passenger cars with the ten-mile-higher limit could drive with much more ease and without tension, by knowing they had the right to pass the trucks and that they would stay there. I would ask for a lot of consideration in this situation, on this particular piece of highway.

If you take Highway 400 going north, where the traffic is not as heavy when you get a certain distance away from the Metro area, an unlimited speed or the same type of speed for both trucks and passenger cars might carry more justification. In my opinion, and I have had it raised by others using this strip, there quite often is a hazard with the trucks at the accepted speed. Maybe it is

enforcement we need, and if we feel we want to enforce the 60-mile speed limit, then it should be enforced. But in my opinion it is being ignored right at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: If speed limits are being ignored, it is a matter of enforcement. I cannot agree with the hon. member for Wentworth East, Mr. Chairman, that it would be conducive to traffic safety to have a speed differential between the commercial vehicles and the passenger vehicles. As for his statement that on a 60-mile-an-hour road, people travel at 70, my officials tell me that with the hidden radar they find that the average speed on 60-mile roads is about 58 miles an hour. I have seen times when it was not so.

Mr. Gisborn: Will the hon. Minister explain then why they did establish the differential at one time?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The road was not then so crowded and we had not realized then the amount of danger that was inherent in the passing.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, I am particularly worried about the various exits from Highway 401 and the Gardiner Expressway in the Metropolitan area on to the cloverleaves. It has always appeared to me that as you come off the highway you have to make a fast circular turn; it appears that the notice of the decrease in speed is insufficient. I speak in particular about the Gardiner Expressway if you are going to take the Bay Street exit to come north on Bay Street or on York Street. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us whether, in the planning of these expressways and highways, is there not sufficient room or space, or just what is the problem? No matter where in Metro you turn off the main highway, you slow down and all of a sudden you see a sign that says 15 miles an hour. You have been going 50 or 60 miles an hour, and the first thing you know, you are almost into a skid in the wintertime.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member must realize that highway design is outside our jurisdiction.

Mr. Troy: Research and highway safety is not.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, two things I have noticed happened in my own riding. The first is, sir, that on one side-street, there have been three accidents involving children running out from behind ice cream trucks.

I understand this is not isolated to my riding nor to areas in Toronto. I realize that with respect to the laws to protect children getting off school buses, this is a provincial matter. My first question is because of the number of accidents that I understand have happened with young children running out after they have bought ice cream, could not there be several things done? I can appreciate that there are local bylaws, but could not we, for example, have either distinctive blinkers or some kind of thing that would have to be placed on ice cream trucks, as some safeguard for young children, because certainly in Metro Toronto there were a whole rash of accidents because of this?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I think this is a matter of local concern. I think it is a matter of controlling the movement of vending machines that attract passengers into the dangerous area of roadway purchasing. I think the problem is a local one of licensing these travelling stores.

Mr. Thompson: I would have been inclined to agree with you except for the number of accidents that appear to have happened not in just one locality, but around our province. I think it could include the kind of vehicle vendor that attracts very young children, and because of this, and because I know your desire, particularly with school buses and proper safeguards—for example by law you have to stop when a school bus stops—I just ask that you might give consideration to the checking of vending trucks or cars which sell to young people.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I think we might very well give consideration to it. I cannot say that I have any sympathy for the kind of operation that goes on—vending machines travelling on highways and attracting customers across highways.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, practically every community has its own patrols that control students going to and from school. The type of uniform that these patrols wear is a conglomeration of everything that you could possibly imagine. I think there should be some uniformity, so that in the city of Windsor you know that the uniform represents a safety patrol officer, and when you travel to London, that same type of uniform would represent a safety patrol officer. You would not be confused by the type of uniform. The uniform would identify the individual. I think the department should give serious consideration to coming through with some type of uniform that would be standard

for all school safety patrol officers. Also, I think the department should insist on some kind of training course which these officers could pass so that the application of the safety procedures would be the same in all communities.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think the uniforms used are provided by the Ontario Safety League, and the work is supervised by the local school boards. The training would be provided by local safety councils and the police in most instances.

Mr. Newman: Well, it may be in most instances, Mr. Chairman, but I can speak for my own area and it is not so at all. These school safety patrol officers purchase used uniforms from the members of the police department and, as a result, you have every type of uniform and every fit that you could possibly imagine. I think the department should come through with a standard uniform. The individual who is a safety patrol officer could wear one type of tunic with flashings designating this and that, with some type of safety patch on them so that they could be readily seen at an intersection, especially in one of these heavy-traffic roads that you do find close to some schools.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we are talking about two different things. I was speaking about the school children's safety patrols using the children members of the school, and I think the hon. member is referring to adults who are used as part-time officers by the local police force.

Mr. Newman: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: That would be a police responsibility.

Mr. Newman: I am referring to the adult safety patrol officers. The variety of uniform found even in one community is too great. Regulations should be set down by the department stating the type of uniform the individual should use. Likewise, the department, for the sake of safety, should make grants toward uniform purchases for these senior safety patrolmen.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the serious hazard, in my way of thinking, of three transport trucks travelling close together on the highway. Are there regulations prohibiting this?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I just read the specific section from the Act.

Mr. Sargent: If the hon. Minister has read the section of the Act, why is it not in force then?

Vote 2203 agreed to.

On vote 2204:

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Under this heading, I would like to ask the hon. Minister with regard to the new method of issuing operators' licences this year. A third of the operators will have paid three years in advance. Of course those who are 80 years of age and over will have to take a driving test each year; maybe next year they will fail their tests. Is it possible for these groups, or different ones, to apply for a refund if they are denied a driver's licence?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, in the case of one passing 80 having to take a test, and not having his licence continued, he can apply for a refund for the unexpired portion of the licence and he will be made a refund for each full year.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on the same question, how about the individual who dies; does his estate then apply for the refund?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: This one I would review. I say to my hon. friends who ask me this, if the deceased will write and give me his forwarding address I will see that he gets the refund.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, he does not want to be with the hon. Minister later, though.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, I was asking about the advertising in connection with the licence expiry date. I wanted to ask the hon. Minister if he is aware of the confusion that existed, particularly in Metropolitan Toronto, with reference to the expiry date of licences. Has the hon. Minister any statement to make on that subject?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The Minister has made statements and he will make another one tonight. The length of time, sir, when motorists could have obtained permits and plates this year for passenger vehicles was a full three-month period. On October 31, 1963, a press release announced December 2 as the first day of sale and stated that February 28 would be the expiry date, with no extensions. On January 28, 1964, an advertisement in all daily newspapers in Ontario had ten spot advertisements. On January 28, 1964, all radio stations in Toronto, ten spots. On January 29, all radio stations in the rest of

Ontario, ten spots. From February 3 to 8, all weekly newspapers in Ontario. The Minister announced in the House on February 17, 1964, in *Hansard*, page 659:

Eleven days left and 600,000 still have not obtained their '64 plates. The final day for purchasing the plates is Friday, February 28, and it is not intended that there should be any extension of the deadline.

We purposely avoid having a Saturday as the expiry date because, if for some unforeseen reason a motorist has not been able to obtain plates during the issuing period, he will not be denied the use of his vehicle over the weekend.

Mr. Braithwaite: The only thing I would like to know is, in view of all the advertising, it is obvious that the message did not get across. What I am wondering is: Is the government going to make any demand on McKim and the other advertising agencies for a refund of the money spent?

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. Minister, through you, if he would explain to the House the part the department plays in the application of the assigned risk insurance premium.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The department plays no part in the assigned risk plan. It is the insurance companies who have united to operate that plan.

Mr. Gisborn: I thought I would get a different kind of answer to that. I understand that when the insurance companies decide a client has to take out an assigned risk insurance the government, through this department, assigns the insurance company.

Some hon. members: Oh, no, no!

Mr. Gisborn: Well, what happens in this case? That is what I want to know.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, I could answer the hon. member if the hon. Minister does not mind. It is just a simple question. I could answer it very simply for him: The risks are assigned by the insurance companies, the government has no part in that at all.

Mr. MacDonald: They share the gravy.

Mr. Cowling: Well, whatever you want to say, but it is not done by The Department of Transport. Insurance risks, they assign them to certain companies. They will assign any risk that is licensed by the department. I

think that is perhaps what the hon. member is getting at.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, I do not quite understand it. I understood that the government assigned the company which would do the insuring.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We will give a driver a licence; the assigned risk plan will give him insurance.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, I want to continue with my argument. Maybe, regarding the problem that I find in this area, or the problem I feel exists in this area, the government should have more to do with it, because of the cases which have been brought to my attention. It seems to me that the assigned risk insurance feature is nothing more than a legal racket as far as insurance goes in the car field in this province.

Mr. Cowling: That is just silly talk; that is just silly.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Except it is true.

Mr. Gisborn: I will give you some cases and I would like some—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gisborn: It is my opinion, and unless someone explains to me why certain people have to pay exorbitant fees for insurance coverage—

Mr. Cowling: Does the hon. member want an answer to that?

Mr. Gisborn: Wait until I give the cases and then the hon. member can reply to the cases if the hon. Minister cannot; he can let the hon. member answer if he wishes.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It is not within the compass of this vote. If it has anything to do with insurance, it might have come up under the estimates of The Department of Insurance but I do not think it is germane to this vote.

Mr. Gisborn: I beg the pardon of the hon. Minister but there is a department of his which has records in relation to the driving habits of licence holders.

An hon. member: You are right.

Mr. Cowling: It has nothing to do with the assigned risk.

Mr. Gisborn: Then where would I properly complain? To which government department

would I properly complain and ask to take some responsibility in this field, as to what I term is being a legal racket?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The hon. member is dissatisfied with the rates which are charged to bad risk. Well, I think that is purely a matter of insurance.

Mr. Gisbourn: I am dissatisfied with the exorbitant rates charged in a discriminatory manner—

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It is still insurance.

Mr. Gisbourn: —in cases which I do not think are bad risks, in cases which I do not think are any more risky than many of the hon. members who have licences in this House, and thousands of other people who are driving with a licence and paying the regular rate of insurance for coverage.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: There must be a reason for it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have brought to the House the case of a man who had his licence cancelled for what the insurance company claimed was moral reasons; or something like this.

Mr. Cowling: That is a pretty good reason.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it?

Mr. Cowling: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: A man's ability to drive a car has absolutely no relationship to the moral reasons they happened to be using in this particular instance; and they themselves recognized it was wrong and reversed their stand. So let us not paint all this white.

Mr. Cowling: Mr. Chairman, this is just another case of the NDP having all the answers on insurance. They know all about hospitals, they will tell us all about speed limits, but they do not pay any attention to the advice they get from this side anyway, so what is the use of giving it?

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, on the driver examination branch, I have had a number of requests to ask the department. I had already written the hon. Minister but I am not quite satisfied with his answer in regard to the hours these driver examination branches are open. They close generally at 5 o'clock. A number of people have told me, because of their working conditions, that they cannot get there in the day time, sir, but they can get there on Saturdays when

they are off duty. Would there be any possibility—I have asked this before and I repeat it again—of staggering the days of leave of your employees so that they would be available on Saturdays? That is the first question.

The second one is: Some years ago when the present hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) was the Minister of Transport, I had asked that there be in my own riding, in which a large number of people speak the French language, an employee in the driver examination branch who was bilingual. He did so. I wonder: Is this policy carried out in other areas of the province, where it is most important that there should be an officer who is bilingual so that he can, in his examination and instructions to those who are taking the test, understand them?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, first of all with regard to the hours the driver examination posts are opened. This is a problem. You see it is like night shopping. A lot of people want night shopping for their own convenience who would not want to work at night themselves.

We have been trying to accommodate people with staggered hours. Last year, sir, the driver examination offices remained open on Thursday evenings. Since March of last year we have opened our examination centres on Thursday evenings for the purpose of conducting inside tests, that is to say the parts of the driving test, including knowledge of rules and signs and visual screening tests and such, which take place inside the examining centres. By shifting our Thursday working hours, to noon until 8.30 p.m., we conducted some 29,000 inside tests last year but, in the process, we lost out on 36,000 road tests which normally would have been conducted in the mornings.

You will appreciate, I am sure, that doing road tests after 5 p.m. is neither practical nor desirable due to the congested evening traffic conditions and, of course, darkness through a great part of the year. This loss of 46,000 road tests actually means that we are operating at less than peak efficiency. Any extension of this programme would only result in further loss which, in the final analysis, means greater delays for applicants and additional costs for the people of Ontario.

The opening of driver centres on Saturdays is not practical. Experience in other jurisdictions has shown that Saturday testing has produced more complaints and created more problems than exist with the Monday to Friday standard which is used across Canada today.

Saturday testings, in jurisdictions where it has been tried and abandoned, was instituted for the benefit of persons who found it inconvenient to appear on weekdays. The programme was defeated, however, by housewives, students, and others who could have attended during the week but instead chose Saturday and clogged this day for weeks in advance. An extremely high degree of complaints resulted.

With regard to the bilingual driver examiners, I want to say this: The department has always been aware of the need for examiners fluent in both English and French in areas of the province where French is commonly spoken. To this end the department has selected and trained examiners with this qualification, and has ensured that there is a bilingual member of the staff stationed at all driver examination centres in these areas.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister said that now there is an examiner who is fluent in both languages.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: In all examining stations in areas where French is extensively used.

Mr. Troy: Right-o.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, in a number of jurisdictions, statistics are compiled from the information available in applications for driver's licence—information with regard to the age of the car. Does the hon. Minister, with all his new machinery, compile those statistics in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We do not issue plates according to the year of manufacture of the car, but that information is given on the licence, Mr. Chairman. When we get into the mechanical issuing of vehicle licences and plates, that kind of information will pop up and be extensively used for the very purpose I think the hon. member has in mind.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have considerable sympathy for the hon. Minister's rather indignant reply to the proposition that the deadline for issuing a licence should not be postponed and postponed.

I think, sir, that when you have given three months for a deadline at the end of February, that this is fair enough. However, I have been rather surprised at the number of representations that have been made to me, not so much on the postponement but for fixing a deadline at that particular time of the year. Some of them have been, I think, of secondary importance—such as winter being

a tough time to get all those screws out when they have been salted in, and things of that nature.

I am not too impressed by this but I have been impressed by the number of people who have written or spoken to me in terms of the financial hardship involved in having to buy their plates in February. It is the immediate post-Christmas season and, more particularly, it is the period of highest unemployment. Those who, in this age of automation, are having increasing difficulty in retaining jobs, may find themselves unemployed or with less employment at that particular period. Has the hon. Minister given any consideration to another time of the year being the deadline?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: This is the time that is common for renewal in jurisdictions across the continent. I think it has to do here, particularly, with our own fiscal year. I can appreciate the hon. member's point that money may be tighter in January and February from overspending in December. It may be a period when there is, as the hon. member says, more seasonal unemployment. It may be a period of the year when people of very limited means find their budget extended and I think I have sympathy for the view, sir. There are difficulties in shifting it but I think there is a reason to look at it; and if it were a possibility, or it could be done conveniently, I can appreciate that there might be ground for it.

Mr. C. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I asked a question earlier in the afternoon pertaining to licensing, or licence plates, for ham operators in the province. They call themselves the Radio Society of Ontario Incorporated. Did the hon. Minister get a brief from that organization?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, about two weeks ago, after receiving many petitions and warnings from these groups and the hon. members to whom the local organizations of amateur radio operators had been writing, we saw this group. The appointment was arranged by the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. R. G. Hodgson). We set up the interview and they came with a well prepared brief. They were accompanied also by my colleague and predecessor, the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Auld).

They made a very plausible case for the special privilege of having their radio call numbers for their automobile licence plates. They all begin with VE, then they have one or two figures or digits, with another two or

three letters. They are very interested in getting their own radio station call numbers or code for their licence plates.

From our standpoint, Mr. Chairman, there are difficulties and, even considering the representations they made, I think hon. members will realize it is a rather difficult thing to try to interrelate a series of completely unrelated lettering with our sequence of numbers. But I appreciate the point.

Mr. Bryden: The problem has been solved.

Mr. MacDonald: All nine provinces and 48 states. Why do we have to be the last one?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Some of the states are recalling them and cancelling them for that reason.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to read just portions of this brief. May I? I am not going to take much time with it, but I would like it on the record.

Mr. Chairman: Is that the circular which was sent to all the department heads?

Mr. Bukator: Yes, all the hon. members got the circular, but I feel that some portions of their argument should be recorded, if permissible. I assure you that I will not take too long.

Amateur radio operators are always ready and willing to aid the civilian authorities during any emergency. This has been proven time and again throughout the province, such as hurricane Audrey and hurricane Hazel, and the southwestern Ontario windstorms. Many of the amateurs came from distant points and brought their own equipment with them. They have helped considerably in many cases where other types of communication have been done away with simply because of storms. They do this for nothing. They buy their own equipment.

And they have asked in one paragraph here; yes, paragraph two:

There would be no cost to the province for call letter plates. The other nine provinces issue plates to their amateurs, charge them an additional \$3 to cover the cost of making the plates and the administration of same.

Now they claim that nine other provinces have done this for them. They claim that 48 of the 50 states have also done this for them. It would appear to me that in this case the province of Ontario should not be last.

I understand, according to their brief, there are 3,500 in number who are ready for instant action any time you want them, and I do not think they are asking for too much of a concession. They have a cardboard plate now. They are asking for a metal plate for which they are willing to pay their \$3, or whatever this government sees fit to charge them. They are asking for a concession, and in the meantime they are rendering a very good service to the province of Ontario. I think in all fairness to the organization, a group of people who want to help themselves and help you, the hon. Minister of Transport, should consider their request and see to it that they get their plates.

I might put it by way of question, but I do not want this to be considered a loaded question: Will The Department of Transport implement the request from the Radio Society of Ontario Incorporated? This is by way of a question, and I would like an answer from you.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I answered the hon. member before he asked the question.

Mr. Bukator: I do not think that is quite in order. I do not think I have been too difficult this evening yet, but I can get nasty if he does. I asked a fair question. Will you not consider giving these people the concession they are after?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman it is exactly what I said, that we are considering the application in question:

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Minister, I think I have to get back into my usual form and my usual manner.

Mr. Chairman, the white-haired gentleman, the hon. Minister of Transport, reminds me of another white-haired gentleman that we had here for quite some time. He said "in due course". These people are entitled to the privilege they are asking for and you can rest assured, as far as I am concerned and the hon. member for Victoria—he was mentioned in this brief, but I do not think I should speak for him—but I do believe I would like to hear a few comments from him because he is pushing this particular project. I sat here all afternoon listening to a lot of conversation that I did not think was too interesting.

An hon. member: All your hon. members like to talk.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: Let me find out where that hon. gentleman is from.

Well, all right, I am not finished yet.

Where is that hon. gentleman from that just made the first speech that he has made in the House?

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): You probably missed the last one.

Mr. Bukator: Well I hope it was more constructive than the one tonight anyhow.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that this is very important, to these people especially. I do not think they are asking for too much of a concession. Every other province in the Dominion of Canada has given them the plates for which they have asked. I would like to hear the comments of the hon. member for Victoria if he would see fit to speak.

Mr. R. C. Hodgson (Victoria): Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that while this brief was circulated to every hon. member in this House, only 29 of the 108 hon. members saw fit to support it, either by letter or personal visitation or personal contact with this member or the hon. Minister. I feel it is a very worthwhile project.

Mr. MacDonald: Let us have a vote.

Mr. Hodgson: We have supported it with some additional information that was not in that brief.

I would like to point out that we also had a very fair hearing by the hon. Minister and his department heads. When the hon. Minister said it was under study, we realized the confusion of issuing licenses and the sort of thing that the department is dealing with at the present moment, therefore our society felt that we should leave this decision for some time to be considered. I feel that this department will give this very good consideration.

I would ask the other hon. members, who did not support this petition, if they might feel free to do so now. We will send it on to the hon. Minister; the hon. Minister has not heard the last of our petition and support. I can assure you that if he turns it down this time, it will be repeated until he finally sees the light. Thank you.

Mr. Bukator: This is by way of finishing up—

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has already given you the answer.

An hon. member: Are you a ham?

Mr. Bukator: I have been a ham ever since I came into the Legislature.

Mr. Eagleson: There are a lot more in here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, I believe the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) is right. You have to be a ham to get here. We have got a lot of new people in the Legislature—

Just by way of clarifying a point with the last speaker, Mr. Chairman—because we did not write to the hon. member for Victoria—I think in all fairness this is the place to debate the matter. I did not want anyone to get the impression that I am not supporting this. I think if the hon. member for Victoria would be good enough to move a resolution, I think he would get the support of the whole House.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few comments concerning the motor vehicle licence branch. What are the fees given to the sellers of motor vehicle licences?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Fifteen cents for each driver licence and 35 cents for each pair of plates. Ten cents for a transfer.

Mr. Newman: When was the last time the amounts were revised upward?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think it was three years ago.

Mr. Newman: May I suggest to the hon. Minister then that he consider an upward revision at this time, because when the department first sent out the driver's licence renewal forms to the driver, included was a return addressed envelope leaving the licence purchaser with the idea that he had to mail his money order and licence to Toronto. As a result of that, the local issuer found himself selling practically one-half of the number of drivers' licences that he would have normally. As a result he finds himself receiving less in fees this year than he would have in a normal year. I think the time is ripe now for an upward revision.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the driver licence applications that went out by mail pointed out specifically that they could be taken to their local issuer or mailed to Toronto, which is the procedure which has been in effect and available to the people for years and years. When we found that there were more coming in to Toronto than we wanted,

we put in an extra stuffer suggesting that they take them if convenient to their local issuer.

Mr. Newman: That is all well and good, but that was already too late. A lot of them had already sent their licences to Toronto. The advertisement came in the newspapers at too late a time.

At this time I would like to request that the department consider having an historic vehicle licence plate. There are not too many historic vehicles in the province, and this would be a very nice way of recognizing the vehicles that are 25 or 30 years of age and are still in fairly good condition and likewise are something that has an historic value. Is the department considering a special licence plate for these owners?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The department is aware of the desire of some of those with antique vehicles to have special plates.

Mr. Newman: One other thing, and that is a request for the department to come down with some type of slogan on their licence plates; likewise, a more colourful plate. The licence plates in the province of Ontario are the dullest, the drabdest, you could possibly find. Apparently there is no imagination at all, and McKim Advertising apparently is letting the department down once again. What I would suggest, too, is that they do not use the slogan: "province of opportunity" because the use of that slogan suggests and infers—

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): How about: "Your government deserves your support"?

Mr. Newman: I thought the Beatles left for England a week ago.

The slogan: "The province of opportunity" infers that in all other nine provinces in Canada there is no opportunity. It definitely does. I would suggest that the department at this time come through with some appropriate slogan and come through with a very colourful licence plate. They have talked about this for the five years I have been in this House and they have done nothing about it.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I can be very prosaic about this matter. We may have the dullest and drabdest licence plate but the purpose of the licence plate is primarily for identification purposes. A standard size licence plate has been established across the continent; namely, six inches by 12 inches. By engineering testing we find that the digits

should be at least three inches high. We have, across the top of our plates, "Ontario" and the crown, and the year. If we were to apply even a three-quarter inch line of type across the bottom by way of a slogan, it would so reduce the size of the letters that, by accurate test, the number of the licence plate would become legible from just 50 per cent of the distance they now are.

I must say that the guiding criterion with me is the use of the licence plate for its intended purpose, namely, to identify the vehicle. Consideration has been given indeed to a fancy plate with a slogan—indeed we have mock-ups of them—but these are the things we have to weigh. Do you want to reduce the value of the licence plate's primary function to carry a piece of advertising, or do you want to maintain the licence plate at its best possible value? When thinking in terms of stolen vehicles, hit and runs and such, I am inclined to think—I am a little prosaic—but I think a licence plate should do the job for which it is designed.

Mr. Newman: I do not know what is wrong with the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman. Surely he knows there are other provinces and states which come along and do this and are not concerned at all? Their whole idea is to sell the province. If you wish to see the number a little plainer, increase the size of the licence plate; what is wrong with that? After all, they are made in one of the government institutions here; what are you fellows afraid of? I still cannot see why this province, which tries to sell itself as a province of opportunity, will not take advantage of the advertising potential of a licence plate which travels throughout the 50 states in the United States, and the other nine provinces in Canada; why is this department so backward as to refuse to put a slogan on the licence plates?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It may be, Mr. Chairman, that we are just too advanced, because the engineering testing labs at the University of Illinois are recommending to the states of the Union that they take slogans off the plates and make the plates as extensively useful as possible.

Mr. P. J. Yakubuski (Renfrew South): Mr. Chairman, the question I have to ask the hon. Minister of Transport today might seem in the lighter vein. I have heard so much quibbling since four o'clock, and a lot of it nonsense, from the hon. gentlemen on my right who often veer far to the left, that I think what I have to suggest or ask of the hon. Minister may have some merit.

I was wondering if the department were giving any consideration to retiring certain government plates. We know that, in sport, when there is someone who excels or stars in a certain field, whether it be in the New York Yankees, men like Ruth and Gehrig, or famous men in hockey or any other field, their number is retired if they should pass away or retire from that competition.

What I have in mind is that many Prime Ministers in the past, many of the Ministers of the Crown, have excelled themselves in this House, have been stars in the field of politics and stars in this Legislature. Perhaps, when someone does excel themselves in this House or in the field of politics, that private licence plate which they are accustomed to getting year after year should be retired—I have in mind, Mr. Chairman, the plate number 3033, which was held by the late hon. James A. Maloney of Renfrew South from the year 1956 to 1961, inclusive. What ails me, or what disturbs me, is this: We all know that Mr. Maloney has gone to his reward and we all know that Mr. Maloney is now living in beautiful and happy surroundings. I am not one who has ever sat in on a seance; I have no contact with the other world; but I do know that I feel that the late member for Renfrew South is not resting very happily when he knows that licence plate number 3033 is being used by an hon. member of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, if I could rise for a moment. I think that Mr. Maloney should be very greatly honoured to realize that the tradition of progressive thinking, which Mr. Maloney I know was noted for in this House, is being carried on in a new party and in a new way. I have no intention of retiring at this moment and, having been issued the licence, I am delighted to know that I have such a good licence and am carrying on a great tradition from Renfrew South.

I am going to improve on that tradition, Mr. Chairman. The licence is going to be carried with dignity in this province and, I am sure, with a great deal of improvement as far as outlook and message to the people of this province is concerned. I like the number; I intend to hold it.

Mr. Braithwaite: We have heard how the advertising in the department is taken care of. I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister could tell us just what system is used in the choosing of people who issue licence plates. I would like to know if he could take a particular case, any one of

them, and table the correspondence connected with the appointment of an issuer of licence plates. This is something most people worry about. It has been brought up before. I would like to know for myself if the hon. Minister could table some correspondence on the matter.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister will not table the correspondence I had with him.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Ask the Postmaster General.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the appointment of the issuer of licences is at the discretion of the Minister. It is his to appoint and that is what he does.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Braithwaite: I just wondered if the hon. Minister would care to, perhaps tomorrow, table the correspondence connected with the appointment of only one of his representative issuers. I think the public is entitled to know just how this discretion is used. There are other people, besides good people working for the good Conservative Party, and I am wondering why anybody else does not get a chance on this type of job.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the Minister appoints the issuer and he chooses a person he thinks is suitable and able to give the required service.

Mr. Bryden: Why do they always have to be Tories?

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, on this same question, we have run into quite a problem in the Hamilton area. We have quite a few insurance people kicking to us now on the basis that a lot of the cars are sold at weekends. People go to get a transfer of their licence and they discover, up on the mountain in Hamilton, for religious reasons, the licence office is closed on Saturday and they have to try to go downtown to remedy this.

Is it possible that the licence office in Hamilton on the mountain be kept open on Saturdays even if, for religious reasons, they have to have somebody else in there who can look after that business?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): It would be open on Sundays.

Mr. Newman: It is not open on Saturdays; this is our problem.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Normally, Mr. Chairman, the issuer's office is not open on Saturdays. The department office here, which does the issuing over in the east block, is not open on Saturdays. I think it is customary in some of the smaller communities, where the issuer may happen to have the general store and there is a congregation in town on a Saturday, that he finds it convenient to be open for the service of the people. But we do not require the issuer's office to be open on Saturday, any more than we do the government service offices.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, if I could follow up this, the hon. Minister says that across this province the choosing of the people who will sell the licences is at his discretion. There are a great number of these people; first, I would like to know how many. Then I would like to know, sir, who advises you in order that you use your discretion in this.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: Because of the large number of people who get permission from you to issue licences, you yourself surely cannot know them individually; therefore how are you advised? From whom are you advised in order to have the discretion to appoint them?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, there are about 270 issuers across the province I am told. The only one I know personally is the one in my own area, who has been there for many years. As far as I know, the applications are made to the office; and the selection which comes to me, comes to me as a recommendation from the registrar of motor vehicles. I have great confidence in the man and I can rely on his judgment.

Mr. Thompson: Well, sir, I would be interested in knowing whether we could have tabled in this Legislature the correspondence with respect to the registrar of motor vehicles in whom you have such confidence. Behind my question it is very obvious that I would suggest to you, sir, that, in the number of those letters that come to him, the letterhead says, "The Progressive-Conservative Party of such and such a constituency."

I ask you, since you shake your head, sir, whether you will deny that such letterhead is not among the applications which come to the registrar?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I recall one such letterhead coming to me and the

only one such; and it was a blast to the Minister for not being amenable.

Mr. Thompson: Could I, sir, ask whether it is possible to see the correspondence which there had to be; to have this tabled?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: No, sir.

Mr. Thompson: Why is it not, can I ask?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: This is within the department.

Mr. Thompson: I would just like to say, on a basis of principle, before I sit down, that we can smile at this and say, "Well, this is all part of a system where the government in power can hand out small privileges." But I would say this: When you see cracks like this, and you know that a Minister will condone them, you cannot help that the public will suspect the morality of a government; if it permits it in small ways, it also permits it in larger ways.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): The people did not feel that way on September 23.

Mr. Troy: To the hon. member for Welland, some were feeling very good on September 21, but not so good on the 25th.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: But, continuing this matter of issuers of licences, sir. Some years ago I had written to the former Minister of this department, now the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko), in regard to the issuer of licences at North Bay. My answer was that it was considered that he was doing well and there was no reason for changing it; but I notice, after the 25th, even though this former issuer is a very strong Conservative, the issuer was changed. And I am sure the request came through, certainly as the hon. member for Dovercourt has said, not just on plain paper.

Continuing on this issuing of licences, I find in the town of Sturgeon Falls that the licence bureau is on a winding road. There is a sign written in ink. It is away out of town. When this person was granted the position as issuer of licenses, at that time she was a widow and certainly nobody at that time objected to her appointment; but now this woman has been married again.

Her husband, sir, is an employee of the leading industry in the town, and while people were sympathetic in the beginning it

seems to me that since it is in such an out-of-the-way section of the area, it should be re-located in the downtown section. It offers services, not only to the town of Sturgeon Falls, but to all that area west, right through to Noelville. I am curious, too, as to how these things are changed because, as I said, at one time the issuers in North Bay had been found satisfactory, and then there is a change for the purpose of improving the service.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the provision of section 6, subsection 4 says:

The Minister may give authority to any person to issue permits for motor vehicles, trailers or conversion units, and may define the duties and powers of such person and, where the salary is not otherwise provided, may authorize and fix the fee obtained by the person so authorized for each permit issued.

We discussed the amounts of the permit before. Our concern is to appoint somebody who can give the public good service, and I can say that is the criterion I follow. I am not aware of the situation in Sturgeon Falls. I have not heard of it. The hon. member for North Bay mentions the one up there and in North Bay—

Mr. Troy: Sir, the rest of the riding would reject that if I were only the member for North Bay. I am the member for Nipissing.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I apologize to the hon. member for Nipissing for misnaming him. I am dealing with the situation of an issuer at North Bay and there was some controversy about it. The reason that the man up there was replaced was simply to ensure that the motoring public of North Bay and district, and I suppose that includes parts of the riding of Nipissing, were given adequate, efficient and courteous service.

Mr. Chairman, the file in my department on the former issuer is by actual measurement over an inch thick. But rather than read the entire file, I can quote from a letter to the editor of the North Bay *Nugget* which was printed in that newspaper and which I am sure you will agree sums up the matter succinctly. It is under the heading: "Verbal Abuse" and reads as follows.

Perhaps I could be excused if I omit the name of the issuer. I do not want to besmirch any man's name. I continue:

Dear Sir:

It is with a great deal of interest I read a letter to you in the November 26 issue

of the *Nugget* undersigned by Mr. Blank, former issuer of motor vehicle licences.

The interest stems from the amazement shown by Mr. Blank upon having his position terminated. He appears to be completely in the dark as to the reasons other than secret Conservative strategy. Enlightenment may be very interesting.

Perhaps the former issuer can remember on numerous occasions in the past the verbal abuse directed at those motorists who inadvertently fail to make out their renewal applications in the proper manner. Trivial things were often omitted such as colour of hair, eyes, etc. Nevertheless, this was sufficient reason for a tirade from the issuer or the typist. What a way to cultivate good public relations.

I know personally a number of motorists who travel to Bonfield each year to buy their licences simply because they happened to be the recipient of a reprimand that at times dealt with their mental ability. They are all intelligent, responsible people. There is little doubt that some of them complained to the registrar of motor vehicles.

The motoring public does not and will not put up with discourtesy on the part of a person to whom they are having to pay a fee.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. N.

Mr. Troy: If the file of the hon. Minister is more than an inch thick it certainly took the department a long time to make a change.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said tonight about issuers for motor vehicle permits and I am not a bit afraid of any correspondence that the member for Lanark has sent to the hon. Minister in this regard, for I have just had one issuer appointed since I became a member of this House and there was a young chap down there who—

Mr. Bryden: Did you have him appointed?

Mr. Gomme: Yes, certainly. I was instrumental and I am proud of it.

The young chap was a recruit in the RCMP and while he was on his holidays met with a serious automobile accident which left him paralyzed from the waist down. He had no visible means of support and his doctor came to see if there was an opening, if this man would be considered for the position.

His training of three years with the police force was excellent, he is a good public relations man and he is able to do his work from a wheelchair and I am very pleased with the action that the department took in appointing this man. If you want to talk about politics, I would be very surprised after what this great party has done for him that he would not support them.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with another subject. Earlier this afternoon—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps it is appropriate at this time to make some comment on the little Chicago gang that holds forth here, particularly in evening sessions, and would suggest, sir, that perhaps we could get along much more quickly with the estimates if we did not have quite so much foolish noise coming out of that back row up on the top.

Mr. Chairman, there are 77 government members here and it may be that the guffawing and the loud, stupid noises that emanate from them are going to deter, for a while, the remarks of some of the Opposition members. We have just as much strength as they do and we are going to stay here and make our criticisms whether there is foolish noise from them or not. We deserve the courtesy of a hearing and we are going to get it.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, on this particular vote earlier this afternoon I was suggesting to the hon. Minister that it seemed from the statistics that he was giving that approximately one-third of those people who are tested for drivers' licences fail their test. The hon. Minister suggested I had the figures a little mixed up and that the figures he gave involved a third of all of those tested.

I have now had occasion to refer to his report, and on page 28, in the table number 20, under the heading of "Special Tests," I draw this particularly to the hon. Minister's attention—I will wait until he gets his report if he wants. Under the heading "Special Tests" it shows that the number tested were 12,744 and of that number some 35 per cent failed. Beside the words "Special Tests" there is an asterisk and the asterisk refers to a footnote that says:

These tests are conducted for the following reasons: drivers over 80 years; drivers 70 years and older involved in accident;

accident repeaters; drivers involved in fatal accidents and drivers sent for retest by the driver control branch.

It would seem, Mr. Chairman, from these five headings that the 35 per cent of the 12,700-odd people who failed in the test were people who did have their licence. I repeat these figures from the report, Mr. Chairman, to indicate merely this. It would seem that where the department has bothered to retest licensed drivers that by their own statistics in this annual report over a third of those retested drivers have failed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, can there be any better argument for a continuous system of retesting all of the drivers on the road? It would seem that we have in Ontario a record whereby a third of the licensed drivers whom the department has chosen to retest have failed. It may well be that these are the worst group, but there is no indication that these statistics necessarily do not follow through on all of the drivers. If the hon. Minister is really serious about doing something about driver safety, one would have thought that long before now either he or one of his predecessors would have inaugurated some sort of regular system of driver retesting.

The figures speak for themselves. They are in the hon. Minister's report and I do not see how he can deny it.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I want to continue with the question I raised in regard to assigned risk insurance. The hon. Minister has informed me that this subject has nothing to do with his department. I want to suggest that maybe it should have something to do with his department. I understand that when a conviction takes place through an offence under The Highway Traffic Act the court notifies the driver control department of The Department of Transport and there a record is made.

There is one question I would ask before I continue, sir, and that is what does the department do with this record other than file it? Do they in turn give this record to the insurance companies?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The insurance companies have a statutory right to get information on convictions and suspensions.

Mr. Gisborn: They have to write to the department? It is not automatically sent to the insurance companies?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: There is a fee for the information.

Mr. Gisborn: Then I would think this would make the department part of this system of assigned risk insurance. In any set of estimates that are dealt with in this House I am sure that hon. members can suggest that there should be estimates for something to take place and I want to suggest that this department should have something to do with the assigned risk insurance. It is a function in this province that in my opinion is a detriment to a group of people. I cannot find any other place to raise it and I think this department should have something to do with it.

Mr. Cowling: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order—

Mr. Gisborn: Just a moment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cowling: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

I submit to you, sir, that the question of assigned risks as it is being raised in these estimates do not apply to these estimates. They apply, in The Department of the Attorney General, to the superintendent of insurance of the province of Ontario, and no other place. They have absolutely nothing to do with this department.

I would like to have your ruling, sir, that this continued discussion of the assigned risk is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, on the point of order I would suggest that if you rule me out of order in dealing with this question in this department on these estimates, I should be advised as to where I can properly raise it before the House by yourself, sir, or through the hon. leader of the House of the day.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I did not say that the department was not concerned with the assigned risk plan, I just said that the hon. member's remarks were not germane to my estimates; and they certainly did not apply to the estimate under consideration at this time. I think he understands the matter comes under the work of The Department of Insurance which is reported for by the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman: This has been passed, it is under The Department of Insurance. The Minister has stated where this item comes

under and it does not apply to his department.

Carry on.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, then we cannot discuss insurance at all under this vote?

Mr. Chairman: No.

Mr. Gisborn: I take it then the ruling is, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot deal with this subject on these estimates even though the insurance companies receive information from this department that then lets them use their own judgment on whether or not a person should be put on to an assigned insurance risk?

Mr. Chairman: I have made the statement that the Minister has answered your question and it cannot come under this department.

Mr. Gisborn: Certainly in previous estimates I have heard hon. members debate what they think should be in the estimates, what the department should do in relation to matters. Now this is all I wanted to do. In my opinion this department should have something to do with this problem.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I would like through you, to suggest to the hon. Minister that prior to this issue on which the hon. member is making a point, we were discussing the issuers of licences across the province.

The issue here is not all-important. It happens at all levels of government—politics come into it. But regardless of where we sit in this House, Mr. Chairman, there is a principle at stake here when the hon. Minister says—I think I understood him correctly—that the files could not be made public.

Now correct me if I am wrong. I would like to suggest that any citizen of the province of Ontario can walk into any government office and request any information he wants. This is public business and public money we are spending, and this has been my concept of democracy in government.

I guess I am very wrong if this does not happen in this province. I would like the hon. Minister to answer that, please, or the hon. Prime Minister, if he can.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Can I walk into the province of Ontario bank downtown and go into their vault and ask them for the money?

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. Minister of Mines—

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I outlined how appointments were made, the basis on which they were made to my knowledge; and I also said that this is what we consider privileged correspondence and I do not think there would be any right for an individual to have access to all of it.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know the answer; is this public business or is it not public business?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I say this correspondence would be privileged, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sargent: For whom?

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister, regarding the traffic engineering branch, what its function is, and what it does?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The traffic engineering branch is responsible for the supervision of traffic regulations and by-laws, municipal by-laws relating to traffic. That is municipal by-laws, Mr. Chairman, concerning the flow of traffic, the safety factors and such, are all reviewed by our traffic engineering branch before approval is given.

Mr. Young: Well then, does this branch offer any assistance to fair-sized municipalities which may be having some problems with traffic and yet may not be in a position to hire traffic engineers to solve their problems for them? Will the hon. Minister's department send a man out to help them survey and help them solve some of their traffic problems?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, that falls very well within the work of this traffic engineering section. Its purpose is to assist municipalities upon request in all matters relating to traffic control, to undertake studies, to prepare reports and recommendations for presentation to municipal councils, to discuss findings and reports with the municipal councils, to research and develop new techniques for traffic control and operation. I think that would encompass the limits of what the hon. member was asking.

Mr. Young: Could the hon. Minister give us some idea of how many municipalities might have been assisted directly over the past year?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, it is a lengthy list. If the hon. member would like

a particular list or account I would be happy to let him have it.

Mr. Young: I would appreciate the list.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: It includes municipalities, large and small scattered across the face of the province.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct to the hon. Minister of Transport an objection that I have already directed to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner).

My objection does not apply quite as strongly to his estimates as to those estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs, but I objected to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs because the whole of his department, with the exception of the municipal board, was combined in one vote. Now in this particular case, the same is not true here, but there is one vote, the one we are now dealing with, 2204—which covers five branches as well as some other services. It involves a sum of money, \$5,410,000 out of a total appropriation for the department of \$7,571,000, which I think would be in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent of the total appropriation is in one vote. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that in future years it would make for more orderly discussion if these individual branches under the general category of motor vehicle administration had their own individual votes and we could deal with them one at a time. As it is, we jump from one to the other. There are several different branches here, as well as other different services.

The particular branch under the general administration that I would like to refer to for a moment is the vehicle inspection branch. The hon. Minister made some comments about vehicle inspection in his introductory remarks this afternoon. He took the position that compulsory inspection of vehicles is not a good approach to the problem. I am not going to argue with him about that. I have no doubt he has received some well qualified advice in arriving at that conclusion. I think he agrees, and all hon. members of the House agree, that the mechanical condition of motor vehicles is a powerful factor in accidents and therefore everything possible should be done to reduce it.

One step that I would suggest is not appropriate, notwithstanding the seriousness of the problem, is a procedure where a police officer may take the licence plates off a vehicle on the highway. I do not think we

should put police officers in the category of judges and give them lawful authority to pass judgment upon a driver and his vehicle on the highway. However, that is a matter of legislation which I will not comment on any further at this time.

I would, however, like to suggest to the hon. Minister an area where the problem of mechanical defects may be tackled, and perhaps tackled in a way that would tend to reduce the problem on the highways, and that is on the used car lots.

It is criminal some of the heaps that used car dealers put on the roads of this province by selling them to unsuspecting buyers. Vehicles that are not roadworthy should not be on the highway and certainly should not be sold. Yet I once talked to a used car dealer in regard to a car that he took off my hands and I pointed out certain problems with relation to it. His answer was; I may say this was a new car dealer, who had a used car lot. His answer was, "As long as the car will get off the lot I do not care what happens to it after that."

I think they should have to care about it. They should have to take responsibility for the vehicles they permit to get on the highway by selling them to other parties.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has raised a number of disjointed problems. The first was the arrangement of the estimates.

I appreciate his point. Item 2204 seems a large vote and yet, for sake of convenience, it is broken down into different branches in the hope that it will facilitate the discussion on the various sections of the work. I think it is collected as it is, in one vote, because that is the way it is financially administered.

He made a couple of comments with regard to vehicle condition. First, the compulsory inspection issue. I said this was still open to study. Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Downsview this afternoon represented that the situation in Vancouver, where they have compulsory investigation, was vastly better than ours. I have received statistics which state that in Vancouver, the rate is 7.4 compared with ours of 6. I was not too convinced but I am convinced, by the overall or the loose statement, that that was made by that hon. member without any buttressing statistics.

With regard to the used car dealers, I think my hon. friend knows that our requirement is that a used car dealer shall indicate on a vehicle being sold if it is or is not safe for operation. The responsibility then rests with the purchaser to make sure that the

vehicle is in safe condition before he operates it on the highway. The certificate of mechanical fitness is required under section 49 of the Act. It requires that when a used motor vehicle is sold by a dealer he must furnish a separate certificate stating that the motor vehicle is or is not in safe condition for the highway.

There was one other matter he dealt with and that was disjointed, too. It had to do with the rights of the police to remove licence plates. That, as the hon. member knows, is one of the items which will be discussed in the present bill, on The Highway Traffic Act amendments, that is before the House.

It was back in 1935 that the police were given all the powers they now have with regard to requiring examination of a vehicle. The only change proposed in the bill is the confirmation of a practice that has been current as a means of immobilizing an unsafe vehicle. It is not enough to say to a fellow, "You must not drive out of your lane when I turn my back," so the officer removes the plates. That practice has been used extensively through the years. The present bill before the House, which is going to committee and which can be discussed at length there, provides that that function of the police will be clarified and reinforced by saying that a police officer has the right, when an impounded vehicle or one unsafe for the highway has been so judged, to remove the plates until the vehicle is put in safe condition to go back on the roads.

Mr. Bryden: Well, is the hon. Minister implying that the police for some years have been exercising this power without lawful authority?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The police have the power to impound or prohibit the operation of a vehicle. The actual act of removing the plates was a device that was used to make sure it would not be used when the policeman's back was turned, if I may put it that way. That was, I understand, a fairly extensively used practice.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I think we will have to contend that some of the problems which are arising from licence issuing are not the fault of the department. I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question about driver examinations.

I would like to ask him if the cost of driver examinations has to be related to the number of drivers examined or if it is a

service to the public? Does it have to pay for itself or is it a service? That is what I want to know.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: They pay for the service they receive; I would think it would be a very fair apportionment of the cost.

Mr. Farquhar: You did not answer the question, sir. The question is: Are the driver examination appointments made so that enough people are examined to pay the cost, or is it a service? Primarily a service?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the driver examiners are civil servants now, all members of our department. They are paid salaries and we place them where we think they best serve the convenience of the most people. The estimated cost of the programme of driver examination for the current year is estimated at \$1,256,000. We expect that the fees paid will total barely over \$1 million, so that we will have an out-of-pocket amount of about \$200,000 in operating this service.

Mr. Farquhar: Fine. Thank you, very much. I want to direct the hon. Minister further, Mr. Chairman, to a situation in a rural area that I know, where a licensing examination officer comes into the area every other Wednesday. I want to suggest that, in the case of school children or people 16 years old who want to take a licence examination test, they can drive 60 miles to this place on a specific Wednesday afternoon, lose a day's school, and get there to find the place crowded to the point where they do not get it that week—so they go back two weeks after.

If this is a service, I would suggest, as I suggested to you, sir, in a letter, that another examination officer should be placed in the area. I suggested an area with a radius of less miles than that. I suggested, to make sure that it might happen, a good Conservative, but it still did not happen. This is the reason for my original question: Does it have to pay or is it a service?

I am thinking that in some areas, if it is going to function, if it is going to have any value, it cannot be related to the number of examinations that are taken. The answer I got from the hon. Minister was something to the effect that there were "X" number of examinations the year before, and therefore it did not seem feasible to put another officer in. I am wondering if this is a constructive way to look at this, or if there is a mistake being made.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, in some areas of the country, obviously, applicants

for drivers' examinations will have to travel further than others, but we have tried to make it possible so that none will have to travel more than 25 miles. The hon. member mentioned a distance of 60 miles. An appointment should be made for the test in these areas that are sparsely populated, where the driver examiner has to spend much of his time travelling. Of course, he will not cover as many tests as he would where the volume of business kept him busy at the one stand all the time; and those places operate, obviously, Mr. Chairman, on less than average revenue.

There must be a limit, of course, to the number we can have; we just have to do our best to suit the convenience of the most people and put no one to too great an inconvenience.

Mr. Farquhar: I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, when we are talking about revenue, whose money we are talking about. We think of one driver travelling 25 miles to spend a few hours to take care of 25 people. Is it cheaper, do you think, for 25 people to travel 50 miles and back? I think we are supposed to be talking about revenue saving but we may have got a little out of context here.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We have to be practical about this, Mr. Chairman. If we are going to have a driver examiner in every small community across the province it would just be impractical from the financial point of view. We just have to do the best we can as we expand this service to meet the need.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, earlier in the evening I asked the hon. Minister if he would care to table the correspondence with reference to even one of the issuers of licence plates. Just now the hon. member for Grey North has asked—oh, the hon. Minister declined, by the way—if the public could see any correspondence in connection with the department, and the hon. Minister replied that this was not possible. I would like to know, first of all, whether or not a private member of this House could examine any one of the files with reference to this or any other matter in any department; and if the answer of the hon. Minister is no, I would like to know whether or not the answer is based on the hon. Minister's interpretation, or whether or not it is based on custom, or whether or not the answer is based on a point that has been proved in a court of law here in Ontario.

An hon. member: Very well done.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I am in no position to give the hon. members a complete dissertation at this time upon the rights of the public generally as mentioned by the hon. member for Grey North. The hon. member for Etobicoke is talking about hon. members of this House. There is no right for any member of the public, of course, to walk into any government department and ask to examine anything. Indeed, there is no right on the part of any hon. member of this Legislature to walk into any department of government and ask to have any particular document revealed or files shown to him.

There is a right on the part of a member here to ask—and I will find out what the proper numbers of the rules are and so on—but under the rules the procedure is outlined by which a member may ask for return of documents to be tabled and it then becomes a question for the government to decide whether the tabling of these documents would in any way be prejudicial to the public interest. If the government decides it would be prejudicial, the discretion lies with the government to table these documents.

However, if the government decides it is not prejudicial to the public interest then the return of these documents is tabled as a sessional paper. In very brief outline, this is the way it works in much the same way as the questions on the order paper.

Mr. Bryden: Such questions get much the same treatment.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, the hon. member for Woodbine says that. I think if you check back in the last few years your questions have been answered. They are all answered, and they are answered in a form in which they can be examined, sir. This is not irrelevant to the estimates of this department; but for the benefit of new hon. members of the House that is the procedure which the rules of the House provide for.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that from where we sit, putting a motion—a notice of a motion for a return on an order paper is a complete waste of time because the motion will never be called, or will be called so late as to be useless. I think the practice has fallen into desuetude, if that is the right word, because it turned out to be useless; and I think that is unfortunate. It is commonplace in Ottawa for documents in possession of the government to be placed on the table. Certainly the government has to

reserve the right to refuse the production of certain documents.

This all arose from a question by one of the hon. members as to whether or not the hon. Minister would be prepared to table the correspondence relating to one application. Now the proper procedure for him to follow, I suppose, would be to give notice of a motion for a return; but if past experience is any guide that really would not produce very much for him. I think it was a fair question to ask. In effect, if he did give notice of such a motion, would it be complied with?

I judge, from what the hon. Prime Minister said, it would not be; either the motion would not be called or, if it was called, it would be voted down. I do not see why the hon. Prime Minister considers that the matter of the correspondence relating to the appointment to an office of administration of the affairs of the province is a privileged document. I must say I am not an expert on the rules in such matters but I do not see why that is a privileged document at all; and I do not see why the hon. Prime Minister should not be prepared to table such correspondence if a motion were put forward calling for an order of the House for him to do so. But, also, I do not see that there is much point in the hon. member going to the trouble of giving notice of such a motion if he has already got a negative answer. I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that he reconsider the answer he gave and discuss it with some of his colleagues. I think that in this House we should—

Mr. Chairman: Order! The Minister has given his answer and the Prime Minister has also answered the question. I think that should be sufficient.

Mr. Bryden: It is really no answer at all.

Mr. Chairman: Order! He has given a direction which the private member can take and I think that should be sufficient.

Mr. Bryden: Can he give us an assurance that if the hon. member follows the proper procedure the matter will be placed before the House for consideration within a reasonable length of time, not on the last day of the session?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, I can only say that of all the ridiculous requests to be made—out of 250 appointments, to ask the hon. Minister if he will please table the correspondence concerning one, when no one is mentioned! For instance, we have the Ontario

Motor League which issues licences all over the province. We could very easily take the correspondence concerning the appointment of a branch of the Ontario Motor League as an issuer of motor licences; what consequence or significance is that? If we want to debate how you go about this, I have told hon. members how to do it but the whole question has arisen, in my opinion, in a very trivial and light manner.

If there is something an hon. member wants to know, let him ask it; let him ask what he wants to know and there is a procedure that he can follow. I have pointed out what the procedure is, but to stand up and say, "Just table the correspondence concerning any one appointment of all the appointments, the department might make," really does not, in my opinion, and I doubt to any sensible person, make very much sense.

If the hon. member has a question he wants to ask; if he has a particular case he wants to know something about, let him follow the procedure.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend does not need to get so upset—

Mr. Roberts: Most assuredly, I am not upset.

Mr. Oliver: Well, from over here you looked as if you were a little excited. And we do not want you to get in that frame of mind at this time of night because—

But my hon. friend knows, of course, quite well that there is a line that is pretty hard to define as to what properly belongs to the members of the Legislature by way of information and what properly is privileged and should not be divulged.

I do not agree at all with my hon. friend when he says, "If you want correspondence about something, if you have something to say about a particular matter, then say it, and we will give it to you." We should be able to ask, and I think any hon. member is entitled—they certainly do it in the federal House all the time—to ask for correspondence to be laid on the table relating to a certain matter, a certain appointment.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This is not a certain appointment; he said any appointment. Maybe the hon. leader of the Opposition was not here when this took place?

Mr. Oliver: I know I was not here. We can surely particularize the appointment; there is no question about that.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I mean any particular one; but he did not say that.

Mr. Bryden: If there is a particular one, can you produce it?

Mr. Oliver: That is the point. I am old enough in this game to know that you cannot ask *carte blanche* for everything across the board.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, he did not even ask for that.

Mr. Oliver: What the hon. member has asked for, and what he has a right to expect an answer to, is correspondence relating to a particular appointment. That is proper public business. And if we want that information, you should furnish it.

The hon. Prime Minister talks about having the right to say whether he is going to table the matters or not. The only right that I know of in the federal Parliament is that it is against the security of the state. For heaven's sake, surely an appointment as an issuer is not going to be related to the security of the state. I think we are getting just a wee bit ridiculous.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, if I might just interject.

In the first place, I am suffering from the same affliction the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) had, I have a little bit of laryngitis, so my voice perhaps does not sound usual. However, I would just point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member asked that the correspondence from an appointment be tabled. He did not specify any appointment. He did not say the appointment here, there or anywhere else. He said: "Will you table the correspondence for an appointment that has been made?"

Well, as I say, we have 250 issuers. How many of them were appointed last year, how many the year before, how many have held an appointment for 15 years? We do not know, it is a pretty vague question. I do not think really it is the kind of question one could take too seriously. If he has a specific appointment that he wants some information about, I would suggest that he follow the procedure and ask for it. This is the point I make.

Mr. Oliver: On that very question, I was not here, I grant you, when this discussion was initiated. But I understand that the hon. Minister said, in relation to one or all appointments, that it was privileged. Now,

the hon. Prime Minister says in relation to an appointment it is not privileged and the hon. member has the right to get that information. If that is what the hon. Prime Minister said—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It is not.

Mr. Oliver: Well, what did he say?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I said, sir, there is a procedure that can be followed and then it is a question for the government to decide whether the production of these documents is in the public interest.

Mr. Oliver: Well, now, why would it not be in the public interest?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I am not arguing whether it would or it would not. But I have not received the order for production yet. I do not even know what he wants to know.

Mr. Oliver: Can the hon. Minister conjure up a case where it would not be in the public interest?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, Mr. Chairman, how could I decide whether it would or would not be in the public interest when I do not yet know what he wants?

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister has started out by—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I think I should be able, as Chairman, to give my opinion on this. Now I think the Minister has given an answer, the Prime Minister has tried to explain this, the leader of the Opposition has given his views and I think it is very clearly set out here how the private member should proceed in asking his question. I think there should be no further question about it.

Mr. Sargent: Inasmuch as I asked the question, Mr. Chairman, would I not at this time be allowed to ask the hon. Minister if he would table the correspondence with reference to the appointment that was made in North Bay after the election?

Mr. Chairman: As has been stated here before, all the member has to do is put a notice of motion on the order paper.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Are there any further questions on vote 2204?

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I do not agree with the hon. Prime Minister. Mr. Chair-

man, the hon. Prime Minister answered my question and I want to reply to him. We could not care less about the licence issuers or the tabling of the documents. In principle—

Mr. Chairman: Order! If the member has a further question to ask on vote 2204, all right.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, we are speaking on this budget.

Mr. Oliver: Knowing my hon. colleague, I feel he is leading up to something tangible.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: I want to know from the hon. Minister of Transport if he says that these files cannot be made public, because of privilege—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I think I have the right to reply to a question I asked.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Troy: May a question be asked of the hon. Minister of this department about bilingual traffic signs or does this come under The Department of Highways? Does it come within the purview of the hon. Minister's department or The Department of Highways?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, our department.

Mr. Troy: Well, sir, some time ago during the reign of the former Prime Minister, I had correspondence with him about bilingual signs in communities where the population was largely French. At that time, or at a certain date, there was to be put in the Act a clause which said that traffic sign would be "Stop" only. Then hon. Mr. Frost told me that to solve the problem the word "only" would be taken out, therefore it would be permissible, in areas in which the population was largely French, that they could use the word "Stop" and also the French word for stop, *arrêtez* or *arrêt*.

Now, there has been a certain amount of discussion in *Le Droit* in regard to bilingual signs in the city of Ottawa. What is necessary then for a municipality if it wants to put up bilingual signs in its own community, what steps have to be taken? Must there be a municipal by-law or does the Act cover it, or does it override the municipal by-law?

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Want some Italian signs, too?

Mr. Troy: Some of you cannot even read English.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, the signs that are laid down in our regulations are, stop, yield and speed limit. I am in no position to say what the courts may decide on the point the hon. member raises, but I would say to him this, that we have a Canadian committee on uniform signs studying the symbolizing of signs which would provide the most desirable answer.

Mr. Troy: Yes, but sir, as I say, the correspondence—I cannot table it and maybe I cannot get it from the former Prime Minister of this province—but he said that the word only would be taken out and, therefore, it would be possible to have French, in areas where the population is largely French, such as in the town of Sturgeon Falls. They have the signs up there already. Now, is that legal? The former Prime Minister told me that the difficulty would be resolved if they cut out the word only.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I understand the word only is not in the regulations.

Mr. Troy: No, that is right, and these municipalities may put up the stop signs, and also under it in the French language, too?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Well, the regulation does not go beyond that. It is silent on that.

Mr. Troy: Well, that is what the former Prime Minister said, since it is silent, silence gives consent.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I think the symbolizing would be a—

Mr. Troy: Pardon, sir?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The adoption of symbol signs would be the answer to the whole situation.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in the driver examination branch, school bus drivers apparently have to go through a whole series of tests that cover vision, knowledge of rules of the road, skill in sign recognition, and in addition to that they must file a certificate of physical fitness.

Now, I see no mention at all of other bus drivers. Surely municipal bus drivers, drivers of intercity buses, should be required to file certificates of physical fitness, probably it is even more important for them than school bus drivers, Mr. Chairman. They are on the road for eight or ten hours a day,

whereas the school bus driver may be on the road only four hours. Is there any reason why there is the difference between the school bus driver's requisite for filing a certificate of physical fitness and a regular bus driver?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: In the school buses it was found desirable to specify the qualification of a driver as possessing physical fitness. In the case of the large bus lines, they are pretty big corporations and would be concerned, very definitely concerned, in the selection of their drivers, that they possess the requirements for good driving.

Mr. Newman: One other question, Mr. Chairman. Has the department ever given consideration to the use of the log book with automobiles? In other words, just like an aircraft. An aircraft is required to have a log book showing the performance and any repairs to the aircraft. Is there thought of any similar thing for a motor vehicle?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I have heard it proposed, Mr. Chairman, that motor vehicles should carry logs that would give the whole story of the car, but as far as I know it has never been considered or studied by the department.

Mr. Troy: May I ask a question of the hon. Minister? Is it legal, Mr. Chairman, for, say, Sturgeon Falls and the city of Eastview, the city of Ottawa and other areas through this province, where already we have bilingual signs on municipal streets, is this legal?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I am in a position to answer the legal question the hon. member asks. I simply told him what there is in the Act.

Mr. Troy: Would you then carry the question forward to somebody on the government side that can answer?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I would think it would be a case that would go to the courts if anyone was interested. Interpreting the law—

Mr. Troy: It is not that—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, surely when this has been a topic of controversy in one of the large cities in this province, and the hon. member comes here and in good faith asks the hon. Minister whether this type of sign is within the purview of the Act or is not, he is entitled to an answer. That is what the hon. Minister is there for and the hon. Minister must give us an answer. Surely.

Mr. Troy: The former Prime Minister gave me every indication that it was legal and he said it would be solved by leaving out the word only, so that municipalities in which there are large numbers of French-Canadian citizens would be okay. Now I find out—

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister is hedging.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): No, no, no!

Mr. Singer: Even the hon. Minister of Labour gives more positive answers than that.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: I gave the hon. member my understanding of the regulation that is laid down and I am not interpreting the law. It has not been adjudicated as far as I know. I also explained to him a solution I thought was a happy one that might solve the problem.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister says he explained the solution. The solution is that there is a study going on to replace words with pictures. This is a continuing study that may not be resolved for many years. Now this is a topic of important concern to many citizens of our French communities and surely we are entitled to know, tonight, at this time, when this hon. Minister's estimates are before this House, what the hon. Minister intends by his regulations.

Either this is permissible or it is not. Surely this is a logical inquiry from Opposition members and surely we are entitled to a logical answer from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Troy: Just to continue the same question. Would it be too late then, if I put in on the order paper that such correspondence between myself and the former leader of this government be tabled. Would that correspondence still be available?

Mr. Chairman: Given as a motion, yes.

Mr. Troy: No, I thought it was all finished. Sometimes you get rid of files. I thought since the Great White Father—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to digress from the subject.

During the previous session of this Legislature The Highway Traffic Act was amended to allow the length of trucks to increase from 50 to 60 feet. Since that time the

traffic officials of the city of Hamilton have had a problem because of this and I understand they are trying to find ways to ban trucks of this size from city streets.

They ran into some problems. They are now soliciting help from other cities and I assume they have solicited help from the government in this respect. Is there any intention of the department to amend this particular section of the Act to assist the municipalities in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if I caught the last of the hon. member's question, but when dealing with these over-length trucks, the municipalities have the power to draw up and pass regulating by-laws respecting the use of trucks on certain streets and thoroughfares subject to the approval of the department. Is that the question answered?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes. Is the department giving consideration to giving approval so that the problem can be rectified in the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, we have had no request on it. If we had, we would go into it and give a decision.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister, and I say this from an experience of which I know in which someone had taken a driving test outside of the city of Toronto where they were residing for a period and they found it was a much easier examination than it was in the city of Toronto.

Now I can understand some of the factors involved may be the congestion of city streets and so on, but I am wondering—is there a conformity in both the standards that the examiners apply to people taking the tests?

I ask as well, sir, with respect to this, regarding the method by which people are chosen to be driver examiners, do they have a common test for this?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The driver-examiners are given courses and they all follow exactly the same routine in the tests. The tests are identical, insofar as it is possible to have them. Of course, you could not duplicate in Cobocok the traffic conditions at the corner of King and Yonge, it is just impossible. But insofar as it is possible, the same series of tests are applied in each case. That is my understanding.

Mr. Thompson: Do they come in to a central spot to take training?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, all our testers are educated and trained in the one centre.

Mr. Thompson: My other point is—and I am interested in this with respect to the whole government departments. I have been interested in two things that have come up tonight.

One is the discretionary power of the hon. Minister, and I hope that this could be discussed more fully on a broader basis, because I think this is one of the most serious situations with respect to parliamentary control, that is, the wide discretionary powers that the Ministers have. And second, the regulatory powers that go down through deputy Ministers and so on. I question frankly, as I have sat listening to estimates, whether we govern in Parliament or whether we have abdicated the power and it is now given over to assistants and so on down the line.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member is more familiar with federal affairs.

Mr. Singer: He has a good knowledge of provincial affairs too.

Mr. Thompson: Looking across at the hon. Minister of Labour, and thinking of some of his boards, I ask you, sir, with respect to your boards, or this driver examination branch, supposing such a situation could arise where an individual citizen perhaps did not get along with the examiner for other than driving ability—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Is this a hypothetical question?

Mr. Thompson: Yes, but it is a real question, and I ask this because we have to guard the rights of the individual citizen in this province. Supposing that such a situation did arise and he was turned down on two occasions—I do not know when you have to give up, after about two or three—but assuming that this was the situation, can one appeal to a higher body in order to get another test?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. member's zeal for the common man, and I share it with him as a champion of the people.

With regard to driver examination, Mr. Chairman, I do not know that the Minister's discretion has ever been involved at all. But if a driver trying his test was turned down, he can have a second test or a third test or as many tests as he wants, and he can go and be tested before another examiner if he

so desires. In fact, it is not infrequently that very kind of thing happens where the second test is taken before another examiner.

Mr. Thompson: In other words, the method of appeal is that you just move to another city or somewhere.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Another examiner at the same station.

Mr. Thompson: I see.

Well then, sir, could I ask this: It would seem to me odd that one examiner—and surely you would look at this situation—one examiner is failing a number of people and another examiner is being more lenient with the people and passing more. Are you having a look at this type of situation? I myself might be inclined—of course, I am a good-natured fellow as the hon. Minister is—to pass a great number of people, but someone else such as—and I say, with respect, that the hon. Minister of Labour might also be with our grouping, but he may be a tougher man and fail a number.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, we keep complete records of every examiner and we know how many the examiners are passing and how many they are not passing. We make it a practice, my deputy tells me, that when a pupil goes back for a second test he is not supposed to be tested again by the same examiner.

Mr. Thompson: Thank you.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question about the driver examiner—it takes a little while to get my wits about me this late at night, but I will come around to it, sir. The former Minister of Transport, now the hon. Minister of Labour, and I were privileged to have our pictures taken together when the driver examiner station opened in Niagara Falls. Since that time we find that the examiners in that area also examine the people up in Fort Erie when it comes to drivers' licences. One day last summer I wrote to the hon. Minister—I think I could do much better if my own colleague here would be a little quiet. I think, Mr. Chairman, I am being sabotaged.

But getting back to this problem that exists in Niagara Falls riding, concerning the two examiners who are there now, I believe there are still two. There have been times when people have had to wait for two and three weeks before they had an opportunity to try their tests because of the lack of help. I wrote to the hon. Minister at that time and

he did say that, because of the many months of the year where they do not have too much to do, people—I cannot quote it exactly—would have to put up with inconvenience for a few weeks' time because they should not have to hire extra people to sit around and do nothing.

But would it be possible for the hon. Minister's department to hire people who could be roaming examiners, to pick up the slack and assist in the areas where they are busy, rather than have the citizens of this province, especially in my riding, wait for two or three weeks for an examination? This does not seem quite right. It would not be done in a private business; I do not know why the government should carry on that way. I would like to know if any steps have been taken by the department to assist these people to get their examination much quicker than they do.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, in view of the wide fluctuation in the volume flow of applicants for driver testing, it is just not possible to keep a perfectly even flow going through, and at peak times the work does fall behind. There is just no other way of handling it.

We have made a practice of training more examiners than we need continuously through the year and taking some of them into the department for other work when the peak has gone down. But you just cannot build up a corps of examiners sufficient to cope with peak times and leave them standing idle through the slack periods.

We try to even out driver tests, Mr. Chairman, as best we can but there must be periods—just like Christmas shopping when the stores are jammed—there will be times come spring, and periods like that, when the driver examinations sought are beyond the number that can be coped with readily by the examining stations.

Mr. Bukator: When you get conscientious workers such as we have in that particular office in Niagara Falls—I respect the work they are doing and quite often they work overtime. They respect the people they are working for and with, and they often take them at five o'clock or later. Does this government, or does the department, pay them overtime for the extra hours they put in? I think at least, if they have to do the extra work, they should get more money for it, for overtime work. Or are they on straight salary?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, they must be very loyal and splendid people in

Niagara Falls I am sure. According to civil service regulations, we give these people working overtime, compensating time.

Mr. Bukator: That does happen? You pay them extra money if they put in extra hours?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: We do not pay them extra money; we give them extra time off to compensate, to even up.

Vote 2204 agreed to.

On vote 2205:

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, under this heading, in the province in order to get a driver's licence you have to give proof of insurance or pay a fee. Now there are thousands and thousands of non-residents travelling our highways, for which we are very pleased; is there any check on these non-residents entering this province that they are covered by insurance, the same as the residents are, or what reciprocal agreement is there between the United States and the province?

I have a letter here, with regard to a citizen who had a car accident with a non-resident, and of course the non-resident said that he was covered by an insurance company in the United States and gave his insurance company's name. After he went back to the United States, the resident found out there is no such insurance company in the United States. I wonder what protection is given to the residents of the province, to see that the non-residents are covered with insurance, or is—

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, in the case of a non-resident who is covered by insurance being involved in an accident and is responsible for it, the injured party would sue him or his insurance company; but in the case of one who is not covered, the Ontario motorist has the protection afforded by the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund. That is where we have excellent protection for our motorists.

Mr. Spence: In this case, Mr. Chairman, this fellow could apply to The Department of Transport and get the damages arising out of the accident that was caused by this non-resident?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: If the guilty party was not insured, the injured party can apply to our Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund. If the guilty party, the cause of the accident, was insured, then the action would be against him and his insurer.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I do not quite understand the hon. Minister. If the blame was on the non-resident entering this province, then he could apply to the hon. Minister's department under the insurance claims department? Or is it the motor vehicles claims department?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: If the non-resident who caused the accident was insured, then the action would be against him and his insurer. If he were not insured, then the motor vehicle accident claims fund would become involved and it would meet the claim.

Mr. Spence: I will have this gentleman contact the hon. Minister's department at once.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: He is lucky to be in Ontario.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask an explanation from the hon. Minister on this fund. As I understand it, there has been \$400,000 in fees. Is that the \$20 fee that these people have paid into the fund?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: May I have the question again?

Mr. Worton: Sir, what I have here is in item 2205, the motor vehicle accident claims fund, and it gives fees at \$400,000. Now what I am trying to get at: is this the \$20 fee that individuals who have no insurance pay into the fund?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Oh no, these are fees, these are monies being paid out in fees to solicitors, adjustors and others in settling the claims. This is part of the cost of operating the fund. This is not revenue for the fund. These are disbursements out of the fund and it is estimated that solicitors, adjusting fees and so on in settling the claims that may number 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 claims this year—that solicitors' and adjustors' fees will amount to about \$400,000.

Mr. Worton: Well, Mr. Chairman, where do we get the figure of these people who are not insured?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: The amounts of money paid in by the non-insured automobile drivers made of their \$20 payments in consequence of not being insured, amounted to \$1,460,000 last year. That was the contribution of the uninsured drivers paying \$20 each in lieu of presenting a certificate of insurance.

Mr. Worton: In other words, there are roughly 50,000 people who are not insured, is that it?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, approximately that number.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, if this is going to take any time, I would move the committee rise.

Mr. Bryden: But, Mr. Chairman, I was really going to inquire as to whether or not this is the proper place to raise a matter I have in mind. Perhaps I could clear that point up.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: All right!

Mr. Bryden: It relates to some correspondence between the city of Toronto and the hon. Attorney General, sir, with regard to a suggestion from the city of Toronto, sponsored originally by Alderman Davidson, for the establishment of a board to deal with claims for compensation in automobile accidents. I do not want to be placed in the position when I come to some other estimates that I will be told that I should have dealt with it here. I merely ask for your direction, Mr. Chairman, as to whether this is the appropriate place or whether it should be dealt with under the estimates of the hon. Attorney General. If this is the place, I want to take advantage of the opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Is this in the nature, Mr. Chairman, of the recommendation that was made by the select committee on insurance?

Mr. Bryden: It is another phase, I would say, of the same problem. The select committee dealt with the question of compensation without fault. This is another phase of the same problem, namely the kind of tribunal, that should deal with claims for damages in automobile accidents. The city of Toronto, as the hon. Minister probably knows, has made the proposal that an organization with some such name as automobile compensation board should be established to deal with claims for damages in automobile accidents and this is another phase of the whole problem of automobile accident claims.

The correspondence, as it happens, was dealt with by the hon. Attorney General on behalf of the government. That is why I am in some doubt as to the proper estimates

where it should be dealt with. I would have thought it would come under this vote.

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Mr. Chairman, I would doubt, if it does not come within the operation of the motor vehicle accident claims fund that it would hardly qualify as a proper topic for discussion under item 2205. It might better have come, if it were to have come, when we were discussing the policy of the department. Perhaps it is a matter to be taken up with government policy generally, because it is clearly outside the operation of the fund.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, it seems that the hon. member wants to discuss it somewhere. We might as well make an arbitrary decision. Frankly, in listening to this discussion I do not know which department it would come under, but I am going to suggest that perhaps we deal with it under this estimate, if this is satisfactory. If you want to leave it and ask the hon. Attorney General whether he has any plans for establishing such a thing or not—it might fit better there, but it seems to me that we will have to arbitrarily say one way or another, then the hon. member will know where we are going to talk about it.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will complete these estimates and proceed with the estimates of The Department of Agriculture; on Wednesday we will go to the order paper and the Budget debate and on Thursday we will return to the estimates and I believe—yes—we will be on those of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and the civil service.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, March 3, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today in the east gallery, students from the Wilmington Avenue Public School, Downsview.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. C. E. Gomme (Lanark), from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's eighth report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting the Township School Area of the Township of Erin;

Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust;

Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting Université d'Ottawa.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting Université d'Ottawa.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, 1949

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Act, 1949.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to permit the foundation to pay remunera-

tion to members of the medical advisory board whom the commission employs to do certain types of research work.

THE MATERNITY BOARDING HOUSES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Maternity Boarding Houses Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of these two amendments: The first is to permit the boarding by recognized child welfare agencies of children over the age of three in homes operating under this Act.

The second amendment is to make it mandatory that these homes shall report any death occurring in the home to the coroner as well as to the medical officer of health.

THE NURSES ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Nurses Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to make certain in the Act that action with respect to schools of nursing, to be established or to be abandoned, can only be taken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

THE ONTARIO MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION ACT, 1960-61

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario Mental Health Foundation Act, 1960-61.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of these amendments: The first is to enact that the real and personal property, business and income, of the foundation is not subject to taxation for municipal or provincial purposes.

The second, and the more important, amendment, is to establish a board which will operate the Dr. C. K. Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, or better known to most of us as the new psychiatric hospital here in Toronto.

THE RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS ACT, 1962-63

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Radiological Technicians Act, 1962-63.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to authorize the board of the radiological technicians to examine candidates who came in under the grandfather clause of the Act as passed last year, to ascertain that they have complete knowledge of the dangers inherent in the instruments they are using.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of these amendments is to provide for the appointment of courts of revision where a district assessor is appointed in the territorial districts and for the remuneration of members.

Another amendment requires that the clerk of each municipality is to send to the county clerk a statement of the valuations of real property in respect of which grants in lieu of taxes have been made.

Another provision is respecting the appointment of county assessors and for purposes of clarification of these sections already in the Act, the Minister is also empowered under another amendment to make grants to defray part of the cost of the district assessor where a county has appointed an assessment commissioner. This amendment will provide for equalization proceedings for a limited period to give the assessment commissioner sufficient time to assess real property in all the municipalities on the same basis. The reassessment, if we may call it that, may take more than one year.

Then there are a large number of sections dealing with the appointment of assessment commissioners in the territorial districts to make assessments in the local municipalities

and also in the localities in the district that are without municipal organization.

Another amendment dealing with section 182 of the Act will now require that after a tax sale has been held by the county treasurer, he is required to send to any owner or encumbrancer a notice that the land has been sold for taxes, the date of the sale and that the owner or encumbrancer can redeem it in one year from the date of sale by paying the amount required and costs.

At present the treasurer is to send such notice to the address of such encumbrancer or owner, if known to the treasurer, and if not known, to any address appearing in the records of the registry office or the sheriff's office. The amendments will require the county treasurer to ascertain the address of each owner and encumbrancer that may appear in the records of the local municipality in which the lands are situate. These records are more likely to be correct, since there is an annual assessment.

References to fees to registrars in The Assessment Act are being deleted because these are provided for under The Registry Act.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, this amendment is required so that the employees of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Board may participate in the pension scheme established under the Act.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, a number of the amendments in this bill deal with the matter of inquiries which may be taken into any or all of the affairs of a municipality.

A further section provides through this revision to give the department the same powers with respect to any inquiry or investigation made under any general or special Act as it now has as a result of a provincial-

municipal audit made under Section 17 of The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Another section deletes the reference to registration fees because these fees to which registrars are entitled are provided for under The Registry Act.

Another amendment requires a tax arrears certificate to be signed by the treasurer; also a redemption certificate be signed by the treasurer; and also another document which is known as a vacating certificate which must be signed by the treasurer.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would advise us if these bills will go to committee?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: These bills will in the usual way find their way into the committee on municipal law.

THE ONTARIO-ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, the principle of this bill is to change the name of the commission to the St. Lawrence Parks Commission.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Before the orders of the day, I wish to table the answers to questions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9, and 12 on the order paper.

The hon. Prime Minister tabled answers to questions as follows:

1. Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Inquiry of the Ministry: (1) Has the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario acquired title to the lands described as "the remaining lands" in the agreement between Dimensional Investments Limited and the commission dated March 11, 1959? (2) If so, (a) what amount or amounts were paid for the said lands; (b) when; and (c) to whom? (3) If not, what steps are being or have been taken to acquire title to these lands?

Answer by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:

(1) Not yet.

(2) Answered by (1).

(3) The action in the Supreme Court of Ontario by Ontario Hydro against

Dimensional Investments is not yet concluded.

6. Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Inquiry of the Ministry—(a) On what date did the regulation requiring principals of schools with over 300 pupils to have university degrees come into force? (b) How many schools in this category have principals without such degrees at the present time? (c) On what basis does the department award letters of permission under these circumstances?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis):

(a) The regulation requiring principals of schools with more than 300 pupils to have university degrees went into force on September 1, 1961. The above is in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) of section 7 of regulation 81—General Regulations for Elementary Schools—which read as follows:

(2) Subject to subsection 3, on and after the 1st day of September, 1961, no person shall be the principal of a school having an enrolment of 300 or more pupils unless he holds,

(a) a permanent first class certificate or a permanent elementary school teacher's certificate; and

(b) the degree of Bachelor of Arts from an Ontario university or a degree the Minister deems equivalent thereto.

(3) Where a teacher who is otherwise qualified but does not hold the university degree required under clause (b) of subsection (2) is employed by a board prior to the 1st day of September, 1961, as principal of a school having an enrolment of 300 or more pupils, he shall be deemed to be qualified under the said clause (b) as principal of any such school operated by that board.

(b) At the present time the qualifications of the principals of 134 elementary schools with enrolments of 300 or more pupils do not meet the requirements stated above.

(c) The department issues letters of permission to school boards for the employment of principals not holding the required qualifications when the boards have advertised the positions in newspapers with province-wide circulation and have not been able to secure qualified principals. The renewing of such letters of permission depends on the continued satisfactory progress by the persons concerned toward the securing of the required university degrees.

7. *Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East)*: Inquiry of the Ministry—(1) Have lands been acquired for the development of the Queen Elizabeth Highway to a limited access road from Hamilton to the Lincoln county line? (2) (a) If so, what lands have been acquired? (b) From whom were they purchased? (c) And at what cost? (3) (a) Is any land being expropriated for this purpose at the present time? (b) If so, who is the owner of the land presently being expropriated?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton):

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) *Lands Acquired*

<i>Township</i>	<i>Lot and Concession</i>
Saltfleet	Pt. 22 1
Saltfleet	Pt. 21 B.F.
Saltfleet	81

(b) *From whom purchased*

Estate of Ellen Wilson
W. & E. Gadson
Mr. Zirosevic

(c) *Cost*

\$ 1,200
\$ 1,000
\$11,550

(3). (a) Yes.

(b) M. & Z. Kasprzak.

9. *Mr. F. Young (Yorkview)*—Inquiry of the Ministry—(1) Has the farm machinery board, recommended by the Ontario farm machinery investigating committee, been set up? (2) If it has, would the hon. Minister inform the House (a) of the names of its members; (b) its terms of reference? (3) If the committee has not yet been set up, can the hon. Minister state when it will be?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart):

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) Names of members of the farm machinery advisory board: chairman, C. G. E. Downing; members: R. Sinclair, C. G. Whittaker, W. J. Allinson, Wm. G. Tilden, M. L. Tebbutt, Arthur S. Bolton, Fred Cohoe, Robert J. Rice, R. S. Sparrow; secretary, Hal. E. Wright.

(b) Terms of reference—to act in an advisory capacity in respect of all aspects of the farm machinery industry in Ontario and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing:

1. To obtain information and test reports on farm machinery being offered for sale in Ontario;

2. To evaluate, review and report on developments in testing and quality control in the manufacture of farm machinery;

3. To review and report on the availability of spare parts for farm machinery;

4. To receive and review complaints from farmers, farm machinery dealers and others and assist in reaching solutions acceptable to the parties concerned;

5. The board may hold hearings at such times and places as may be necessary, and for such purpose the chairman or acting chairman shall have all the powers of a commissioner under The Public Inquiries Act.

6. The board shall report at least annually to the Minister of Agriculture and at such other times as the board deems necessary.

12. *Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale)*—Inquiry of the Ministry—(1) How much money did The Department of Lands and Forests lose as a result of the introduction of the three-day non-resident fishing licence in 1963?

2. (a) How much money was collected for the said licences in 1963? (b) How much did the collection costs of the licences increase?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts):

(1) None.

(2) (a) \$202,050.50 for 67,228 three-day non-resident angling licences. Incomplete figures for 1963 show approximately seven per cent increase in the number of non-resident licences sold.

(b) Nil.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to make a very brief statement concerning the plans for the Centennial in 1967. This matter was raised by the hon. member for Downsview during the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs, and as there has been some comment in the papers, I thought I might set out the position so that the proper planning could be done.

We have already sent from Municipal Affairs a memorandum in which is set out information concerning the participation of the federal and provincial governments in projects which will be proposed by the municipalities and submitted to The Department of Municipal Affairs. Then the decision will be made as to whether they fit into the regula-

tions as set out by the federal government and ourselves. The contribution of the provincial and federal governments will be a maximum of \$1 per head from each level of government, to match a minimum of \$1 per head from the municipality. Municipalities may, if they wish, co-operate in a joint project, in which case our contribution and the contribution of the federal government would be \$1 per capita of the combined population of the municipalities.

Then, in addition to this, the federal government has offered to the province \$2.5 million, or 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is the lesser, for the construction of a single capital project.

This government is presently considering the Ontario project which would be suitable for construction under this offer of the government of Canada. I would point out, as I have done before to the press, that this project would be a purely provincial project; and would not be in conjunction with anyone else. It will be designed to commemorate Confederation, the anniversary of Confederation, by the province and on behalf of all the people of the province.

In the press there have been reports that the city of Toronto is considering the St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts as a possible centennial project and I have no doubt that, upon application, this project would be eligible for the federal and the provincial grants as I have mentioned them here this afternoon. It is not contemplated that the purely provincial project, which I mentioned secondly, would be done in conjunction with the city or with anyone else. Therefore the federal and provincial support available to this St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts project is the \$1 per capita from the federal and the provincial governments which I have already mentioned.

In order—and I think this is where some confusion has arisen—that the city may feel free to proceed with its planning, I would say that we are not, as a province, planning any project which would be the same type as the art centre, as I understand the St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts to be. I think perhaps this is where the confusion has arisen. But if the city wishes to proceed with its planning for this centre, I can assure them, their council, that what we do provincially will not conflict with what they have in mind in this particular project so that they may go ahead with their planning.

We are conducting a good deal of research into the type of project which would be suitable for a province-wide commemora-

tion of our centennial. We are not yet in a position to announce the general form, or the detail of what is being considered. Immediately we are, it will of course be announced here in the House. But what I really wanted to do was to reassure the city of Toronto that what we are planning will not in any way conflict with what they have in mind. I hope in this way to remove any confusion there may be.

Mr. Speaker, just before we reach the orders of the day, I would like to introduce to the hon. members of the House a guest who is sitting under the balcony, Mr. James A. Mathieu. Mr. Mathieu will pardon me—and he knows I am going to say this—he is 95 years of age; I believe he is the oldest living ex-member of this House. He occupied a seat in this Chamber from 1911 to 1914. I believe, sir, that was your freshman term here. And he was here, according to vagaries of political life, from 1919 until 1929 representing, of course, the Rainy River district where he has lived for many, many years.

He is a man of somewhat enormous experience. I think you might be interested to know that, at the age of 17, he was a chief raftsman on the Mississippi River floating rafts of lumber down that great river. He has built in the Rainy River district, in the course of his lifetime, eight sawmills. He is busy every day; he is active day by day and he has been a great humanitarian and a great benefactor to that area.

He was awarded the Lamp of Learning award some years ago—I might say the first man outside the field of education to be given this recognition—and he sponsors the revolving educational fund which is used to assist the young people of the Rainy River district to acquire the higher education that our young people are searching for so actively today. I would say, too, that he has a very beautiful home, which I have been privileged to visit, just outside Fort Frances on the highway just about where the fur traders from the west used to come down and meet the voyageurs when they came up from Montreal to exchange furs in those days—because the travelling season was so short that the voyageurs from the Quebec area could not get all the way out.

So, Mr. Mathieu, we welcome you here and are delighted with this opportunity of recognizing you and introducing you to your successors in this Legislature; and we wish for you many, many more active years.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The forty-first order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES,
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(concluded)

On vote 2205:

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should give the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) a moment to sit down.

I indicated last night that I had a matter that I wished to raise with the hon. Minister and the government relating to a request made to the government on several occasions by the city of Toronto. It appears to me that the request is directly related to the operation of The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act and fund. The request that has been made by the city could perhaps be as well summarized, at least as well described, for the House if I simply read the motion that was adopted by the city on September 30, 1963.

This, as I say, was the third occasion, I believe, when the city council adopted a motion of this type and forwarded it to the government. The person who has been sponsoring the proposal contained in the motion is Alderman Davidson, whom Toronto members will know is a senior alderman in city hall and is known for his conservative views. I think one could properly apply the word conservative to Alderman Davidson both with a small C and a large C.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Dennison too!

Mr. Bryden: Well I am talking about Alderman Davidson. The reason Alderman Dennison's name got into it is that he happened to second this motion. I will read the motion as I have it from the city council minutes:

Alderman Davidson, seconded by Controller Dennison moves that—whereas it has been repeatedly stated that there is a severe shortage of accommodation for the Magistrates' Courts, creating congested and unhealthy conditions for those attending same; and whereas it appears that more than half of the cases coming before the Supreme and County Courts are those arising from motor vehicle accidents, which has interfered with the administration of justice on ordinary matters; and whereas it is desirable and necessary that additional space be provided for the Magistrates'

Courts to relieve this problem; and whereas a considerable saving could be made if a method could be found to provide this accommodation without undertaking any new construction of buildings; therefore be it resolved that this council ask the province of Ontario to give consideration to the appointment of a board to issue licenses for motor vehicles, fix insurance liability with respect to motor vehicle cases and administer all claims arising out of motor vehicle accidents, and further that this council request the Metropolitan Council to make a similar request to the province of Ontario.

This motion was adopted by the city council and forwarded to the government. It will be noted, Mr. Chairman, that this has to do with the administration of motor vehicle accident claims. The hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) has mentioned on more than one occasion a cognate subject, that is the question of establishing in the law the principle of compensation without fault, which has been unanimously recommended by the select committee of this House, but has so far not been acted upon by the government.

Alderman Davidson has proposed that there should be a separate board or similar agency to administer claims relating to automobile accidents. Personally, I would carry the whole procedure one step further to its logical conclusion and say that automobile accidents should be handled in much the same way as industrial accidents. In other words, we should not only establish the principle of compensation without fault, we should not only provide for administration by an independent board, but there should be a fund set up administered by the board to which motorists would contribute and out of which claims for compensation would be paid without regard to fault.

This, however, is a matter I will not take time to go into now. I merely want to make it clear that although I support the proposal that Alderman Davidson put forward, I think it should be carried to its logical conclusion. However, I would certainly agree with him that one should go at least that far and I would agree with the hon. member for Downsview that the principle of compensation without fault should be established as well.

What I am mainly interested in bringing to the attention of the House, Mr. Chairman, is the reply which the city clerk received from the government, and in this instance the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) was

asked to act for the government, and I will read the relevant extracts from his reply. It is a letter dated February 7, 1964.

As you are aware a court may only be constituted and a judge only appointed by the government of Canada and it is not within the jurisdiction of the province to infringe on that authority.

A serious problem also arises since the establishment of such a board might remove the determination of a person's civil rights from the courts where such rights have always been determined. This is a very serious proposition and it is certainly one which could not be undertaken without very great consideration.

In most cases the establishment of a board such as you have mentioned carries with it the proposition that any person injured in an accident might apply to that board regardless of fault. This, of course, would remove one of the deterrents from our system since there would not be a judgment against the wrongdoer, and he, in fact, would be able to obtain compensation despite his own misconduct.

The cost of such a scheme would be substantial and a great deal of detailed analysis would have to be made to ascertain the reliability and advisability of this type of board.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. Attorney General did not send a bill with that opinion, I trust, because it is not worth very much in law.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, in common with my hon. friend, the member for Sudbury, I have great respect for the intelligence, knowledge and ability of the hon. Attorney General and I think it is regrettable that his superior ability should be used to devise specious arguments of the type set forth in that letter.

Mr. Sopha: And inaccurate, you might add.

Mr. Bryden: Well, specious at any rate.

I would say that they are ingenious probably, although not as ingenious as perhaps one might expect from a person of the hon. Attorney General's ability. It shows that he is really reaching for straws in the kind of reply that he made to the city council on behalf of the government in regard to a serious request.

There are essentially three points he raises. The third one is the question of compensation without fault. He raises the old chestnut,

which has surely been demonstrated to be wrong time after that, that if the principle of compensation without fault becomes established a deterrent is removed. As if people get themselves involved in automobile accidents in order to collect insurance.

It reminds me of Mr. Richard Crossman many years ago, when he talked about deterrent charges that had been introduced at that time under the British health plan. He said that the purpose of these deterrent charges was to discourage people from the sheer self-indulgence of having their teeth drilled. This is the same sort of argument.

However, I do not really think it is necessary to belabour that point. There has been a committee of this House, representing all parties of the House, that unanimously recommended that the principle of compensation without fault should be incorporated into our law. It would be useful if the hon. Attorney General, before engaging in mental gymnastics of this kind in the future, would read that report. I believe it was available before February 7, when he dictated this letter.

As to his other two objections, the first of which is that courts may be established and judges appointed only by the government of Canada, I really cannot understand it. I am not a lawyer, but I cannot understand what relevance this point has at all. If the hon. Attorney General were here, I would ask him how it was that the province managed to establish the workmen's compensation board. The point, even to a layman, is obviously a specious argument.

His other point is that if we established a board of this kind a person's civil rights would be removed, or the determination of a person's civil rights would be removed from the courts and this he says is a very serious proposition. Well, I would like to read to him what the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario had to say some substantial time ago—two years ago to be exact—on the same subject. Unfortunately, even people so eminent as Chief Justice McRuer can set forth cogent comments on matters of this kind and they appear to have little effect on the government. I have already read some extracts from the press accounts of Chief Justice McRuer's speech before the opening of the Toronto Assizes in January of 1962 to the House. I will read one or two again, because it takes a long time for some of these sensible ideas to seep into the thinking of the government.

Chief Justice McRuer, I may say, in that famous speech in January of 1962, came out in favour of some scheme of compensating

motor accident victims along the lines of The Workmen's Compensation Act. Some of his comments are interesting, in view of the concern the hon. Minister has expressed for the protection of individual civil rights. Chief Justice McRuer said this, for example, as quoted from the *Toronto Daily Star* of January 10, 1962:

When I see a judgment for \$1200 or \$1500 that carries with it costs amounting to nearly as much or more than the injured party receives I cannot feel that we have devised the best method of dealing with these cases.

The same issue of the same paper quotes him a little later on as saying:

We are doing little more in the civil assizes than operating a great adjustment bureau involving motor car cases. I am convinced our present method of settling claims for injuries sustained in automobile accidents is more of a guessing game than administration of justice.

And then the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, January 12, published a partial text of the Chief Justice's comments and among other things he said there:

I can say with some conviction that I never preside over an automobile accident case that I have any real feeling of administering justice according to law.

And the hon. Attorney General is concerned about the civil rights of the individual! The Chief Justice of Ontario, who has presided over many of these cases, says he has never had the conviction that he was administering justice according to law. Why? Because of the impossibility of determining justice in such matters. The Chief Justice also went into that point.

The present scheme of settling claims for injuries and assessing damages is more of a guessing game than the administration of justice,

he said, referring to motor accident cases. This is from the *Toronto Daily Star* of January 9.

Witnesses are asked to recall details of cases which happened two to five years before they came to trial.

Then the *Toronto Daily Star* quotes him along the lines that I have just quoted from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

So that in the face of such comments from so eminent an authority as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it is simply incredible that two years later the hon. Attorney General could write a letter of the type that

I have just described. It is obvious that there is no case whatever for clinging to the ancient system we once had—brought partly up to date by amendments of two or three years ago—for dealing with automobile accident cases. I am suggesting to the government, Mr. Chairman, that the case has been established beyond any reasonable doubt for the only proper way and the only just way.

I am now concerned primarily about the individual civil rights. The only way to deal with these cases, while giving full protection to the individual's civil rights, is by establishing a board similar to the workmen's compensation board to administer a fund out of which compensation can be paid. This is what the city council of Toronto asked for on the initiative of Alderman Davidson. I think the city council of Toronto was entitled to a more intelligent reply than they got from the hon. Attorney General acting on behalf of the government.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I want to pursue a question I was ruled out of order on yesterday, on this vote, I think it is the proper place to deal with this.

This vote covers a fund established by this department to pay compensation to people who are hurt, or who have property damaged under certain circumstances. The hon. member for Woodbine has spoken about another type of justice that should prevail in regard to accidents and I want to suggest that the department should also look into the problem of assigned risk insurance and—

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. Last night you ruled that a discussion of assigned risk on this department was out of order. Right? I submit, Mr. Chairman, that your ruling last night was proper and I submit that the same ruling should apply now.

I am not saying that this hon. member has not the right to discuss anything that he wants to talk about and I have not any brief for the assigned risk, but I simply say that it does not apply in this estimate, Mr. Chairman, and I would again ask for your ruling on the matter.

Mr. Gisborn: Before you make the ruling, Mr. Chairman, on the point of order, if the hon. member in raising the point of order has a personal interest in this issue and he is connected with—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Gisborn: —then we might look into the problem of a conflict of interest of an hon.

member of this House. I was ruled out of order yesterday on another vote, and I ask your indulgence and I expect to have the right to make my point in this regard under this vote. I am not doing any more than the hon. member for Woodbine did just previous to me in taking the floor. I think that the assigned risk insurance certainly is an area where one can—

Mr. Cowling: Mr. Chairman, if I could just advise the hon. member. The hon. member for Woodbine was discussing a proposed board. It is a non-existent board at this moment. The hon. member for Wentworth East is talking about a board that is in existence and has no connection whatsoever with The Department of Transport.

Mr. Gisborn: I do not know what board the hon. member is talking about.

Mr. Cowling: Well then you had better smarten up.

Mr. Sopha: What has the assigned risk plan got to hide?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

I made a ruling yesterday and we should abide by it.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I have two questions I would like to ask of the hon. Minister through you. I would like to know how many claims are still unsettled under the unsatisfied judgment fund and also how much of a backlog is there now in the motor vehicles accident claims fund?

Hon. Mr. Haskett (Minister of Transport): Mr. Chairman, I find that as of January 31, 1964, the number of outstanding cases, old and new totalled 2,347.

This included cases unsettled as of July 1, 1962, 1,232 outstanding; and of these 1,134 have been settled so that the old cases outstanding number only 98.

Last night when I was speaking on this subject, sir, I gave from the tables from which I had prepared my remarks that the total number of claims settled in the course of 18 months of the operation of the new motor vehicle accident claims fund was 6,890. I understand the corrected figure is 6,013, and I want to correct that misstatement to the House last night.

Mr. Davison: I take it then there are 1,100 claims under the new fund not settled yet, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Haskett: Yes, there are approximately that number of new claims currently before the board.

Vote 2205 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Transport.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman: On vote 101:

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, before making some general comments on the agricultural picture in Ontario today, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance which I have received during the past year from a very outstanding and a very hard-working group of civil servants in The Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The deputy Minister, the assistant deputy Ministers, and all of the department heads, have been of great help to me in carrying out the agricultural policies of this government and in dealing with the many problems we are encountering today in food production and in food distribution.

I am also grateful for the co-operation and help of all those working in the various departments at head office in Toronto, at the colleges in Guelph, at our agricultural schools, our research and experimental stations, and in the field, where the ultimate results in agriculture are achieved.

The annual report of the department for the year ending March 31, 1963, has been tabled in the House giving a detailed account of activities for the fiscal year.

As we deal with the estimates for the coming year, there will be an opportunity to discuss these activities in detail as well as those new activities which were started during the current fiscal year.

I thought, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that I would devote my remarks today to several overall policy matters and the approach this department is taking towards them and towards some of the specific problems in agriculture which have arisen.

Change is the greatest challenge which government faces today. In no department of government is this more so than in agriculture. All of those in this phase of government service are constantly confronted with rapidly changing needs of the food industry, in which farmers play the primary role.

In agriculture we have come to accept change not only as inevitable but as an important indicator of progress, and the extent

to which we can make quick adjustments and readjustments is the extent to which our agricultural policies will be successful, and the extent to which we will see the development of a healthy agricultural industry in this province.

It is my hope that this department of government will continue to encourage new ideas in agriculture and welcome new suggestions and proposals.

Recent advances and trends in agriculture are bringing many benefits but they are also bringing many problems for which satisfactory solutions have not yet been found, either in this country or in any other country where agriculture has become highly developed and mass merchandising of food has become an established practice.

These problems must be faced within the scope of our prevailing agricultural policy which recognizes the freedom of the individual, his right to self-determination, his right to ownership of land, the products he produces, and his right to organize with others for collective action.

Within this policy there is a basic and a necessary recognition of government responsibility for the development of a healthy agricultural industry and for the welfare of those making their living from the land.

This policy is based on three major concepts—better production, better marketing, and better living—and all of our activities in The Department of Agriculture stem from this triangle which gives meaning and purpose to our agricultural programme.

The base of this triangle is better production, and the two sides, better marketing and better living, come together to make up a symbol which represents what we are achieving in Ontario agriculture.

This triangle can be superimposed upon a much wider background which represents our ultimate goal—an adequate supply of good food for an expanding domestic and world population at satisfactory prices to the producer.

This goal cannot be achieved unless agriculture is founded on these three basic concepts—better production, better marketing, and better living for the farm families of this province.

Ontario is the most important producer of agricultural products in Canada, leading all other provinces in total output of every farm commodity with the exception of cereal grain.

Agriculture has made possible the industrialization of this province because, as history has shown, no country in the world has

moved to an industrial footing without first having achieved a sound agricultural economy.

Agriculture continues to sustain the well-being of Ontario and a healthy agricultural and food economy will continue to lead this province into new accomplishments and new eras of development.

The history of the world has been the history of agriculture, and the future of the world will be the future of agriculture and food as countless millions yet unborn will not be satisfied with the subsistence living evident in some countries today.

We, in this vast province, endowed with rich agricultural resources, must be constantly aware of the needs of farming and of farmers in our overall economy, if we are to see these resources fully and properly developed in the future.

The total food needs in Canada are expected to rise by some 70 per cent in the next 20 years.

World needs are expected to increase by 80 per cent.

Ontario farmers will be expected to play their part in meeting this demand for food, not in the unforeseeable future but within the lifetime of many of our young farmers today.

This brings me to the first of our three basic agricultural concepts—better production.

Ways and means are under continuous study to develop, through research, production methods which will keep our agricultural food products on a competitive basis.

Some 40 food products, valued at more than \$200 million, continue to be imported into Canada each year. Nearly all of these products are normally grown in this province and most are selling in competition to our own farmers in their own traditional market.

This situation is causing increasing concern and points up the need to find ways and means to promote Ontario products on the home market on a larger scale than ever before.

A study is presently underway of the production and marketing difficulties involved in getting a larger share of this market on the doorstep of Ontario farmers.

In the area of research, a field in agriculture where Ontario ranks as a world leader, many problems at the farm level are being solved, as well as other problems in secondary agriculture such as food processing, handling, storing, packaging and distribution.

In this regard, a great step forward was taken by this government two years ago with

the establishment of the Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario when the best research talent in agriculture and veterinary science were brought together.

Many research projects are presently being carried out by the institute with an annual budget of \$5 million, as the hon. members will note from the first annual report of this institute which I had the honour to table in the House a few days ago, and which they will find on their desks today because it had not been printed in duplication until this last day or so.

We are moving ahead in our beef and dairy herd improvement programmes with better animal husbandry, better feeding methods, better animal health control and attaining higher standards of quality in both beef and dairy products.

To develop a greater appreciation of the potential market for feeder cattle in this province we are bringing a group of livestock farmers from northern Ontario to see the beef herds in southern Ontario, to see the feed-lots in operation to get an idea of what is demanded in the feed-lots by our feed-lot operators and the requirements of those operators.

We hope that through these efforts this year we will be able to encourage the development of feeder cattle and cow-calf herds in the northern parts of the province.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been instrumental in the organization of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association which has just concluded its first annual meeting.

This association, which now includes some 38 newly formed county organizations, is an important step forward in furthering the development of the beef-producing industry which is of vital importance to this province.

New advances are also being made in hog production in Ontario, but we still must make a greater effort to raise quality if we are to increase the appeal of pork products to the consumer, who has the final say about what food she will buy and what she will not buy.

Revolutionary changes are also taking place in poultry production and in the processing of fruits and vegetables, and as a result we are increasing our share of the home market and finding new markets for these products in the United Kingdom and Europe.

For instance, an experimental shipment of 120,000 fresh frozen turkeys to West Germany last November has proven a success and I am advised that Ontario turkey and

chicken should do well in this market in the future.

As I informed the House earlier, we are following up our success in promoting Ontario food products in the United Kingdom by sending another 100 tons of a variety of Ontario foods to Great Britain's Ideal Home Show which opens in London this very month.

A great number of producers and food processing firms in Ontario are co-operating in this promotion to put Ontario products on the map.

This United Kingdom promotion of our food products has been a continuing effort over the past three years and our exports to the United Kingdom have now reached an all-time high since we managed to regain entry to this market in 1960.

We are finding that increased emphasis on better production to attain our full agricultural potential is showing very concrete and definite results and these results will be even more startling in the future if there is no relaxation of effort.

Another area where better production emphasis has resulted in an important step forward is in corn production for livestock feed. As a result of new cultural practices, new varieties and improved mechanization, some five million more bushels of corn were produced in Ontario last year than in 1962.

The importance of farm machinery in production and the problems created by mechanization have now reached the stage where special consideration must be given.

Last year the government established the farm machinery board which was one of the recommendations made by the Ontario farm machinery investigation committee.

This new board will make an important contribution to agriculture by continuous evaluation, by review and study of developments in testing, in quality control of machinery, as well as keeping on top of problems in distribution and availability of spare parts.

The board will advise the government on any legislation that may be necessary having to do with the manufacturing, testing, distribution or sale of farm machinery in the province.

Better farm production, Mr. Chairman, is basic to all other developments in agriculture and the food industry and I am happy to report to this House, through you, sir, that among the farmers of Ontario there is a great thirst for knowledge which will assist them to improve their production methods and their efficiency in farm operations.

However, Mr. Chairman, the recent drought in southwestern Ontario, the loss of an estimated six million dollars to our oat crop due to stem rust disease and the loss of some \$10 million in milk production last year due to mastitis are only some of the constant reminders that agriculture remains, due to the whims of nature, a great challenge to man and to those who make their living from the land.

In regard to stem rust disease, The Ontario Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the federal government, will launch a campaign this year to rid Ontario of the barberry shrub which is the host plant for the disease.

As I announced in the House a few weeks ago the government will initiate a mastitis control programme this summer as a result of the new knowledge we have of this disease which seriously affects many dairy herds in this province.

Better marketing, the second of our two basic concepts in agriculture, falls into two main categories: our own domestic market and our potential market in other countries.

In our home market, changes in agricultural technology, marketing systems, consumer demands and changes in almost every phase of the food industry and every level of production and distribution have created new problems and many are growing more complicated every day.

No longer is it clear in the agricultural and food industry today to determine, in a broad sense, where the interest of one group ends and another begins.

In many cases there has been a telescoping of traditionally separate functions, such as production at the farm level, processing, distribution and retailing of food.

Farmers, through their own organization, have integrated forward in the food production and marketing system to make closer ties with the consumer and in some cases food merchandisers have integrated backward toward the land, and in between many separate operations are now joined together under a single management or by contractual arrangement.

Farm suppliers, mostly machinery companies and those supplying feed and seed, are also integrating in many cases and their traditional role in agriculture has been expanded to include financing and management functions on behalf of some farmers.

These are but some of the changes, most of them quite recent, which have occurred

in the fusion of agriculture and the food industry.

Government responsibilities in agriculture are also becoming more difficult to define in some areas as the industry becomes more complex and interdependent.

Government is being asked more and more to go into the game as a referee with little or no power to stop the play or to interfere with the players.

Although we have a great deal of legislation to cover agricultural and food practices which this Legislature feels ought to be controlled, our system, as is the case in most of the western world, remains basically one of free enterprise in farming and in food production and distribution to the consumer carrying with it the benefits of competition and a free and open market.

We do not say in this country who may own the land and who may not, who may farm and who may not and we do not impose production controls and quotas on food production.

Such extreme measures, which add up to state control over food production, decrease the initiative of the individual.

However, many serious problems are emerging as the farmer faces an ever increasing concentration of buying power due to mass merchandising and retailing of food products.

The extent of this power can be seen in the fact that 60 per cent of all food sales in Ontario is now controlled by large food chains, and another 20 per cent is in the hands of stores engaging in group buying.

Mass merchandising of food has brought with it many advantages, it has also brought many problems.

Trends in integration and concentration of buying power are not only creating serious concern for farmers—particularly those who lack the collective bargaining strength to negotiate reasonable prices—but also for the government which must be alert to any trend which might lead to a cornering of the food market.

While we have not reached this stage yet, there are disturbing signs in both Canada and the United States which point to this possibility and there is some fear that present trends in the food industry may lead to monopoly control, not only of the retailing and processing of food but of production at the farm level as well.

Expressing a rising concern in the United States, President Johnson noted in a recent

speech that there are 200,000 retail grocery stores in the United States but one out of every two dollars spent for groceries goes to fewer than 100 chains, and the President wants to know how this concentration of power affects the public interest.

As I have pointed out, a similar trend toward concentration of buying power in a few hands is taking place here and this government also wants to know what the effect of this trend may be in agriculture and in the food industry generally.

An investigation of this situation by The Department of Agriculture has already begun through the Ontario Food Council which was established by this government a year ago.

Apart from the adverse effects this trend may have on the open and competitive marketing of farm products, on the effectiveness of producer marketing boards and on the security of farmers generally in this province, it also may have some serious long-term implications for the consumer who, up until now, has enjoyed the benefits of free and open competition in the sale of food products.

The problem goes by several different names—corporate farming, contract farming, vertical integration—and the problem also exists in several different forms; some of which are not considered to be harmful, but some are creating very serious concern.

We as a government are concerned with maintaining an agricultural industry which will provide the fullest opportunity for farmers, for processors, and for others involved in food production, to market their products competitively, openly and without fear of reprisals by powerful corporations if they do not knuckle down to certain terms and conditions.

We do not want to see a situation where the farmer is told that he either accepts the conditions of sale dictated by the big companies or he does not have a market for his product; or where the processor of farm products operates under the same fear.

Widespread take-over by large companies of the production, processing, distribution, and retailing of food products, would have a disastrous effect on the agricultural and food industry of this province, or in any other jurisdiction where this occurred.

Integration is not new, and is quite far advanced in many phases of agriculture, including poultry—which is perhaps a classic example—fruit and vegetable canning, some crops such as soyabeans and sugar beets, and in some phases of the dairy industry.

It is also advanced in some other aspects such as contractual arrangements between farmers and farm supply companies, and in many other ways we have examples of integration which has already taken place, or is presently underway.

How far we as a government would be justified in going, or how far in fact we can go under our constitutional powers to intervene in this situation, will depend on the investigations we are presently carrying on to determine the extent and ramifications of integration.

The problem appears to be also interprovincial and international in scope and it is becoming more and more apparent that a national approach may be required in view of the interlocking nature of management and company operations in Canada and across the border.

One important step we have taken was the establishment of the Ontario Food Council, to which I referred earlier, composed of representatives of producers, processors, distributors, and consumers, with powers under The Public Inquiries Act to investigate this problem and others which may arise from time to time in food production and distribution.

The food council has brought together representatives of the various interested groups in an effort to find solutions to the problems of integration.

For the first time in our history we have a group of agricultural and food industry leaders, along with representatives of consumers, meeting together with the common purpose of dealing with any problems which might tend to weaken the effectiveness and the general economy of the agricultural and food industry.

Some steps have already been taken to strengthen the provisions of The Farm Products Marketing Act to prohibit a processor from cancelling a farmer's contract to supply fruits and vegetables without just cause, and to require that processors who grow their own fruits and vegetables pay licensing fees under the Act for commodities regulated under a marketing plan.

In regard to the food council, may I add that it has launched a consumer programme on marketing and merchandising practices to fill a very great need for this kind of information.

The council also has a responsibility for promoting Ontario food products, and a commodity merchandising programme has been set up with large retailers to deal with temporary surplus problems.

A case in point is the current merchandising programme for onions, which has been organized by the council with the result, I am advised, that more onions are moving in the domestic market at this moment than is usual for this time of the year.

Many of the situations we are encountering in agriculture would be far more severe than they are, were it not for the fact that this province is very far advanced in marketing legislation.

There is more marketing legislation designed to create an orderly and stable market for farm products on the statute books of Ontario than in any other jurisdiction in North America.

This does not mean to say that improvements in our marketing plans cannot be made. Changing conditions in agriculture and the food industry require that marketing legislation remain constantly under review so that changes can be made to meet new situations.

In regard to our export markets, some of the traditional thinking in this province may have to be revised in the light of the opportunities which exist for many Ontario farm products.

Farmers can no longer afford to regard these markets as dumping grounds for surplus production, but rather as continuing and stable outlets, provided continuity of supply and quality are maintained.

Farmers, producer organizations and processors should be prepared to develop these markets with the long-term benefits in mind in order that we may be able to attain our full agricultural potential.

I come now to the last of the three basic agricultural concepts, and perhaps the most important—better living for those who live and work on the farms of Ontario.

This has to do with our human resources in agriculture, with the farm families who have the responsibility for producing the food which is required. For them, change has the greatest impact. New developments in agricultural technology, and the changing needs of the food industry, are requiring the farmer to make changes in his operations about every five years, the result being that he faces major adjustment and readjustment about seven times during his active life on the land.

This kind of disruption not only interferes with production but poses frequent and periodic threats to the farmer's capital investment and his long-term security.

Other industry, being founded on mechanical rather than living things, need not

contend with uncertainties of climate, the threat of disease, and the many other problems inherent in the growing plant or the growing animal. To these families farming is a way of life, a business, a career, a job, a heritage, and a future.

The farm families are the backbone of the rural life of this province. Their aims and objectives are closely tied to the land and water resources, to land use, to rural planning and development, and to rural community services.

In 1962, the farm families of this province paid more than \$50 million in real estate taxes to their local municipalities, and all together paid out more than \$650 million for their operating goods and services and other expenses, thus making them one of the largest consumer groups in Ontario.

To meet rising concern in some rural areas, particularly in land use and planning for future needs, many projects have started under The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, with the ultimate goal of making better use of physical and human resources in rural communities.

Capital and credit requirements of farmers are of great concern as the cost of land, construction, machinery, equipment, and other needs follow the same upward trend seen in other segments of the economy.

The cost of establishing their own farms today is of special concern to the young people who want to remain on the land, and this House has before it now a government bill which will raise junior farmer loan maximums from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Farm management assistance, including estate planning essential in these days to preserve the farm family structure, is one of the most important extension services of The Department of Agriculture.

The department is also providing extensive assistance to the farm families through the home economics branch and co-operating and participating in the many programmes of the Women's Institute of Ontario.

The young people on the farm, among whom are the agricultural leaders of tomorrow, are actively engaged with the department in many activities.

All hon. members of the House will be interested to note that this is the 50th anniversary of the junior farmer association of this province, and junior farmers and 4-H Club members in all parts of Ontario will be celebrating this occasion throughout the year. We extend our congratulations and our best wishes to them in this, their anniversary year.

I have tried to outline the three basic concepts of this government's agricultural policy—better production, better marketing, and better living, and some of the philosophy which lies behind the estimates which are now before the House.

In concluding my remarks at this time, I should just like to add that man's age-old struggle and conquest of the elements, and his ability to adapt to his environment, have brought us to this place in the agricultural history of this province and this nation.

Although hon. members of this House may, and likely will, differ on the best ways to be of service to the farmers of Ontario, I think we would all be agreed on the extent to which we depend upon them for the development of our country and for the essentials which make it possible for our country to enjoy a very high standard of living.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I listened to my hon. friend today with a great deal of interest. I listened to him very closely for some 25 minutes and I certainly detected in his remarks some of the optimism that was expressed by his hon. colleague, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope).

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has been very frank with us today. He says that the agricultural industry is not in as good a shape as he would like to see it. He realizes the problems. He knows that they are many, but he says that the future he hopes will be brighter. I hope that I have interpreted my hon. friend correctly in saying that.

Indeed, I was very happy to hear the hon. Minister come into the House today, and even though he did pinpoint a few of the more pressing problems in the agricultural industry and the agricultural community as a whole, he went on to say and to spell out the importance of that industry in our economy.

I was delighted to hear the hon. Minister do that because I think that in the past we have failed to do this. We have failed to sell our organization, or at least our industry, and its importance in the economy. I was happy to hear the hon. Minister come into this House and tell the people of Ontario that here we have an industry that is important to the province, is important to the country and is, indeed, important to every person no matter where he might live.

Certainly our public relations has suffered badly in the last, well I would say, 20 years. We read in the paper where the gross income of farmers has gone up and I was once again

happy that the hon. Minister did not mention about gross income today as he did last year. He mentioned it last year. Certainly I think this is one thing that has contributed to the bad public relations that has resulted from this kind of publicity.

We have read in the papers on a number of occasions where the farmers' gross income has gone up by so many million dollars and then these people turn around and use this as an argument to say that farmers should not receive subsidies. They say, well look, the gross income of the farmers has gone up by so many million dollars and yet you people are crying for subsidies. We have to pay for it in one way or another. So this has resulted in the end effect to give the farming community bad public relations as an industry, taking it as a whole.

Certainly this is not the case. If the people who expounded on this particular subject, had taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with all the facts, they would have found out that the situation was considerably different than they had thought.

My hon. friend, I am sure, realizes, and he has said today, that agriculture and farming is not enjoying adequate income. He said that in so many words. This is absolutely true. Certainly the farmers of this country today are enjoying no Roman holiday.

The agriculture community represents about ten per cent of the population and they are getting about five per cent of the income. Certainly this is something that should be pointed out on all occasions to the people who seem to take delight in telling our urban friends that the farmers are walking around with pockets full of money and driving Cadillacs. I think we should take every opportunity to tell the people of this province, and I think The Department of Agriculture has a certain amount of responsibility in this regard to say to the people of the province, that where one farmer produced enough for ten people in 1942, he is now producing enough for 32 people.

I think that we should tell the urban people and tell our urban friends that this is an industry indeed that they cannot do without.

Now I just wanted to refer briefly to a comment in the paper which dealt with this very subject, the public relations of the farming community and the job that we have done, and I want to relate this to the department of the hon. Minister, because I think that his department must assume a certain amount of responsibility for it.

This article was in the *Rural Co-operator*, dated Tuesday, January 14. It is an article

written by Mr. A. H. Musgrave, the Ontario federation president. I will not read it all, but I will read parts of it. It said:

The area in which we have failed, and failed miserably, is in the field of public relations. Had we been doing a job for our industry and our people there would not have been the tirades and disparaging articles that have appeared in the press nor would there be a distorted image of the farmer in the minds of so many people. Had we been doing our job, it would not have been left to the president of a large wholesale to point out that consumers are paying less money for many of their basic foods than they paid in 1952.

We have left it to someone else to explain that today's higher living costs are due largely to the fact that the consumer considers yesterday's luxuries as today's necessities. Why have we left it to someone else to point out that, by any measure, food is still the biggest bargain on today's merchandising scene?

What have we done to publicize the fact that the sales of wheat to foreign lands have brought prosperity to the whole economy? Not just the farmer, but it has resulted in more jobs in the transportation industry, more jobs in industry in general, because the farm population has the money to buy the goods and services they would otherwise be unable to buy. This means jobs, not unemployment.

The article concludes by saying:

These are some of the pertinent facts which should be brought to the attention of every Canadian, but we have failed to get the message across to those who live off the farm.

And that sums it up very neatly.

I did mention that the farming community is not enjoying adequate income and my hon. friend has talked about the triangle: the better production, better marketing and better living triangle. Certainly I would agree with him that this is indeed a very commendable endeavour and a very commendable thing. The only more or less fly in the ointment, is the fact that we have to make sure that we have the ultimate in our production and the ultimate in our marketing to ensure that we have better living.

I noted an article in the London *Free Press*. It is dated February 24, and it deals with the income of farmers, the net income, that is. It says:

Canada's total farm net income including changes in farm inventories of grains

and livestock, rose 2.2 per cent in 1963 to an estimated \$1,716,300 from \$1,678,800 in 1962. The increase resulted entirely from advances in Saskatchewan and Alberta. All other provinces reported decreases.

And then the article goes on to say: "Net income of farm operators from farming operations in 1963 by provinces," with 1962 figures in brackets.

Ontario had \$377,866,000 net income in 1962; and, in 1963, they had \$200,278,000, a decrease of roughly—I am sorry I quoted the wrong figure there; the Ontario net income this year was \$377,866,000 and last year it was \$379,531,000, or in other words a decrease of roughly \$22 million, a sizable decrease I must say. So certainly we have not enjoyed the income levels of other groups. Indeed this very fact alone should present to the hon. Minister a picture which would not fill him, by any stretch of the imagination, with enthusiasm.

About these bad public relations I want to make just one final comment, because I do think it is sufficiently important that The Department of Agriculture have a responsibility to help and work with other groups to improve the farmers' and indeed the industry's public relations and public image in general. Certainly all this business we have read in the press, and that we have heard and seen—that governments print figures and reveal figures which are more or less designed for political advantage—this operates to the detriment of the farming community and to farmers in general. And this has resulted in the bad public relations which now exist.

This is evidenced by the fact that if the price of milk goes up one cent, or the price of bread goes up one cent, we hear a tremendous outcry. Everybody is saying, "Well, there the farmers go again, up goes the price of our food, they are putting more money in their pockets." And this is not the case, as I have already pointed out in this article by Mr. Musgrave. Certainly our public relations have dropped to a very low level when this kind of thing can happen.

This is the level of the public relations of the agricultural community, and the hon. Minister should not miss the opportunity to tell the farmers, and to tell the people of this province in general, some of the pertinent facts about agriculture—which he did today, and I was glad to hear that he did.

Now, just one final comment in this regard, and I just make this comment to indicate how important I feel—and, I am sure, a great

many other people feel—public relations is, on the part of the farmer and the farming community. Certainly our large companies all have a public relations department. I think the importance of it is pointed up by the fact that most of these public relations people are paid fantastic salaries to do a job.

Certainly it would seem to me that there is a certain amount of correlation between the successful PR people involved in a particular company and the success of that company as a company. I think the more successful the PR, in most cases, the more successful the company. Certainly we can break it down even finer than that and say that public relations is a very important part of our interaction as individuals. So it is high time that we started to move in co-operation with the farming organizations in a direction to try to halt this trend, and to try to swing the pendulum the other way.

I want to say at this time that I feel the one area in which this government has been sadly lacking is the area of long-term planning and long-range planning in the agricultural field. It would seem to me that the government rushes to plug the holes in the dam but does nothing about preventing the flood. I would suggest that we embark immediately on a long-range and long-term plan for agriculture. I think it has been lacking in the past and I think agriculture could well do with some of the long-range and long-term planning which goes into some of the other phases of the economy.

The reason that the farmers—and the hon. Minister mentioned this—have witnessed, or are more or less held back by, the inability to effectively cope with marketing is because they do not have the bargaining power as individuals. I am sure the hon. Minister—as a matter of fact he mentioned that very point today—recognizes this. But certainly, in recognizing it, we as the government must give all encouragement to farm groups and associations, to set up their bargaining agencies so that they can effectively bargain in the market place.

We are past the point when we expect individuals to go into the market place and bargain effectively. Farmers cannot do it against the big business interests. It is impossible, and this is a result of the income levels which farmers today enjoy. They realize that they cannot bargain effectively in the market place, so they have moved—and I must say along with some help from the government—into the field of collective bargaining to raise their bargaining position in the market.

I think, as a government, we should give every encouragement to this kind of thing. I think every encouragement should be given to groups to set up this kind of bargaining agency. Certainly the Ontario broiler growers have attempted to move in this direction, but at the present time they seem to be stalled in their endeavours to reach a point where they can bargain effectively with the trade. I have discussed this with my hon. friend and I know the broiler growers have also, but the point is that The Farm Products Marketing Act was amended last year to require sales of all regulated products to be marketed through the appropriate producer board but this does not apply to a negotiating board. It just applies to an agency-type board. Certainly, as far as the Ontario broiler growers are concerned, they feel—and rightly so, I would think—that they cannot move from nothing to an agency-type marketing board. They must have an intermediate step. They must have an intermediate stopping place, so they feel that the negotiating-type board would be the answer until they get into a position where they could bring in or develop an agency-type marketing plan.

The fact of the matter is that they cannot negotiate, or set up a negotiating board, because The Farm Products Marketing Act does not cover, or at least does not protect these people for this reason—now this is different to the agency type. The producers and the board are protected under the agency type. But under the negotiating board they cannot be protected because if the integrators, the feed companies and the processors try to go into the field—and I suggest they would if they realized that the broiler growers were attempting to set up a negotiating board or some type of bargaining agency—they would move into the field very rapidly. Then we would have the situation where the *bona-fide* farmers, or the *bona-fide* broiler growers, would have to market their birds through the negotiating board. But the integrators, the processors and the feed companies, and what have you, who went into the growing of chicken broilers, would not—they could circumvent the marketing board, they could go around it. Therefore this would spell disaster for the entire industry.

This could happen very quickly because you realize the peculiar traits of the chicken broiler industry. It takes only ten weeks, sometimes less, from the day-old chick until the bird has matured and is ready to market, and weighs anywhere from 3½ to 4 pounds. The time limitation and the time involved is rather peculiar to the chicken broiler industry

in that regard because the integrators could move in within a matter of weeks if they knew this was going on and throw the whole industry into chaos.

Indeed it has been suggested that they could control the market to the extent of 60 per cent, 70 per cent and even 80 per cent within a matter of weeks. If this happens, my hon. friend can see what a state the *bona-fide* broiler producer—who has thousands of dollars tied up in buildings and equipment—what a position he would be in if this happened.

This is a very real problem and a very serious problem because these people are endeavouring to move toward the position where they can develop their strength, and to cope effectively with the money interests and the trade. Yet, they cannot do it because they are afraid of this very thing.

I suggest that the hon. Minister should take a long look with a view to bringing in amendments to The Farm Products Marketing Act, which would also apply to negotiating boards as well as the agency type. Surely if the government is genuinely interested in seeing that the farmers do increase their bargaining power this move can be, and should be made, with the appropriate amendments to The Farm Products Marketing Act.

Another aspect of marketing legislation is the short period of time that can, not in all cases, but can hamper the operation of a marketing board as such. That is to say the marketing board can come into operation and within a matter of, well, months in some cases, the forces that are opposed to that marketing board, if they are successful in marshalling enough support, can overthrow the board before it actually has a chance to get into operation, and to iron out the case; to really show the producers what it can do for them.

The onion board is a very good case in point. My hon. friend said today that the food council was endeavouring to promote onions on the domestic market and I am happy to hear this. The onion board was a very successful board and yet it was turned down. I will read you an article in this connection from the *Rural Co-operator* of January 14. It says:

**ONION MEN FACE SURPLUS PROBLEM
ONTARIO'S ONION GROWERS
ARE FACING TROUBLE**

At the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association annual meeting in Toronto this week, John Brown, secretary, said growers had assembled 12,500 tons of onions for export markets. However, there

are no buyers. The British market, a major export outlet in recent years is not interested in buying Ontario's onions at present prices.

"U.K. buyers are willing to pay only 50 cents a bag because they can get onions at low prices in Europe," Dr. Brown said.

Dr. Brown said growers need 70 cents per 50 pound bag to meet production costs. Last winter following a short crop in Europe, Ontario growers were receiving between 75 cents and \$3 a bag.

And then the article concludes by saying:

Seventeen months ago growers and the producers both decided to close down the operations of Ontario's Onion Growers Marketing Board. Almost two-thirds of the voters favoured retaining the board but the plebiscite required a clear two-thirds majority.

The onion plan had been operating for little more than a year. In its short life the agency-type plan restored order to onion marketing in Ontario. The board opened up overseas markets for onions surplus to domestic requirements. Many farm leaders viewed the onion plan as the almost perfect example of what a marketing board could achieve for producers. Before its introduction the law of the jungle prevailed in the onion-growing industry.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that he consider amendments to The Farm Products Marketing Act which would require that the marketing plan, after it has been implemented and brought into operation, be given at least two years of operation before it is passed to the growers and the producers in order that they should vote on it, to either give their approval or rejection of the plan. I think that if this period were given, then we would have a situation where the growers would know really what they were voting on and what they were voting for. They would know if the plan was efficient, if it was manageable in terms of costs and so on, and they would have an idea exactly where they were going.

As it stands now certainly they do not. The forces that are opposed to the plan, mainly because of a conflict of interests, get together and successfully convince enough farmers that they should vote against the plan, then in some cases, just like this onion board, we have a situation where a good plan is thrown out merely because it has not been given a chance.

I suggest that should be done. Also in the *Rural Co-operator*, and this was quite a good

issue because this is from the January 14 copy once again, it suggests this very thing—that a two-year trial period be given to market boards. I will not read too much of it but I would just point out to my hon. friend that the article says in effect and this is in relation to this proposal:

The purposes of this proposal are obvious. One, a trial plan must be given every opportunity to prove itself and two, an inexperienced board requires time to become acquainted with the difficulties of marketing board operations.

At the conclusion of the trial period of not more than two years, the plan in the form of a working machine with some, if not all, of the bugs taken out would be put to the test of a producer vote.

In theory, at least, a successful plan measured against appropriate economic and social standards of value would be accorded producers' support. If the machine had proved ineffective, costly and too erosive of farm managerial freedom, it would be junked.

So once again, I would simply concur with the article and urge the hon. Minister to act accordingly.

Now I would like to turn to the inquiry committee, dealing with the tobacco industry. Of late we have heard a great deal about this. The news reports on the radio and television have certainly kept us up to date on this situation. I would only say that I think the hon. Minister has at least a responsibility here, because he brought down a report of the tobacco committee when a third of the tobacco still had to be sold. In other words, there was a third of the tobacco yet to sell.

Certainly in this situation there were other contributing factors, but I suggest to him that this was certainly a factor in the depressed prices that caused discontent, threats of violence and eventually closure of the three markets at Delhi, Tillsonburg and Aylmer. As a matter of fact, just yesterday the chairman of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board, George Demeyere, was in Ottawa with his delegation, to discuss with the Minister of Agriculture in Ottawa, the drastic situation and certainly the discontent and threats of violence that have been forthcoming from this situation.

It is very grave and I suggest that the hon. Minister take a long look at it. The situation is of sufficient gravity to demand his immediate attention. The article in the *London Free Press* this past Friday, February 29, says:

Shouting tobacco farmers forced closing of auction exchanges at Delhi and Tillson-

burg with threats of violence yesterday while a second bomb threat of the week, shut down the Aylmer exchange.

There have been no further bomb threats today at the three exchanges which are normally closed Saturdays and Sundays. A meeting of district tobacco farmers will be held at 8 p.m. in the Hungarian Club in Delhi.

As a matter of fact, I just heard on the radio coming down today that they had held a meeting last night and they had decided unanimously that they should keep the exchanges closed until such time as there is mutual understanding and agreement between the buyers and the growers.

George Demeyere, chairman of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board ordered the Delhi exchange closed at 1.30 p.m. and the Tillsonburg exchange at 3 p.m. after demonstrations at both places.

The farmers called for an investigation of the buying practices of the tobacco companies. They said they would keep the exchange closed until something is done. The Tillsonburg protest was similar.

Tobacco normally selling for about 55 cents a pound drew bids of 47 cents yesterday. Buyers were not bidding on all of the flats offered for sale.

So that I do say this to my hon. friend, that certainly the situation in the tobacco industry is that the buyers have been influenced by this report, I feel, to some extent because the report has recommended what I might term sweeping changes in the industry. I think perhaps I will not read all the changes that the report has suggested, but the one most startling change I would suggest to my hon. friend is the first one, the orderly withdrawal of production controls.

Certainly no doubt the buyers felt, if not by direct comment, certainly by inference, that if orderly production controls were withdrawn, everybody could produce tobacco, everybody could produce as much as they liked and therefore undoubtedly a surplus would result. This is really what would happen, I would suggest.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, may I make just one comment on this, because I do not want the inference to get out—I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend, I think he is making an excellent speech.

I do not want the inference to get out that the Stinson report which has been awaited for many, many months and that I had been asked to bring into this House—as soon as

it was presented to me, I tabled it immediately. I am being criticized for having done this too soon—it is wrong to suggest that it was the Stinson report that had anything to do with the closing of the auctions last Friday. There may be some side effect, I do not think there has been, I have heard no mention of it. But I do know that the matter that my hon. friend refers to in the pricing of tobacco not reaching the average price that had been reached in previous sales, this is something that has gradually been growing and was in effect long before the Stinson report was tabled in the House last Wednesday.

Now this is quite true and I feel that when we recognize the fact that we have sold, in comparison with last year, 73 million pounds last year to this same date and this year 117 million pounds at a higher price than we sold last year, there has been a lot of tobacco moved at a very, very good price.

I do not think my hon. friend intends that to be the inference that is here, because I believe my hon. friends in the Opposition, as all hon. members of the House and indeed all people interested in this very vital industry to Ontario agriculture, would want to see the report as soon as it had been presented to me. I would think I would have been open to criticism had I sat on it.

Mr. Gaunt: Well, I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I appreciate the hon. Minister's comments. I did not mean to leave the impression that the report was entirely responsible for the situation, but I just say once again that I do feel it had some effect.

Now certainly the report of the Surgeon General in the United States had a very great effect, there is no question about that, because some very detrimental and very bad results certainly were bound to accrue from that particular report. There was apparently a very definite connection between lung cancer and smoking, and certainly this could not help but have an effect on the price of tobacco.

But I simply say this, that the tabling of the report at this time certainly did have an influence on the tobacco people. I certainly cannot leave the situation there and leave my remarks without saying that a certain amount of responsibility rests on the doorstep of the hon. Minister in this regard.

As a matter of fact, I would go a little bit further and say that my hon. friend's doorstep indeed is becoming somewhat cluttered. We have the dairying situation, notwithstanding the inquiry committee that has been studying all aspects of the dairy industry. Certainly they have been very thorough in their

examination of various phases of the industry; I have no doubt in the world about that, I have heard that from different sources. But nevertheless, I think the final onus rests with the government in providing leadership to bring these four groups together, the four dairy groups, and set up a marketing plan, one milk marketing board to handle all milk produced in the province of Ontario.

I feel that this committee has made certain recommendations, or at least they are forthcoming. I am sure the hon. Minister has read the report very carefully, but I think the responsibility that rests with the government in this regard is one in which they should implement a milk marketing plan as quickly as possible, taking into account the interests of the four dairy groups.

I think it is rather obvious at this point that we cannot satisfy all four groups. Undoubtedly there is compromise needed on all sides to implement and draft a successful milk marketing plan, and I think the sooner we get at it the better for the entire industry. As a matter of fact, the committee, I understand, mentioned the reclassification of multi-milk in its report. It said that the reclassification was necessary, and with that I would agree wholeheartedly.

I feel that the northern Ontario dairy producer is placed in jeopardy. I think the situation is serious and I would urge the hon. Minister to consider this. I would urge him to make this reclassification in the form of legislation. I think it is an oversimplification of the problem to say that the entire dairy industry in northern Ontario depends upon the reclassification of multi-milk, but indeed the situation is serious enough to demand immediate attention by the hon. Minister.

Now let me turn for just a moment to the ARDA programme. I want to say a few words about this, because I feel it is a very important aspect of the agriculture department. I feel that their aims and objectives are indeed noteworthy, but I do want to make a few comments and I start off by relating to you some of the words of Mr. Herb Crown, the Ontario ARDA director. Mr. Crown said:

The great challenge that faces rural people, farm organizations and governments, is to direct the changes that grow out of progress to meet the needs and aspirations of all the people.

Certainly I am sure we would all agree with that.

I want to continue by quoting Mr. Crown in an address to the Ontario Federation of

Agriculture at its annual convention. Mr. Crown said:

The basic requirement here under the rural development section of ARDA is that rural people themselves are involved in both the planning and the execution of a programme for which they see a need and about which they want to do something. Without local improvement, there can be no ARDA programme.

It is in this area that the federation of agriculture has important influence to assure that Ontario farmers understand the concept of rural development and do not see the ARDA programme as merely a government programme to assist one particular segment of the rural community to solve the problem. The concept of ARDA is for rural people with technical, professional and financial assistance, to examine the total resource assets of a rural community so that programmes can be developed that serve the needs of all the rural people. ARDA will only be successful and meaningful in this province to the extent that rural people see this as a means of helping them to help themselves.

As I have said previously, I think that the ARDA programme is a very deserving programme, its aims and objectives are certainly high and indeed necessary at this time. But I have a feeling that the rural people up until this point have not been involved in the planning and execution of the plan as Mr. Crown has suggested they should be.

All too often I hear reports, at least, that rural people in—and I am thinking of one particular project at the present time where the people involved did not really know anything about it. The machinery, apparently, of the ARDA programme, was to contact the agricultural office and ask for their advice concerning the matter. This was quite a sizable project. It was in connection with a chunk of land in my home township, as a matter of fact, and indeed it affected the lives and the livelihood of quite a number of people. It seemed to me that the liaison between the administrative branch of ARDA and the people involved in the implementation of the programme at the grass roots level was very poor.

After all, I think we must realize that, in programmes of this nature, people who have lived on the land and lived on a particular chunk of land, farm land, perhaps have lived there for centuries; at least it has been in the family name for centuries. And even though in some cases this is marginal and sub-marginal land—indeed in a lot of cases under

such circumstances the people are just squeaking out a living—yet they do not want to give it up because they have a certain heritage there, they have certain ties and certain roots, and they consider farming in that instance as a way of life rather than as a way to make a good living and perhaps accumulate a certain amount of money.

These people feel that if they are shunted into some other branch of society, into some other phase of industry, if retraining has been unsuccessful, then they will be a liability to society rather than an asset to it because, in a good many cases, these people are older people. They are people who cannot very easily be retrained for other jobs at this stage, and certainly there is a very substantial room for argument here. I just simply suggest that the liaison and the working relationship, the communication if you like, between the administrative branch of the ARDA programme and the people involved and the people whom it will eventually affect, sir, should become closer and should be improved to the extent that local people are brought in—and local people do know what is going on.

If that happens, then I am sure that, in a good many cases, they would be more than happy to at least do what the programme suggests and what the ARDA administration has in mind, considering the definite need for retraining and re-education of a lot of these people so that they might effectively be adopted into other phases of the work force.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member permit me to just speak for a moment? He is on a very vital point and I am interested in this.

I think he would be interested to know, as would all hon. members of the House, that we are in complete agreement with what he is saying. We have asked the wardens and chairmen of all the agricultural committees in the province of Ontario in the organized counties, along with the agricultural representatives, to come to a meeting here in Toronto on March 11 in order that we might explain to them that we would like them to go back to their particular counties and organize the very type of committee to which the hon. member refers here. I think this is what he has in mind—involving the local people.

We felt the county council agricultural committee and the warden was a good place to start as a nucleus of that type of committee which would involve all of the

respective organizations. I am thinking about the Soil and Crop Improvement Association, the Federation of Agriculture, the Farmers' Union, the Women's Institute, the local chambers of commerce, the conservation authorities in the respective counties, so that they might all be represented. Not a great massive committee, but that the thinking of all these people might be brought together to better co-ordinate the local projects in ARDA. Now this we intend to do.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): What about the territories?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They already, through their committees in northern Ontario, which I will explain later on in the estimates, will be taken into consideration in ARDA—the very same thing, only a different application.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to hear that the hon. Minister agreed with me on this point because I think it is of sufficient importance, to the people of Ontario who are affected in this thing, to warrant consideration by him and by his department and indeed by the administration of ARDA.

In other words, all I was saying is that we have a selling job to do—and I realize that the hon. Minister is moving in this direction, setting up committees and so on where local people will be involved in the programme—then this problem will be partially solved at least.

I do want to mention another aspect of the ARDA programme and that is community pasture programmes. I realize that there are at least two or three, perhaps more, community pastures set up in the province under this programme, and I think it is indeed worthy of expansion. The hon. Minister has mentioned on a number of occasions that he would like to see the beef cattle, the beef industry in Ontario, reach a point of, not self-sufficiency but at least, producing more stocker and feeder cattle for our own use down here in eastern Canada. Certainly this is worthy of consideration, but I suggest to him that, in order to do this, one of the things which would aid this would be the extending of the community pastures programme under ARDA; because I think we all realize that the western farmer, in these cow-calf operations, has a big advantage in efficiency over our eastern cow-calf operator.

Certainly the people out west have large expanses of land, large acreages. They do not have to invest large sums of money in buildings to house their cattle; they can let

them run around a strawstack or a haystack all winter, and certainly we could never hope to reach that kind of efficiency. But we could, I am sure, if we had the large acreages of land which would be forthcoming if community pasture programmes were expanded under the ARDA programme, expand to the extent that a great many farmers across this province could build up their cow-calf herds and take advantage of community pastures, and thereby increase the number of replacements we would raise down here in eastern Canada.

I think we should move in this direction very quickly, because certainly this past fall was an indication of how high prices out in western Canada can place our beef cattle producers in jeopardy. After all, if our stocker and feeder cattle are well bought they are half sold; and if we have to pay exceptionally high prices for feeder and stocker cattle, and then transport them down to eastern Canada, it certainly places our beef cattle people in a very awkward and unrealistic competitive position.

I would say to my hon. friend that this is one phase of the ARDA programme which we feel should definitely be moved ahead with all speed.

I will make one final comment about that and simply say that we feel that, as far as the community pasture programme in the province is concerned, it could play a significant role in the expanding and consolidating of the beef cattle industry in eastern Canada.

Finally, I want to turn to meat inspection. I feel that this deserves more than a passing comment. The whole reason for the setting up of the meat inspection bill, as we saw it here just recently, was because of the meat scandal in 1961. Certainly that was a very bad thing, and it resulted in bad relationships between the meat wholesalers and the trade. Obviously we do not want that to happen again and, through various pressures from consumer groups and so on, the hon. Minister saw fit to bring in the meat inspection bill.

This bill, certainly, will cause him trouble—I think I am justified in saying that—certainly if he had thought of troubles with the dairy industry, with the vertigal integration problem or marketing legislation, I am sure the hon. Minister's problems and troubles will be compounded in the meat bill which he currently has for our perusal.

This bill as you know went to the committee on meat inspection—at least went to the committee on agriculture—and the interest that was shown at that time was certainly

indicative of the way that the trade, the slaughter house people and all phases of the trade really, how important they feel that this meat inspection bill really is.

I think there are a few things that we must consider in any meat inspection bill. One of the things is the protection of the consumer, I think we obviously must offer protection there. We must offer help to the operators who are unable to sell their meat in cities where local bylaws prevent people from selling meat, where bylaws are in existence that prevent operators from selling meat that is not inspected under The Canada Meat Inspection Act, so that these people would be able to eventually sell meat in cities like Kitchener and Hamilton where these bylaws exist.

Third, I think we must ensure that the small operator is able to stay in business if he produces a high quality product. I think those are three things. I just mention three, I think there are more but certainly those are three things that are paramount in any meat inspection bill.

I did note, however, that when the bill was in the agricultural committee there seemed to be what I might term a certain lack of understanding of the terms of reference between The Department of Agriculture in Ontario and the Ottawa people.

Certainly I have no doubt in the world about the integrity and sincerity of my hon. friend in bringing this bill before the committee and certainly before the House in order to offer this kind of protection to consumers, but I would suggest to him that he is perhaps a little bit confused on this issue; and the terms of reference as to where the responsibility lies with regard to this bill are not clearly defined. I think that he is groping for a candle to throw a bit of light on his rocky way in this regard.

Section 4 of the bill, I note, reads that:

All inspections of livestock before slaughter and of meat and the labelling thereof to be exactly the same as presently done under the regulations respecting establishments.

That is respecting establishments by Ottawa made under The Meat Inspection Act of Canada. What is going to happen is that the bill will come within the confines of the regulations as set out under The Meat Inspection Act of Canada. I know that my hon. friend realizes this federal inspection certainly is very stringent, it is very strict, it requires that a minimum of 12 employees be—is that not so?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is not the case.

Mr. Gaunt: Well, at least—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is a rumour. It is a rumour only, but it is not the fact.

Mr. Gaunt: I would say this to the hon. Minister, that the regulations dealing and pertaining to The Canada Meat Inspection Act are very stringent, very strict and in some cases, really impractical for processing of sanitary and clean meat.

What I am saying is that all the regulations set out under The Canada Meat Inspection Act are not necessary for the clean, healthy and sanitary production of meat. I say this because it seems to me that we have based a lot of our thinking on the presumption that the higher the investment in our facilities to butcher and to process meat, the better the quality, and this is just not necessarily so.

I suggest to him that a number of these small people perform a very vital function with regard to slaughtering of meat and they have built up a relationship with the consuming public. The consuming public has gained confidence in them to the point where they continually buy their meat from them.

I am told from reliable sources that we have something in the neighbourhood of 498 plants registered in Ontario at the present time. I am also told from reliable authorities that under federal inspection, federal people feel that from 60 to 70 per cent of these people will eventually be forced out of business under this Act, The Meat Inspection Act.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Gaunt: I suggest to the hon. Minister that this means approximately 350 operators would be forced out of the business. If this is so, we not only affect the people who are in the meat business, who are selling meat, but we also affect the farmers. Because if these people are taken out of the market then they affect the farmer in this way, that they are not then competing for his products.

Really, while these people may not buy a large volume of cattle or hogs and farm produce in the course of a year, they still do add an element of competition in the market place. I think we must realize this. I think we must appreciate it, because this thing could mean and would mean dollars out of the farmers' pockets if we implemented a bill of this nature and it was detrimental to the industry to the extent that 350 or so operators would be forced out of business. Certainly this is a very serious thing and it affects a great many people.

I think the hon. Minister realizes that most operators cannot afford the \$40,000 to \$50,000 to \$60,000 involved in requiring that they bring their plants up to federal standards as the Act, as I read it at least, the Act says that these people must come up to federal standards if they are going to be inspected, and this would require in a lot of cases large expenditures of money these people, or many of them, cannot afford.

Furthermore, they are in the awkward position where they have reached the latter stages of life. Here once again, if this Act says that they cannot sell meat and they are forced out of business, what will they do at this stage in life?

My hon. friend from Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) indicated in his speech on automation that this was a problem. The work force of people over 50—45 to 50 to 55—are not readily accepted into the employment force. I do not want to get into that, but I say to my hon. friend that this is a real problem and I suggest that he sit down with the Ottawa people and define precisely what is going to happen here and ensure that these people, if they produce a high quality product, are allowed to remain in the field of selling and merchandising meat.

If they are not, if these people are forced out of business, they have two alternatives, really. First of all, they can take their produce and their cattle and their hogs and their poultry to a plant, to an inspected plant, to have that plant process them on behalf of that operator. The thing here, the catch is, that the operator would have to hire a truck to take his live produce to that plant and then he would also have to hire another truck to bring back the processed or butchered meat. In other words, he would need two trucks in order to complete the operation. Certainly this adds to his cost of production which eventually, I would suggest, would have to be passed on to the consumer.

So this places him in a very awkward competitive position.

Or he has another avenue, and I want to be very careful on this one, because I want to make it abundantly clear at the outset that I am not calling into question the integrity of these people, not for a moment. But I suggest that these people have another avenue open to them.

As you know the federally inspected meat is stamped in three places. It is stamped on the hip, the middle and the shoulder and so what could happen? The operators—the small operators—could go out and get an inspected plant to process a cow, let us say

for example, and in that the meat would be stamped on the hindquarter, the middle and the shoulder. But then the small operator, where he was not able or successful in living up to the standards of a federal inspection, could slaughter an animal in his own slaughter house and replace the inspected cuts of meat with uninspected cuts of meat.

Perhaps the quality would be exactly the same and the meat be just as good but this could happen and I suggest that we surely do not want to create a situation where these people are able to peddle meat.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Are you suggesting total inspection of all meat killed, then?

Mr. Gaunt: No, I am not suggesting total inspection, I am just simply suggesting that these people who produce a good quality product should not be forced out of business, and that if they are forced to go to custom killing by an inspected plant, and take the produce to an inspected plant and bring it back, that they could conceivably do this kind of thing I have suggested. Therefore we would need more watchdogs than we have operators to patrol and to supervise this kind of a bill. We do not want to get into that.

The fact is that the small operator, the small butcher in the small town, does in most cases, produce a good quality product. In most cases—there are exceptions; I am sure we can cite them across the province. In most cases these people do produce a good quality product but will be unable to spend the amount of money required to bring their plants up to standards set out in this Act. Certainly I think that we should seriously consider some revision to protect these small people and I hope my hon. friend will give this consideration and sit down with his colleagues from Ottawa and discuss some way that they can bring this about.

Another thing that I want to mention—there is nothing mentioned in the Act that I can see about prosecution under the Act. What about someone who violates the Act? How are we going to treat him? I fail to see anything in reference to that under the Act and I just suggest once again, as urgently as I can, that the hon. Minister should consider these things I have mentioned.

I want to conclude my remarks by saying briefly that I hope the government will give my recommendations serious consideration because I do feel that the areas I have dealt with do require special attention, and I do hope the hon. Minister and his officials react accordingly.

In closing I want to say that my colleagues will be discussing subjects that I have not touched on such as vertical integration, and farm machinery report, and annexation, and so on, but no doubt they will deal at greater length with some of the subjects that I have touched on as we proceed.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, while the hon. Minister was presenting his estimates I could not help but note that the number of his hon. colleagues in their seats, whose interest was sustained, dwindled from 20 to four and one of those four went to sleep. Now, I do not know whether I can really blame them because with all the respect I would like to have for the hon. Minister, and all the kind things I would like to say for him, I think it was a frothy, after-supper speech that he gave. It is a very good thing for the hustings but it very, very carefully skated around every one of the issues of crisis in agriculture today.

If you can imagine the hon. Minister of Agriculture getting up at the present time—now if the hounds to the left here, Mr. Chairman, can just stop their baying perhaps we can deal with the issue. If you can imagine the hon. Minister of Agriculture at this time getting up with the situation in the tobacco industry—and not even mentioning the word tobacco, as though it was just like poison, that it was going to cause cancer or something—he had nothing to say about it. The only comment he had was some antiquated and contradictory philosophic statements that obviously were with reference to the tobacco situation and then he skated away, having drifted as close to it as he dared.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with one issue alone in my remarks in my introduction to these estimates. That is on the whole question of farm marketing because this obviously is the issue that is claiming the attention of all serious-minded people in the agricultural industry.

Agriculture is being faced with a continuing crisis in marketing. A few years ago it was hogs; today it is milk and tobacco; tomorrow, who knows what it is going to be? And the interesting question is what are the reasons for this? Why do we have this relentless succession of crises in one aspect or another of the agricultural industry at the marketing level?

I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that there are two things that basically are wrong. The first one is that the processors have simply refused to accept, in good faith,

the right of collective bargaining on the part of the growers. They may argue otherwise; they may make statements that are in the category of John Kenneth Galbraith's comment in his book *The Affluent Society* where he refers to the "bland leading the bland," they will make these comments but they have no more respect for the right of the people to bargain collectively than, for example, did the hospital board at Trenton for the workers there, or had this government for the workers in municipalities—as long as they maintained section 89—on the periodic crises that develop in industrial relations across this province.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I want to document this case of the basic worry in the agriculture industry with regard to the attitude of the processors to the right of collective bargaining, by giving a few cases. What I am going to do here, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of some of my chiders around the House who like to refer to me as the farmer from York South, I am going to keep as close to the grass roots as I can, by quoting the grass roots, or those who are working intimately day to day with the grass roots. For example, I have here from the *Globe and Mail* in January, 1964, a quotation with reference to the milk situation. Just let me read two or three paragraphs:

The Ontario whole-milk league representing 10,000 farmers who ship milk to dairies for bottling, claimed yesterday that dairies have shown unusual reluctance in recent months to live up to the marketing agreement with farmers.

Emerson Farnsworth of Huntsville, league president, said at the annual meeting in Toronto that relations between producers and dairies deteriorated alarmingly during the past year.

"Some dairies have begun deducting from producers' cheques, handling, trucking and other charges on surplus milk that dairies cannot use for bottling or other manufacturing in their own plants," he said later in an interview. "Such charges were not made before last year," he added.

And indeed, if I might add one final paragraph in this news story, as it is not without its significance:

Some farmers said dairies were making deductions to recover income lost through a change in federal dairy policy May 1, 1963, when Ottawa cancelled a subsidy of 14.5 cents per pound to dairies paid on surplus milk shipped to creameries making butter.

In other words, what you have here, Mr. Chairman, is the government at Ottawa

cutting out the 14.5 cent subsidy which was there to try to cope with one of the problems in the dairy industry. And now, in the view of at least some farmers, what is happening is that the dairies, are taking it out of the farmers by these extra charges in violation of agreements—certainly not the kind of thing that was happening a year ago.

Let me take another example. The *Rural Co-operator* for December 17 carries a story in which it is quoting Mr. Williams, I just cannot spot his first name, who was the head of the Ontario Food Council—Douglas Williams:

Speaking at the 68th annual convention of the Niagara Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association at Vineland, Mr. Williams said one existing practice is compulsory contributions by growers and distributors to pay for retail gimmicks in the stores. Suppliers who do not contribute are cut off from the markets involved. Worse are the payola contributions made on a personal basis to boost sales. These practices appear to be more widespread than we first believed.

In other words, here is another example of the kind of relationship you have between the grower and, indeed in this instance, the distributor, with the retailer, the big stores about which the hon. Minister was talking.

However, in the latter part of this same news account I just quoted from, there are a couple of quotations from Mr. J. W. Baxter, president of the processors association. Apparently Mr. Douglas Williams had spoken to them also and he had apparently taken a somewhat tough line with regard to some of the practices of the processors, and this produced a couple of comments reported by the *Rural Co-operator*. Let me read them:

J. W. Baxter, president of the processors association, told the meeting that processors cannot be expected to co-operate with the Ontario government if they are not permitted to see legislation restricting their activities before it is put into effect.

The same kind of arrogant statement, in advance, that they simply are not going to co-operate with the government if the government is not going to sit down with them behind the scenes and seek the compromise that they are willing to tolerate.

However, another statement from Mr. Baxter:

We cannot be expected to co-operate with growers who are continually trying to devise new means of imposing controls on our operation. The processors association speaks for 51 processing companies.

I was interested when the hon. Minister was speaking, because, in those somewhat antiquated and contradictory statements on basic philosophy, at one moment he was saying, "We are in favour of the free and open market," and in the next moment he was lamenting the fact that some of the farmers lack collective bargaining strength in negotiating prices.

Let us face it, Mr. Chairman, the free and open market does not permit of collective bargaining strength on the part of the producer. They just have to take what is given, and here is Mr. Baxter, in effect, saying that he is objecting to the producer getting collective bargaining strength which is going to result, as he puts it, in devising new means of imposing controls upon his operations. His operation is free and untrammelled in the free enterprise system, for he does as he pleases.

If I may begin to relate this to the main issue of the hour, the real crisis in the farm front at the marketing level, namely, the tobacco industry, just let me recall to the House a chapter of a year or so ago. In fact it is now maybe three or four years ago. There had been a marketing scheme for tobacco in this province which the farmers, in their wisdom, decided they wanted to get rid of. They voted, by the requisite majority of something over two-thirds, to establish the present type of marketing plan.

The first fall that they met with the processors, to enter into the usual buying in the exchanges, you will recall what happened, Mr. Chairman. The buyers simply decided that they were going to boycott the whole set-up. The whole industry was seized with a crisis. It went on for week after week in the month of November, and on into December, until the pressures grew to the point where this government called both sides in; and they sat around the green table over in the agricultural offices there, for something like a solid week, in complete deadlock.

In effect, the tobacco companies were saying, "We are just not going to buy your product. We do not like your scheme." They thumbed their nose at the government, the law, everything else, because this scheme had been established in conformity with the law. And only at the end of the week did the pressures build up until, as I am reliably informed, even leading people in the churches down in the tobacco communities began to put their pressure on the Prime Minister of the day.

Only at the end of the week, when these pressures mounted to the point where the

Prime Minister had to act did he move in and crack the whip. And the tobacco companies were forced to face up to the fact that here was a scheme established in conformity with the law of Ontario, and they had to live up to the law and respect it just as much as any other citizen.

You had a clear indication of what the attitude of the tobacco companies was at that time. They did not accept the marketing scheme in good faith. They had no intention of dealing with the growers in good faith—and I want to submit to the hon. Minister, and I shall attempt to document it during the course of my remarks, that they have never changed that basic attitude. You had the current manifestation of it, in their defiance of the last few days, where they will come in and toy with the whole operations of the now open market by bidding six cents for tobacco at one point and then when it is taken off the floor and it comes back, they will bid 46 cents for it—just trying to make a mockery of the whole system. Well, this is the kind of thing, this is the kind of attitude and background generally in the marketing industry; and now, narrowing down to the question of tobacco itself.

I dealt with one of the reasons why I think we have got this crisis, namely, the unwillingness and the refusal of the processors to deal in good faith, to acknowledge the right to growers to have collective bargaining strength and the machinery to implement it.

The second reason for the crisis—for the persistent, recurring crisis in agricultural marketing—Mr. Chairman, comes right down to this government. It is that this government itself is unwilling to grant producers effective bargaining rights and then to stand back of them as they go out to exercise those rights. I will never forget a comment made one time by Mr. Harris who is the solicitor for the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. His comment was that building a marketing scheme was like painting a magnificent oil painting. "You can spend weeks, you can spend months, you can spend a year completing this painting and any fool can come along in five minutes and punch a hole in it. This is the kind of thing which is happening in farm marketing.

This government, when the chips are down, is not willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with the farmers in the exercise of the collective bargaining rights which have been given to them. Indeed, three or four years ago, when a group of farmers who were the first to really exercise the powers, which theoretically were granted to them under

The Farm Products Marketing Act—I am referring to the hog producers—did start to exercise those powers, then this government acted in essentially the same way that Joey Smallwood did with the IWA in Newfoundland. I will concede that the only difference between this government and Joey Smallwood was that he smashed the union and then brought in the law to legalize it. This government brought in the restrictions in the farm marketing legislation, the so-called amendments of Bill No. 86.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is the best hog marketing plan in the world.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, that is fine but just wait. We will take a look at the consequences of exercising the restrictive powers of Bill No. 86 in the tobacco industry. And if that is best, the hon. Minister is like the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope); he is spreading great optimism on the things which please him, but the things that do not please him he refuses to do anything about. He comes into the House here and is silent, as silent as a tomb, never even mentioning tobacco.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Let us hear what the hon. member has to say about it.

Mr. MacDonald: Hon. members are going to hear it. I have the floor right at the moment and I intend to hold it until I am finished.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the essential point that I want to make before I proceed to indicate the implications in the tobacco marketing situation is this, that I think this government with the passage of Bill No. 86, and subsequent experience is proving it, simply got off the rails in marketing.

My concept, certainly the concept of the New Democratic Party, and I think it is the concept of anybody who is interested in building genuine collective bargaining strength for the primary producers or the industrial workers of this country, is that you say to a group of people who are seeking to exercise collective bargaining strength: "Here are the powers which we grant you." This does not mean that at some time later we in the Legislature may come to the conclusion that they have too great powers, or that they have too few powers, and we may revise the powers that we were willing to delegate to them through The Farm Products Marketing Act by revisions in that Act.

But once you have granted them the powers, you treat them not as children, but you treat them as adults, as grown-up men

and women, and you say: "You go out and exercise these powers". You do not operate on the medieval paternalistic approach, the Big Daddy philosophy, that for everything they do they have to come back and get permission. They have to get permission from Queen's Park how much money, of their own money, they are going to raise. They have to get permission from Queen's Park how much of their own money they are going to spend so that the local marketing board becomes a mockery, the local marketing board has no powers that are expressive of producer control and the wish of the producer to build the machinery for collective bargaining. The local marketing board is reduced to a rubber stamp of this government, a rubber stamp that is manipulated by this government agency, the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is absolutely false and the hon. member knows it.

Mr. MacDonald: That is not false and I will show the hon. Minister how true it is by getting right back to the tobacco marketing situation. Let us go back to the local area, so that we can quote from the local people. Just let me draw to the attention of the House, for example to the *Simcoe Reformer's* headline on May 1 of last year: "Flue board told to back down on rights or be abolished".

Now what is the background, Mr. Chairman? The background is that the tobacco industry was facing up to a basic problem. They had a surplus and the surplus was wrecking the market, the surplus was destroying their capacity to get a price which would meet their costs of production and give them a fair return. So the tobacco marketing board, representative of the farmers, elected by the farmers, exercising the powers which this government had given them under The Farm Products Marketing Act, decided that they would do something about this surplus. They decided, Mr. Chairman, that they would remove the six acre exemption from acreage reduction and that they would cancel the right to transfer quotas from one farm to another. Just let me quote the first paragraph of this particular story:

Trustees will be appointed by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to run the affairs of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board if it refuses to reverse its stand on acreage transfers, growers attending a District 12 meeting were told last night. Director John Sprau revealed that the tobacco board directors

were sent home after a meeting in Toronto Friday with "an ultimatum" either to change its standard or face dissolution."

There is Big Daddy cracking the whip in Toronto saying: "Do as we say or we will dissolve you."

This is democracy?

No wonder you have something approaching a mood of civil war out on the tobacco front at the present time. This is the kind of thing that has happened during the year.

And let the hon. Minister squirm in his seat because this has gone on month after month after month for the last 12 months, as I shall now document.

Director Sprau added, "This is a fight for the control of the industry."

I was interested in the comment of the hon. Minister when he was giving these antiquated philosophic comments on state control over food production, or if we can broaden that, to farm marketing. He was objecting to state control.

What have we got in the province of Ontario on tobacco? If it is not state control, what is it? Just let me prove it, if hon. members of the House do not believe me.

That was a May 1 headline. Now let me give you the headline from the *Simcoe* paper on May 2: "Flue board gets ultimatum." This is democracy in Tory fashion.

FLUE BOARD GETS ULTIMATUM

A compromise is reported being sought today in the power struggle between the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board and the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board.

Let us go on. On May 3: "Flue Board bows to OFPMB" — the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

Big Daddy in Toronto has said: "You do as I say." As Mr. George Demeyere, the head of the board said, the province had won. Let me quote this story and it speaks for itself. It was datelined Tillsonburg:

The province has won a test of authority over a local marketing board, citing its obligations to observe the law, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board bowed yesterday to the orders to change its stand on restrictions for 1963 flue crop.

The point I am getting to, and I will continue to document it—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Read the whole story.

Mr. MacDonald: What does the hon. Minister mean, read the whole story?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The story behind what the hon. member is saying. I will tell—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister in his introductory remarks was so panty-waist about the issue that he did not dare to touch it when he had a chance to give us the whole story. Now if the hon. Minister wants to be so brave and bold, why did he not, when he got up and introduced his estimates, deal with this issue? Where was his intestinal fortitude at that point, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I dealt with enough, I am sure.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay, let us just follow this through.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): It is all half truths!

Mr. MacDonald: Of course, everything in the Simcoe paper is half truth if it is not what you people want to hear. The hon. Minister of Public Welfare was asleep while the hon. Minister of Agriculture was talking and should go to sleep again.

Let me give you another example of Big Daddy's operation with regard to farmers. December 3, 1963, once again in the *Simcoe Reformer*, entitled "Black day. Take powers from the board."

Now here is a board, Mr. Chairman, may I remind you, which had been given the powers to negotiate and to arbitrate on prices; exercising collective bargaining strength. What was the hon. Minister's comment? He lamented the fact that the farmers had not collective bargaining strength. These farmers had been given collective bargaining strength and what did this government do last December? Let me read the story to you:

Negotiating and arbitration powers of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board have been removed from The Ontario Farm Products Act.

The tobacco board was served notice of this by a letter from the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board at a regular meeting yesterday. The move was made by the Ontario government at the request of the Toronto board without the knowledge of the tobacco board, the meeting learned.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I just ask the hon. members of this House to pause and consider this. If this is not accurate, the hon. Minister will have a chance later to spell out the details wherever it is in error. Here is a group of farmers given power under the Act and this government in its omniscience and wisdom, dictates to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board and they in turn then say to the local tobacco board, "The powers you have had up to now have simply gone!" If this is not order-in-council and dictatorial operations, I do not know what it is.

An hon. member: Neither do I!

Mr. MacDonald: If this is democracy, then we certainly have to go back and redefine the definitions in the dictionary.

On the agenda was an item to discuss the possibility of removing the arbitration and negotiation sections of the Act. Earlier the Toronto board had asked the board [that is the local board] to consider such a move.

You see how it operates? The Toronto board says to the local board, would you consider this move? And while they were considering it the guillotine came down, and their powers are gone! Director Robert Causyns described the Toronto board's action the same as the black day in Tillsonburg when the tobacco board was ordered to reverse its stand on the transfer of acreage and to allow a six-acre exemption.

I want to give you one final bit of evidence. I was very interested in reading the news accounts of a case that has come before the courts. I do not think a judgment has been rendered on it yet. I shall not comment on the case as a whole, but I want to read into the record here for consideration of the hon. members a bit of evidence as to exactly how this government operated *vis-à-vis* the tobacco marketing board.

One of the men who testified told the court that the system of grading had been changed from the previous year, and that last year a grade tag was affixed to each bale.

Director Rene Strobbe of district 5 was called as a witness for the prosecution. He told the court that the method of grading had been changed from the previous year Mr. Strobbe said: I was at the auction the day that flat 46 was sold and was talking to Mr. Smith—

If I might interject here, Mr. Chairman, flat 46 was a flat of tobacco which Mr. Smith who is testing the power of the marketing board, had picked out and had followed all

through the process of its sale and ultimate disposal to one of the processors.

He told the court that a resolution was passed by the tobacco board on November 5, which stated that the method of grading tobacco for the 1963 crop "was to be the same as the previous year".

He was asked by Mr. Harris [that is the lawyer] who had changed the grading policy, as the resolution was unanimously approved by the tobacco board.

Mr. Strobbe replied: "The Department of Agriculture called the chairman and told him the methods he was to use to grade his crop."

"In other words, your board had no alternative," said Mr. Harris.

Lawyer Stafford asked: "Was there ever any written notice of this order placed before a meeting of the tobacco board?"

Mr. Strobbe replied: "Not to my knowledge, and I have not seen a written order."

Mr. Harris then produced a letter which he claimed was sent by the department to the tobacco board but Mr. Stafford refused to allow it to be placed in evidence.

Magistrate Barnum commented: "It looks to me that the book says one thing, and the man on the other end of the telephone comes along and says you do it another way."

In other words, Mr. Chairman, here is a case of where the tobacco board was exercising a set of powers with regard to grading procedures when suddenly a telephone call comes.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a number of questions and I hope he will reply later. Who gave these instructions to the local tobacco marketing board—instructions which reversed the decision of the local board when they had decided that the grading procedures of last year would apply in the year 1964? Who did that? Was it The Department of Agriculture? Was it someone in the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board?

And since, presumably, any decision as to change in grading and marketing procedures of a local board has to be made by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, would the hon. Minister produce the appropriate minute indicating that this was authorized by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board? Or was it just somebody exercising these authoritarian and dictatorial powers as he saw fit, cracking the whip from Queen's Park? I hope the hon. Minister later

will discuss and will enlighten us on that; and if he does not, I hope to come back to it.

The net result of all this, Mr. Chairman, of course, is that the local marketing board has been rendered powerless. The Big Daddy philosophy has been implemented to the full. Whatever collective bargaining strength the hon. Minister paid such homage to as being desirable for farmers, whatever collective bargaining strength the tobacco farmers had, has now been destroyed by this government through the agency—its agency—of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board. This government decided by that edict, which was imposed on the local board last December, that we were now going to move to open markets, as far as tobacco was concerned. This apparently is government policy, and it is being imposed upon the growers.

Mr. Chairman, it is at this point that the Stinson report comes into the picture, and I would agree with both the comments of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce and the hon. Minister. The Stinson report did not alone produce what you have now down in Delhi, Aylmer and Tillsonburg, but it was one of the contributing factors. And it was one of the contributing factors because the main import of the Stinson report is that the tradition of production control—that has been painfully, meticulously built up down through 30 to 40 years in the tobacco industry—this government has decided, in its lack of wisdom, it is going to dismantle. It has been in the process of dismantling it or frustrating the efforts of the local board, and the Stinson report comes along now and places its stamp of approval on this, and, in effect, says production control should go!

The only thing they have conceded by way of easing the situation is that they will take five years to dismantle the production controls so that it will reduce the dislocation in the tobacco industry.

I was interested this morning to read in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, this comment that:

William A. Stewart, Ontario Minister of Agriculture said yesterday that it was premature for growers to assume that the report's recommendations will be implemented in their present form. The report has not been considered yet. It will be a matter for us to look at and the growers themselves, he said.

Well I will tell you, Mr. Minister, there was a meeting going on just about the time you were making that comment down in Aylmer last night. And one of the pioneers of the tobacco marketing plan was commenting on

the very fact that the hon. Minister said. And let me quote what he said:

Lyal Tait of Aylmer [of Port Burwell, I think to be exact] a former director of the board—

Oh, smile, because he is not in your political camp? I love the way the hon. Minister sloughs this whole thing off.

An hon. member: Which camp is he in?

Mr. MacDonald: He is in the right camp. To continue:

Lyal Tait of Aylmer, a former director of the board, said the report is a complete repudiation of collective marketing. He labelled the report brutal, documented evidence of the free enterprise thinking of so-called farm experts of the day.

Only one member of the Stinson committee, Lawrence Kerr of Chatham, recognized the need of controlling production and collective bargaining, Mr. Tait added. He declared that the government will no doubt reject the Stinson report in public but in truth has been implementing its recommendations since last July!

And that is the point I want to emphasize, Mr. Chairman.

The Stinson report solidly—by coincidence or otherwise—comes along and places the stamp of approval on this government's policy as it has been evolving for the last few months.

And Mr. Tait is dead correct! The hon. Minister can say he is not going to implement the report, and this is nonsense because the government has been implementing the report ever since last July.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Old innuendo again, isn't it?

Mr. MacDonald: I continue:

Almost every major recommendation is already a part of the drastic changes in growing and marketing procedures forced on tobacco farmers by the provincial government and the board this past season, Mr. Tait said.

And finally, in the course of taking a look at the reactions to the Stinson report, I think, Mr. Chairman, it is well for this House for a moment just to pause and read the most important part of the Stinson report.

You had a so-called agricultural expert from Kemptville, who was chairman; you had a banker as another member of the committee; and then you had a farmer—a farmer—

incidentally, whether he grows tobacco himself or not I am not certain—but he is not unaware of the problems of the tobacco industry. Indeed he comes from down in the burley tobacco area where they not only developed production control but some six or seven years ago, I have forgotten exactly how long now, they had perfected their production control to the point where, when they had a surplus they were able to get the producers to cancel all production for a single year in order that they would be able to resolve their surplus problem.

I think this is one of the most remarkable instances of discipline, and of collective action within a farm organization to deal with the problem, the kind of thing that this hon. Minister and this government should ponder when they go around treating farmers as though they were children who could not be trusted as responsible adults. However, Lawrence Kerr was the farmers' representative on the Stinson committee and what does he have to say about it?

I am going to read two or three paragraphs from his minority remarks. The first paragraph I want to emphasize because here is proof of the kind of man that Lawrence Kerr is. He is not looking at the tobacco farmers as angels who have done everything correctly, he is conceding the mistakes that they have made; but he is coming to the correct conclusion rather than the wrong conclusion that the other two members of the committee did:

Production controls in this industry have been relatively new and untried. They have probably been subject to abuses and certainly have suffered from a change in the governing organization. They have been administered selfishly and not too consistently. The public interest has had little influence on the level at which production has been controlled. In spite of these correctable defects they have brought an unusual degree of stability to the industry. They have created a capital value in the community. They have brought the producers an average income comparable with the provincial average and roughly double that of most other agricultural producers. This is a remarkable record.

Then on the next page he takes the industry as it is today and he glimpses the future. This is what he says:

The Ontario industry must be prepared to face three future possibilities. First, that the industry will continue to meet a stationary or gradually rising level of

market demands. Secondly, that the consistently adverse medical reports emanating in one country after another will leave us with a diminishing domestic and export market. Thirdly, political upheaval in Southern Rhodesia might occur. In this eventuality Ontario would have an opportunity to greatly expand its exports, Mr. Chairman.

An industry so demanding in its capital requirements, and so exacting in its labour requirements, would need the stability and the assurance of production controls to expand rapidly and soundly in such a situation.

Whatever the overall future of the industry, said Mr. Kerr, there will be need that informed judgment of future requirements be made. These informed judgments may prove of little value without production control. There probably will be years when it will be in the public interest to expand production. Controls appear highly useful in ensuring that such increases are kept within the bounds of sound public interest. There probably will be years when the informed judgment will indicate a reduction of production to be in the best public interest. Without control such a reduction is unlikely to be fully accomplished. If partly accomplished it is unlikely to be equably shared.

It is agreed that the export market presents a challenge and an opportunity to the Canadian flue-cured tobacco industry. In order to compete on the export market, Ontario must produce a quality product, must produce efficiently and must present the prospects of stability in anticipating levels of future production.

This type of stability has been accomplished in both Ontario flue-cured and Ontario burley tobacco production through almost 30 years of control experience. It never existed or showed possibility of developing previous to the use of controls.

The present system, although obviously imperfect, has provided a consistently available supply of experienced and efficient people both as growers and as seasonal labour. It has provided a consistent supply of capital at rates extremely reasonable in an industry with such high risks.

In other words, what Mr. Kerr is in effect saying is that whether the tobacco industry remains stationary, goes down, or whether it finds that the political instability in Rhodesia wrecks their market and the production in Canada goes up, he makes a solid documented case for the fact that in any one

of these cases if you are going to cope with the situation, you can cope with it best by having the kind of production control that the industry has built up over the last year and is now in the process of trying to perfect.

Now what is the result, Mr. Chairman? The result is, of course, that with the Stinson report coming in, and in effect putting a stamp of approval on what the government has been doing step by step over the past year, little wonder that the tobacco growers are in a state of revolt. No wonder, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, that with this kind of encouragement from the government that the companies are getting so arrogant that they are playing with the whole marketing process. They come in and bid six cents a pound for tobacco and that flat goes out and it comes back a little later and the same company will bid 46 cents for the same flat. In other words, as I said earlier, just making a mockery of the whole business.

The point I am trying to make in summation, Mr. Chairman, is that this government in its wisdom decided it was going to force open marketing on the tobacco farmers. Now if open marketing is going to be tolerable—the open marketing the farmers forsook 25 or 30 years ago—it is going to be tolerable only if the companies are willing to play ball.

But is there any evidence that they are willing to play ball? Is there not some evidence to the contrary? A very quiet toned but very pertinent comment is that of the Tobacco Forum by Dave MacLaren in the *Delhi News Record* on February 12 in which he said:

Once the open market system was instituted for this year the onus for its success or failure fell directly upon the shoulders of the buying companies. This prerogative of buying freedom, it was suggested, would be used with discretion to create a foundation upon which the market for tobacco might be expanded.

And then he concludes his article:

If, however, it does not achieve a considerable gain in the expansion of markets or show a marked improvement in the prices paid it is doubtful that the majority of farmers will be willing to accept an open market system of sales again.

But this is what the government decreed. This is what the government did in the December 3 order by which they stripped the local board of its negotiating and arbitration powers. This is what they decided they were going to impose upon them.

In other words, I say to this government you are the creator of the situation which you have now got and if you have to learn the hard way, that the tobacco companies are a ruthless group who will exploit the market and exploit the growers, then obviously you are in the process of learning it the hard way—even though in the process you destroy all the hard-earned achievements of the farmers down through the years.

Mr. Chairman, I turn in conclusion to a solution, because obviously the important thing at the moment, when you have an explosive situation as exists down in the tobacco industry, is to find some solution.

I must confess that I am sore put to know what it is, particularly in light of what is clearly indicated as the firm intentions of this government. What we need is to establish orderly marketing; what we need to do is expand our markets and if you are going to talk about expanding our markets, this means that you have to get out into the international markets—

An hon. member: That is what we are doing.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, you did it by selling at fire sale prices to Bulgaria so that Ontario is going to pay about \$5 million in subsidy. We will get around to that a little later.

Just let me quote, Mr. Chairman, as we take a look at the international situation from the column in the *Tillsonburg News* of February 21, "Let's Talk it Over" by Bill Harrison. The final paragraph of a section of his column reads as follows:

Here is an item of importance. Did you know that last year the U.S. exported 570 million pounds of tobacco? Their exports increased eight per cent over 1962. Did you know that the average price paid for the American crop was 58 cents a pound? By the way, the '63 price was down two cents in 1962 but they still did okay.

How is it that the U.S. can sell 130 million pounds of tobacco to the U.K. at much higher prices than we can? Last year the U.S. exported three times as much tobacco as our entire crop. If we had a regular informative news letter many of the questions would be examined in depth.

In fact, I would like to know some of the answers. As a member of the British Commonwealth, Canada should enjoy preferential treatment in the U.K. It may do on some goods, however it does not apply on tobacco. Why?

Well, Mr. Chairman, there are some very pertinent questions asked there by Mr. Harrison, so just let us review the situation.

The United States is the biggest producer of tobacco; the United States is the biggest exporter of tobacco. In fact, last year they exported 570 million pounds. England is one of the biggest, if not the biggest importer of tobacco. Now what happened?

Last year, Canadian exports of flue-cured tobacco from January to August, 1963, were 33 million pounds—down 25 per cent. Canadian exports of flue-cured tobacco to England were down one-sixth in this period. American exports of tobacco mostly flue-cured to England, from January to October, were up 75.7 million pounds. An increase of 37.2 million pounds, or more than the total Canadian exports for the January-to-August 1963 period.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What about the price?

Mr. MacDonald: What about the price? I just do not happen to have the figures here.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Because it was at the distress price that the American government offered to sell the tobacco and put 100 million pounds on the world market last year.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, was it at the distress price that Canada sold it to Bulgaria, too?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The price that Canada got was much higher than the other price that the Americans got.

Mr. MacDonald: From the United States?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let us have some enlightenment on this later. But perhaps if you were sitting on a few million pounds of tobacco you might give a little attention to at least disposing of it at whatever price you can get. At the moment you are sitting on it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Oh no, that is not right and you know it is not right—

Mr. MacDonald: Not only are you sitting on it, but you have destroyed the possibility of the local marketing boards having production control so that you would not add once again to the surplus in the current year, because of the dictates that you have imposed upon them.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the other interesting thing is that when you take a look at the Rhodesian situation—because last year in

Rhodesia, which is the other major tobacco-producing country, the price they got was 48.6 cents in United States dollars or 52 cents in Canadian dollars.

In other words, Canada last year had the lowest price of the three major production areas. In other words there is even, as we take a look at the international situation—and this is something I would like to see studied and explored a bit more—growing evidence of the fact that the Canadian farmer is a victim of international arrangements.

Is it an international cartel, I would ask, dedicated to this concept of a free market? What you have got in the tobacco situation, once again, is roughly comparable to the kind of thing that happened a few years ago when some of the older marketing achievements of farmers, including Canadian farmers in the wheat pools, sought to get a world wheat market which would extend orderly marketing to the international level. The grain exchanges both in Canada and the United States and elsewhere throughout the world tried to sabotage this, because they want free enterprise so they will be able to manipulate the market to suit their own ends. This is precisely what you have in tobacco at the moment. The Ontario farmer, who is building an orderly marketing procedure, begins to look as though he is the victim of this kind of situation.

So in considering a solution, after you have taken a look at this confused and uncertain international picture as the area for an expanded market, the only conclusion I can come to, Mr. Chairman, is in general terms. If the hon. Minister can be specific, I invite him to be specific now in the fashion he was not when he introduced his estimates.

Those general terms are that we have got to get back to first principles in farm marketing. We have got to get powers back to the local marketing board. We have got to quit meddling in the day-to-day operations of the farmers' business. Let them look after themselves, instead of you presuming to have all wisdom here at Queen's Park and dictating what should be done on a day-to-day basis. Let them implement effective production controls, using powers that are now being confirmed to some degree by court decisions during the past year, and let them build international markets to absorb the present surplus in the expanding production.

I was interested in the hon. Minister's comment when he replied to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) yesterday, as to what the government planned. And the hon. Minister then, as he did today, evaded

coming to grips with the issue. His reply was something to the effect that the tobacco marketing board had gone to Ottawa. He did not know why they had gone to Ottawa, but he was not going to intervene while they were up there trying to solve their problem.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know why the tobacco marketing board went to Ottawa. I look forward to learning why. Because they have a deficiency payment that puts a floor of 47 cents under tobacco. So I am intrigued as to why they went to Ottawa. But what I am not intrigued about and there is no mystification, Mr. Chairman, is that they did not come to Queen's Park. They did not come to Queen's Park because they know from past experience that there is no point in coming to Queen's Park. Queen's Park has been in the process, for the last year, of destroying their marketing scheme and if there is any solution to this, if there is any hope of getting out of this schemozzle of the present hour, obviously they must seek it in Ottawa.

I repeat, in summation, that if there is a situation in the tobacco industry that is now of explosive proportions, there are many factors that contributed to that situation. But one of the major contributing factors is this government's attitude and policy on farm marketing which they have imposed in the implementation of Bill No. 86—restrictive powers now in the farm products marketing Act—during the last eight months or a year, in the fashion that I have documented earlier.

There are other aspects of this that we will come to when we get to the detailed estimates.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the estimates, I would like to say something in regard to the charges that have been made.

As I sat here this afternoon, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of my hon. friend, the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, as he spoke for the first time, I believe, representing his party on the budget estimates of The Department of Agriculture. I want to commend him for a constructive speech, because to my way of thinking it was.

I am not one to heap praise upon the Opposition, but I am one to recognize those who may not always agree with the things we do. As the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) so well said when he opened this House on January 15 last, we may not all agree with the things we are attempting to do, but we are all agreed on the fact that we

are trying to do them for the greatest good of the most people.

This is the thing that to me motivated the remarks of my hon. friend from Huron-Bruce this afternoon. I have made careful note of many of his suggestions. Many of them have already been implemented. Many of them I think are worthy of further consideration.

But when it comes to the remarks that were made by my hon. friend, the hon. leader of the NDP (Mr. MacDonald) this afternoon, to my mind he reached a new low in vindictiveness that has been levelled against this government.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. If you want this House to degenerate into this kind of name-calling, you just let the hon. Minister get away with that kind of a statement. I dealt with issues. I dealt with what this government is doing, and instead of name-calling, let the hon. Minister deal with the issues.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I made no reference to my hon. friend in name-calling at all. I simply said he had reached a new low in vindictiveness. Now if that is a name, I do not know what it is.

Mr. MacDonald: Go ahead and deal with the issue! Why did the hon. Minister not deal with it when he introduced his estimates instead of running away?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I will come to the issues.

As I sat here and listened to his tirade against this government and what we have attempted to do for the farm people of this province—and he specifically mentioned tobacco because that is something that has topped the headlines in the news and we are all concerned with it, just as much concerned with it as he is.

He has tried to infer that he is the man who is supporting the little man. Now I want to know who he represents, because I can name and I can quote from the papers that he quoted from; and I can quote from the papers that my hon. friend, the hon. member for Huron-Bruce quoted from, where the farm organizations of this province, and we have some of them here in the galleries today, have said that we need further supervision by the farm products marketing board of the deliberations of some farm organizations in this province.

This is the thing that we are told we should do. And this is the man who comes here today and says we should not do it.

I want to know who he represents. Does

he represent the small man who last spring came to me with repeated appeals and letters that I have on my files today, saying that because of the six-acre exemption that was granted by this farm products marketing board, to the flue-cured board, to enforce and allow the little man to grow his six acres of tobacco when, in fact, if he had had ten acres of tobacco rights and had had a 40 per cent exemption it would have cut him back to six acres—less than one kiln of tobacco? It was because of the little man, because of our interest in seeing that he had at least some type of income, that we asked the flue-cured board to take a second look at this and to allow that six-acre exemption.

Mr. MacDonald: Which you ordered them to change.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We certainly did ask them to take a second look, and discussed it with them on many occasions, and they voted it down—their board—and I am making no bones about this whatever.

Mr. MacDonald: And you dictated that they should change.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We certainly did and I make no apologies for this, but I shall tell you why—just for the reason I have mentioned, that my concern was with more than the big grower. The average grower in the province of Ontario today has 37.5 acres of tobacco-growing rights. What about the little fellow who has just a few acres of rights?

Mr. MacDonald: And your acreage transfer helped the big fellow.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We did nothing of the kind, nothing of the kind.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure you did.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And regarding the transfer of rights, the hon. member has not told this assembly today that there was a lawsuit pending against the flue-cured board and against the farm products marketing board, which would have forced those people to allow the transfer of rights from one to the other had it been upheld in court.

Mr. MacDonald: But was it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That was the reason why we moved in—

Mr. MacDonald: Was it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It did not go to court because, to my way of thinking, we had a

very weak chance of defending that legislation in court in the transfer of rights. This was something that had been going on for years, all through the history of the board. Even the men whom the hon. member so eloquently, today, has tried to defend, have been transferring rights. It has been an accepted custom, and is one of the greatest problems in today's Ontario marketing of the flue-cured tobacco.

Mr. MacDonald: The board the farmers elected is all wrong, and the hon. Minister is all right?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The board the farmers elected in this instance—

Mr. MacDonald: Is all wrong, I suppose?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Not entirely. We agreed that they had a point here but they did not think they could defend it in law and neither did the solicitors. And this is why we brought this in. We were looking after the interests of the small producer, and this is the man we will continue to look after as time goes on.

The hon. member referred this afternoon to this matter of the method of grading. He went on at great length to say that it was a dictatorial order that was laid down by the farm products marketing board and this government, and referred to me as being the author of it by inference.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not refer to the hon. Minister at all.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: By inference it was certainly there. No question of a doubt about it. I want to say to the hon. member that he has not said this afternoon at all that of the 1961 crop there were seven million pounds of tobacco still in hand today; that of the 1962 crop last year there were something like 23 million pounds of tobacco still on hand, on which the government of the province of Ontario had offered a bank guarantee to pay the producers of that tobacco last year. This was done. This tobacco was on hand last fall.

Now then, our tobacco board went to Ottawa last fall and asked the federal government to grant them a deficiency payment for tobacco, which was granted at 47 cents a pound. This did not apply to any specific one of the 55 or more grades of Ontario tobacco today; it applied to all tobacco marketed by the flue-cured board through

the auction warehouses. It was with this thought in mind that our flue-cured board, on their own agreement, agreed, because of the deficiency payment that there was no necessity of establishing grade prices and minimum prices, and negotiating those prices, and let the tobacco go on the open market to establish its own price. This is what happened; this is the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: It is very peculiar that some of the farm leaders out there have never heard of this.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This is what happened. And if the hon. member wants documentary evidence—he says it was only a phone call that was made—I have the letter here which went out to Mr. George Demeyere under date of November 8, signed by J. V. Shannon, director of our inspection branch, authorizing the very thing that had been discussed with the flue-cured board, and had been agreed to by the flue-cured board, as would be the method of inspection on the flue-cured crop for 1963.

I ask the hon. member, who stands here in this House time after time and ridicules us because we are spending government money, I ask the hon. member would he suggest that we should have gone on the same basis of grading as we went on last year, and cost the government of Ontario thousands of dollars of unnecessary money? Is this what he wanted us to do?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, look at the mess you are in now.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It had absolutely nothing to do with what is happening now, absolutely nothing. The agreement was that a pallet of tobacco would be placed on the auction line and the grader, under the inspection service of our Department of Agriculture, would examine one bale of that tobacco and would determine the grade that he thought that tobacco represented. The tag would be placed on it unknown to the buyer, because the buyer has never paid any attention to the grades we have placed on this tobacco; they never have, because they say their graders are the people they will depend on when they bid and buy on tobacco, because they have certain types, certain blends, certain grades, that they want for specific purposes. To me it is an impossibility to get people to agree on the way tobacco should be graded. And if the hon. member was out there and could see it as I have seen it, he would recognize—

Mr. MacDonald: I have been out there, and I have seen it, and I have watched the grading.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member would be the first to agree, if he were honest with himself, that there can be a very great difference in opinion between four and five graders on the grades of tobacco.

With that thought in mind, I felt in a practical way, that the proper thing to do, for statistical purposes, was to put somebody there to give some idea to the grower and to the flue-cured board of the relative different types of grades of tobacco which were coming in from each respective producer, and that is the only reason it was done. It has nothing whatever to do with the price. And if we had had 1,000 graders there, it would not have changed the deal with the federal government at Ottawa and the flue-cured board one iota. And all of the innuendoes, and all of the things that have been said here against this government today, are absolutely for nought because they do not mean a hoot.

I think very definitely, my hon. friend, through you, Mr. Chairman, I take strong exception to the reference that was made this afternoon, in a very slurring innuendo-type of way, to our friend Mr. Stinson who is the chairman of this committee. Dr. Ford Stinson is recognized throughout the world as one of the greatest tobacco scientists the world has ever produced. He is so great that, after having been largely responsible for the establishment of the tobacco industry in Ontario, as an employee I believe of the federal government located at the test station at Delhi, he was asked by the Rhodesian government to go to Rhodesia and establish the Rhodesian tobacco industry, which he did. He was kept there for a number of years by that government, accomplishing one of the most magnificent operations we have in the world's tobacco picture today.

I do not say that everything this report says is right; I do not say this at all. I have not said, nor do I say today, that this government will implement it in part or in total, or in anything else, but I say it is worthy of consideration; and by that I mean the whole report is worthy of consideration.

Mr. MacDonald: It is mostly implemented already; what are you talking about?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Nothing of the kind, and you very well know that. But I do say this, Mr. Chairman, that I think it would be well before we make any conclusive decisions on

this report; and before we enter into debate at this particular time, we should suggest that this report should go before the agricultural committee of the Legislature, and that we invite the inquiry committee to come before the agricultural committee of the Legislature at some time and discuss with them the report in order that we might have some idea of the reasons which went into the recommendations that they made. I think this is the proper place to handle it, in order that they may have a chance to say why they have made these recommendations.

I refer again, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that it has been the intent and the purpose of The Department of Agriculture here, and the farm products marketing board, to look after the interests of all the farmers in the province of Ontario. My hon. friend this afternoon in a great flurry of eloquent oratory suggested we should let the farmers look after themselves. I suggest to this House, through you, Mr. Chairman, that it will be the purpose of The Department of Agriculture to assume our responsibilities that we have attempted to fulfil and look after the interests of all Ontario agriculture.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the discussion of the difficulties in the tobacco market of the agriculture industry would be very much in order under vote 101, and I would like to call the attention of the hon. members of the House and the hon. Minister of Agriculture to the specific difficulties that have developed in the tobacco market during the past few weeks, and my view of what has led up to them.

I do feel that we have had an excellent debate notwithstanding the remarks of the hon. Minister of Agriculture, on the basic problems in the whole market. But I would like to talk about the 1963 crop that is presently being marketed. Unfortunately the auction arenas are closed and so this marketing has stopped.

Now you know that the local tobacco board saw fit to reduce the acreage for this year by 40 per cent of that which was possible to be grown, and so this 60 per cent acreage was supposed to be the amount that would meet the demands of the industry for this buying season. This was entered into and all of the growers, with the exception of ten I believe, agreed to abide by these acreage controls.

The House should understand that the marketing board does not control the amount of tobacco that any particular grower can deliver to the auction, but it does have control of the acreage he may grow. Of

course it was a good growing year, and with the increase in technology and the knowledge of the use of fertilizers and irrigation there was a tremendous crop harvested, notwithstanding the fact that some individual farmers suffered some serious setbacks because of hail.

During the time that the crop was being planted, as has already been pointed out here, the Toronto board saw fit to overrule the local board and to permit a six acreage exemption from the 60 per cent rule or the 40 per cent reduction and also to allow the transference of acreage. It has been estimated by those who should know, that this increased the total crop by about 20 million pounds of tobacco, so a combination of a number of things resulted in a crop that was somewhat larger than that which was originally estimated by the representatives of the growers, that is, on the local board.

Nevertheless, when the auction did open, the House is already aware of the fact that there was a federal deficiency payment of 47 cents available, which everyone presumed would not apply since the market would not descend to that average level. At the same time the auction was conducted on an open market in that there were no minimum grade prices established so that any price could be considered a valid bid. All went well for the first few weeks and we looked at the functioning of the market with pleasure.

I must say the market, which had caused so much trouble in times past, seemed to be on a good sound footing. But then over the period at the end of the year and beginning of 1964, there were a number of body blows that added to the weakness that was inherent in the market that the hon. member for York South has already recounted to the House. And certainly, the extended publicity having to do with the possible deleterious affects on health of tobacco culminating in the Surgeon General's report a few weeks ago, was a very strong blow to the industry itself.

There was a very keen eye kept on the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) as a number of kites were flown about the possibility of an increase in the tobacco tax. And I am sure we will all agree, including the hon. Minister, that the report of the Stinson committee, while it certainly did not precipitate the immediate difficulties we are presented with now, had quite a serious effect as these difficulties were piling up.

We have all read in the paper of the difficulties at the auction barns themselves, where one specific farmer, a young man who had a crop to sell and a mortgage to meet,

was not allowed to market his tobacco in the normal way since it had been tagged as having been sprayed with MH-30. I am not here to discuss that problem right now, but this was just something else that contributed to the general instability.

Then, of course, the thing that precipitated the events last Friday was the erratic manner in which the representatives of the processing companies bid on the farmers' tobacco. Having attended the meeting last Saturday, which has been already referred to, where the growers met together to protest the difficulties in the marketing, I had an opportunity to talk to a number of them. I can think of one specific case where I was talking to a most reasonable young farmer who was present with his wife, and it was quite obvious that both of them had worked long hours in the field and in the grading of their crop. They had a young family at home, a heavy mortgage on the farm and additional bank credit on the crop itself. They had followed the market carefully and he said, when his tobacco went up for auction, he knew for a fact—because he had graded the tobacco himself carefully and the grades had been confirmed by the government inspector—that similar tobacco had drawn 62 cents on the open market just a few weeks previous.

Now of course in the open market after a bid has been received, the individual grower can reject it if he does not feel that it is high enough. This farmer had come to the conclusion himself that he would accept 50 cents a pound for tobacco that had been going for 62. When the bid was 32 cents, he did the reasonable thing and rejected it.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that these pallets of tobacco are supposed to be offered anonymously and I feel sure that many steps are taken to be sure that they are anonymous in the eyes of the bidders. Nevertheless, a specific grade accompanied by a specific weight may make it possible for the individual bidders to identify to some extent certain batches of tobacco if they see fit. So he withdrew his tobacco from the market for a short time and was able to offer it again on the auction and at that time the bid was 3 cents. Now this was tobacco similar to that which had brought 62 cents a few weeks previously and it is because of this recurrent, erratic, irresponsible bidding on the part of those who are doing the buying for the large processing companies that the farmers have lost confidence completely in the market as it presently is.

This is not an isolated instance. I recount it to the House because I personally was very

much impressed with the sincerity of the young man who presented this problem. He stated again that if he were unable to sell this tobacco, the farm for which he had paid a very high price and had borrowed a lot of money in order to make a down payment on, would be lost to him. More than that he would not be able to meet his bank payments that were coming up very soon and he certainly would be unprepared for the coming crop season.

So that when we read in the paper that there were bomb threats, tobacco farmers who said that they would burn down the auction before they would permit the auction to continue with this type of erratic bidding, we must bear in mind that the very livelihood and the way of life of the people concerned is in the balance. These people want stability.

There have already been some very concrete suggestions made by my hon. friend to the left for some solutions that might be possible. I felt that these were relatively long range and most of them were very valuable indeed but the market is closed at the present time. The warm weather is coming. The tobacco will mould and notwithstanding the hon. Minister's remarks yesterday about how well the market has gone up until now, it would be a disaster if the market were not put on strong footing immediately.

Now my question to the hon. Minister is: what immediate steps are going to be taken to put the market on a stable basis so that the auction can reopen with the confidence of the farmers involved?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Brant has raised a question that we would all like to have a specific answer for, and I make no secret whatever of the fact that I do not hold the key to all of the answers that can be found for problems that are as complex as the tobacco problem in the province of Ontario today, a problem that has plagued the tobacco industry as long as tobacco has been grown in this province. I would read to you, Mr. Chairman, an editorial which appeared in the last issue of the *Canadian Tobacco Grower*, February 1964. The title of the editorial is:

WHAT'S AHEAD IN '64

It's now approximately the half-way mark in the selling season for the '63 crop of tobacco. At this point tobacco growers are beginning to get an idea of how the 1963-64 marketing season is shaping up. They will also be quite anxiously awaiting

the answer to what the acreage quota will be for 1964. Insofar as the marketing of the 1963 crop is concerned, it has proceeded in an orderly fashion without any interruptions.

Now this my hon. friend admitted a few moments ago. I do not question this at all. I read further in the paper here, "Flue Forecast for 1964", and I take one paragraph from this. It is a very interesting article. It says:

To date the Ontario markets have operated fairly smoothly and many growers are well satisfied with prices received.

This was the story right up until the last of last week. My hon. friend asked me what are we going to do, what are we going to do right today? My answer is the same as it was yesterday. We have been in constant touch with Mr. Demeyere through our farm products marketing board chairman, Mr. McCague, since he decided to close the auctions last Friday. Mr. McCague and his committee have gone to Ottawa. I understand they met with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hays, at Ottawa yesterday. I heard—

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Demeyere!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Did I say Mr. McCague? Oh, I am sorry. It is Mr. Demeyere and his six-man group went to Ottawa.

They met with Mr. Hays, the Minister of Agriculture and I understand that they met also with the Rt. hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Pearson.

Now whether they have returned or not this afternoon, I do not know. As far as we know they are still in Ottawa and I understand from newspaper reports this morning that they were to have another meeting with the Minister of Agriculture today.

We have instructed Mr. McCague that when they come back to Toronto if they visit Queen's Park as was intimated in the press that they intend to do, that we would immediately call together the tobacco advisory committee that was set up last summer and appeared to be working magnificently well. To me it was a new move forward in bringing the buyers together, the processors together with the flue-cured board, with Mr. McCague as the chairman, to sit down with these people and try to iron out the difficulties that have arisen between them. To my way of thinking it is a spirit of mutual co-operation and understanding that is required.

This we thought was working and we had every reason to believe it was working, indeed we are not alone, as evidenced by these editorials. Now we have asked that this be done if these people come back to us here at Queen's Park.

Now I think the next step will have to be revealed after we have that meeting. I do not think I am in any position to say this will be done, or that will be done or something else will be done. The discussions, as I understand it, are still going on at Ottawa and we hope that they will arrive at a solution there. I hope they do. If they do, fine and dandy.

We will work with Ottawa, as we have worked with them in the past. Our interest is to sell this product, to sell the crop, to stabilize the industry, because it means so much to our economy.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, there is a report in the press that the hon. Minister of Agriculture for Ontario was going to Ottawa to take part in those discussions. I wonder if he would comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would say that that report is just about as erroneous as the reports that appeared in the paper yesterday that read—and I am just quoting from memory—that “Bob Nixon the MPP for Brant had advised the Minister of Agriculture to close and keep closed the auctions out in the tobacco country.”

Mr. Nixon: That was in the *Telegram*, of course.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): I might say through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, these conditions, as the hon. member for York South said this afternoon, were similar to the conditions when they started bale auction of flue-cured tobacco in this province. At that time, the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister of the day went down there and in a few days this tobacco was being sold, these auctions went on.

I think he should give very great consideration to that. I think the present hon. Prime Minister of this province must have as much power as the last Prime Minister. We hope he has. I think he should do everything possible—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Nixon: Is the hon. Minister going to comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No comment.

Mr. Nixon: Before we go on to something else, Mr. Chairman, I was very surprised when the local tobacco board decided to go to Ottawa in their hour of immediate need. Now we all know the legislation which governs the marketing, and actually the foundation legislation for the whole scheme in the tobacco area, is provincial legislation and surely it is surprising that the local board did not come to the board here in Toronto and to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the department here. Would the hon. Minister care to comment further on what possible solutions might be available on the federal level as compared with the provincial responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, we have not had any official communication from the flue-cured board whatever as to why they went to Ottawa. I have no more idea than the newspaper reports. I do believe, however, that the local member, Mr. Roxborough, was very interested in the problem. It may be that there might have been some connection there.

I am sure that all hon. members of the House would agree the interest of the federal Minister of National Health and Welfare, Miss LaMarsh, has in the line of tobacco growing and it could well be that perhaps that is one of the reasons they went to Ottawa too.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I must say that I cannot express this too well, but I find it most surprising that the whole bunch of you are not meeting together somewhere to iron out some immediate solution to this, rather than sitting back and waiting to be asked.

Mr. MacDonald: They have lost confidence in you, that is the problem.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I have a question in regard to the emergencies that existed last spring as a result of frost damage. Under what vote would I bring that up?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It could come under this vote.

Mr. Troy: Last spring I had communication with Mr. Ray C. Edwards, a former member of this House in regard to a suggestion from a farmer, a Mr. Richardson from Beverleigh Farms at Glandford Station. He had been in communication with the deputy Minister of Agriculture and I will read Mr. Biggs' letter to Mr. Richardson:

I have just received your letter of June

3rd with reference to the frost damage on your farm. This is a most unfortunate occurrence. I am very sorry to hear that you have lost most of your crop.

We are looking into the matter very seriously. You may recall that a short time ago there was a select committee on crop insurance and at that time the committee were advised by the farmers that the Ontario government should not get into the crop insurance administration. Then the farmers and growers expressed the wish that they would sooner take out insurance from private companies if they desired. Possibly this was a sound decision and recommendation by the farmers and growers at that time, but it certainly would have been extremely useful to have had insurance coverage at a time like this.

We fully realize that the average farmer and grower is not in favour of subsidies or hand-outs. On the other hand the Minister, the hon. Mr. Stewart, does appreciate that under current circumstances the government has a responsibility to try and provide some help. We are therefore prepared to match dollar for dollar raised within the municipality, provided that the government of Canada will do the same.

We are as well giving some study to the possibility of more adequate means of combating frost in growing areas. I understand this has already been discussed with Dr. Upshall of the Vineland Research Station.

That is signed by your deputy Minister.

Then Mr. Richardson had written to Mr. Ray C. Edwards, who was then the member for Wentworth, and this letter is to Mr. Edwards:

This letter will confirm our telephone conversation of June the 14th relating to Mr. Everett Biggs' letter to myself of June 7th, of which I am enclosing a copy.

I feel that the hon. Mr. Stewart's plan to match dollar for dollar with the municipal and federal governments is very commendable, although I do believe one would have to be very naive to think that these three agencies could get together in a plan of this type. Therefore I would like to suggest a plan I do think would ease the situation, and also be within the thinking of the Minister.

This plan is a low interest loan of perhaps two to three per cent repayable over possibly five years. I would leave it to The Department of Agriculture as to the mechanics as to how these loans would be

approved, as the department is far better set for this job than I. I trust that you will be able to follow up this suggestion to the benefit of all concerned.

Then Mr. Edwards has written me in that regard, and I discussed Mr. Richardson's suggestion with farmers and others interested in agriculture in my area and I found there that the suggestion was a very reasonable one, in regard to a low interest loan.

However, as he pointed out, there are some mechanics to be worked out. This could be done quite easily. So, in emergencies of that nature, since there is no such thing as crop insurance, and apparently the committee on crop insurance did not recommend it, what do you think of such a suggestion as that, Mr. Minister—in the case of serious damage to crops, whether it is frost or no matter what it is—low interest loans?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Chairman, this whole matter of crop insurance is something which has been before the province and before the farmers for some time. I was chairman of the select committee, of which a good many hon. members of the House who are here today were members at that time. We investigated it. I think we were all agreed that there was very little interest on the part of Ontario farmers in crop insurance, as it was offered under the federal Crop Insurance Act.

We all recognize the fact that these disasters such as—I fancy you are referring to the frost damage in grapes last spring?

Mr. Troy: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is right. This was of great concern at the time; and yet strangely enough, in the season that followed, at one time last year, just at harvest time I believe—the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) will be able to correct me in this—the estimate at one time was that there would be a 15-per-cent-over-normal crop in total tonnage of grapes. I am not sure whether that actually materialized or not, but I do believe that the total tonnage of grapes was considerably higher this year than it has been in previous years, even with the grape frost damage we had.

Now mind you, this does not say that the farmers who lost their grapes through frost benefited by this great tonnage, but it just points out the whims of nature Ontario farmers have to work with as time goes on.

Your matter of the low interest loan is one which does have considerable merit. On the surface it would appear to be something

which might have a good deal of implication and perhaps could be used widely. I understand there are loans coming out under the federal farm credit corporation, a revision of the present credit extension policies of the federal government. I have not had the privilege yet of learning what they are.

It may be that this is one of the fields in which they may be moving, because I think we have to recognize that in the province of Ontario we have such a diversity of agriculture. This is a thing we found in the committee. In western Canada one's whole crop may depend on cereal grains; a hail storm or a frost comes along and the whole crop is wiped right out. That is the only income a farmer has. Here, usually, the farmer falls back on livestock, because 72 per cent of our total income in Ontario comes from livestock and livestock products. So they say, "Well, we have a diversity here. We like to carry our own insurance, do you see?" And this, apparently, was why they did not really buy crop insurance as it was offered at that time.

This does not at all say that there is not a good deal of merit in your suggestion, and I would be interested to see that it might happen some time.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 101 agreed to?

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question in connection with item 3 under 101.

I noticed, in going through these estimates, that in most instances here the item given for maintenance has increased greatly. For example, I point out the maintenance in vote 101 and compare it with the public accounts ending March 31, 1963. Under this item at that time, the total maintenance was \$5,998.87. This compares with an estimate for this year of \$66,000. This is in the period of two years.

In other items, dealing with maintenance throughout the estimates, there is a similar increase and I would like the hon. Minister to explain how we could have such a large percentage of increase under maintenance.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Are you referring to the maintenance \$74,600 to \$66,000?

Mr. Whicher: I am comparing this one, \$66,000. Two years ago you spent \$5,998.87 under this estimate. In other items dealing with maintenance in your estimates there is a similar increase. Will you explain this, please?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This, I am told—and I can readily understand why the hon. member is concerned with what is expressed here; I would be too—is in the consolidation by the Treasury of the various accounts of maintenance under one item in the main office. Previously in that report these accounts would be scattered through the public accounts.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 101 agreed to?

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 101, I have noticed that not only in this department, but in other departments, grants seem to play a very important part. Here approximately 15 different grants are made. Does the department require financial statements from these various groups before it authorizes the grant?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We get financial statements from all the various boards and societies and associations which obtain these grants. These grants have been in effect for a great many years and are not large in their individuality; but in total they do amount to a considerable sum of money. Reports and statements are submitted for all.

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister is satisfied that there is need with each of the associations which have requested grants?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I would say that those who are recipients of these grants feel there is very great need of having the grants in order to carry on their various associations. We did, however, in examining them, cut out three grants that have been in there. They are not there this year, they were taken out. They were grants that we felt were being taken care of in other ways and we just simply deducted these three grants.

Mr. Newman: I am pleased that the hon. Minister is striving to cut out the grants and I would suggest that more than likely there are other grants that could be cut out if he perused their financial statements a little more carefully.

Now in the purchase of automobiles, I have asked this question last year as to the policy of the government, and the hon. Minister had replied that he purchased them from the locality in which they were going to be used.

When The Department of Labour estimates were up, I had asked if the hon. Minister considered purchasing athletic equipment from the areas in which the athletic equipment was

going to be used and he mentioned the fact that this would be too costly and the government was interested in the saving of money. Has this department considered the mass purchase of automobiles from a central source, rather than the purchase from the area in which they are to be used?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I am sure the hon. member is an automobile driver himself and he has his own car. I would think that he would agree that service in the purchase of a car is a very big item.

Now the agricultural representatives' cars, the home economists' cars, are not any different to anyone else's car. They require

service and we feel that when we purchase the cars locally that the dealer who sells the car is right there in the county or district, wherever it may be, and service can be given there without any problems whatever. This is one of the reasons we use this, and I think it is a very good one.

Mr. Newman: Well Mr. Chairman, if I may, all—

Mr. Chairman: It is now six of the clock. I do now leave the chair and we will resume at 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, March 3, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1964

The House resumed at 8.00 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (continued)

Mr. Chairman: On vote 101:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Just before the supper break, I had asked the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) concerning the mass purchasing of automobiles and he had replied that one of the difficulties would have been getting service for the vehicle. I would like to tell him that all manufacturers and dealers will service their make of car regardless of the community in which the cars are purchased. That is one of the policies of the company.

Has the department ever considered the leasing of cars rather than the outright purchasing? It seems to be a very popular method of using automotive transport among large industries today. Has the department considered that?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, I am advised that we do lease cars. For part of the staff, that is, the summer assistants, we have a leasing arrangement. But we have found it is to the economic advantage of the department and the government to buy the cars for full-time service.

Mr. Newman: One other question, and that is concerning the department's serious show of interest in the underdeveloped nations. I think this department is one department of the government that should consider the granting of scholarships in agriculture to students from some of the underdeveloped nations of the world. We could certainly show our concern and our interest in these underdeveloped nations by granting scholarships. Has the department considered that at all?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, we do that already. If the hon. member were to look at the source of the students who are now in OAC, the degree course, he would note there are a great many who come from outside, through

the Colombo Plan, from various parts of the world, taking the course here at the OAC and at the veterinary college as well. I believe also that one of our leading economists in agriculture is in Somaliland now in an attempt to assist in the agricultural development of that country. We are in complete agreement with this and I think if the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) were here he would tell you that there are a great many people coming to the country through the money which has been set aside to subsidize the assistance to these students who come in.

Mr. Newman: I thank the hon. Minister, that is very nice. The other question now is, does the department supply teachers, educationalists, in the agricultural field of endeavour to these underdeveloped nations?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I did not hear the hon. member's question.

Mr. Newman: Does the department supply experts in agricultural endeavours to underdeveloped nations?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes. As I mentioned earlier, Jack Clark is in Somaliland right now. He is one of the leading economists in this particular field.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Are you teaching them how to grow tobacco?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, Dr. Ford Stinson was in Rhodesia, but he was there at the invitation of the government of Rhodesia a number of years ago. He has since returned to Ontario. Helen Abell, who is one of the leading home economists of the country has been, and will be, made available to the African nations for the same purpose.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, are these isolated cases or is this fairly common?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is a continuing process.

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister has named only two specific individuals. Would the hon. Minister say that he would have probably 20 or 30 from his department who

could be sent to the underdeveloped countries?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Is the hon. member suggesting that our department at the expense of the Treasury here should send these people out to these various countries?

Mr. Newman: I think The Department of Agriculture should undertake a programme to assist these underdeveloped countries.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: To what extent?

Mr. Newman: To the extent of supplying them with a teacher who could assist in teaching our agricultural methods.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have already suggested that we are doing this very thing. I am asking the hon. member to what extent? Is it more than we are doing?

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has mentioned only two instances. The province of Manitoba does this on a much more progressive and advanced scale than does Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: How much more? Could the hon. member give me the individuals and the number of them?

Mr. Newman: I will take that into consideration. I will send the hon. Minister a letter.

An hon. member: In the fullness of time.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, under item 4, without wishing to single out any of these very prestigious organizations that are given grants under this vote, I should like to ask the hon. Minister through you, sir, just what is and who is the Ontario Beef Pasture Improvement Committee? I should invite him to make an explanation of what that committee does, what information it furnishes.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The Ontario Beef Cattle Improvement Association—is this the one the hon. member is referring to?

Mr. Sopha: Ontario Beef Pasture Improvement Committee. It is halfway down.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Is the hon. member referring to public accounts or to the estimates?

Mr. Sopha: I am referring to vote 101 and it is item 4.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes. I am sorry I did not—for the life of me I cannot see it in my own copy yet, but it must be here. Oh yes,

I see it, Ontario Beef Pasture Improvement Committee, \$6,000. This committee was established to put on demonstration projects in various areas of the province. There has been a marked improvement since this committee was established in the use that has been made of pastures. Quite frankly, I think if we are going to stay competitive in the beef industry in Ontario, we are going to have to learn to produce beef as cheaply and efficiently as we possibly can and one good way to do it is on good pasture. This has been amply demonstrated by these demonstration farms that we have had in operation at various places. The farms themselves this year will be abandoned from the project; that is the ones that have been in operation for many years, but specific projects will be undertaken in co-operation with the Beef Cattle Pasture Improvement Committee. Therefore, there will be a wider coverage of the province even for the demonstration of improved mixtures, fertilization on existing pastures, demonstrations on check plots to see what cattle will gain on unfertilized and fertilized pasture and on the new mixtures. We are aiming for this business of finding a pasture that will provide a legume so there will not be trouble with bloat, and all these kind of things that are really research projects. This is what this grant is for.

Mr. Sopha: Through you, sir, would the hon. Minister permit me to question him a little more closely? Is the committee a committee of government or appointed by the government?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The committees that deal with it at the government level are composed, I believe, of the director of the soils and crops branch, Mr. Parks; the secretary of the Beef Improvement Association, Mr. Starr; and I believe one other. There are three who are in the civil service in our department who administer the funds which are administered through the local county soil and crop improvement associations as local projects with local people, in the various counties that adopt this as one of their projects.

Mr. Sopha: I see. I have a very keen personal interest in this. I may sound prophetic but I hope not by very many years, but I am one of those who believes that the future of the beef cattle industry in Ontario is in northern Ontario. With increasing industrialization and the coming out of production of agricultural lands in the south, the only place really in Ontario that will provide the space to continue our great beef cattle industry will be in northern Ontario. In that regard,

I am trying to raise some myself, Mr. Chairman. I want to make the House aware of all the facts—

An hon. member: In on the ground floor.

Mr. Sopha: I suppose one should not refer to a resolution on the order paper in which one's name is involved, but right now in regard to my beef cattle I am trying to buy some land from the Crown and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts), instead of wanting to sell me the succulent green grass that my cattle need, wants to sell me trees. I have not trained my cattle—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Yet, my cattle are not trained yet like moose to eat trees. They still prefer grass, which is what I am trying to get.

An hon. member: How about your bull?

Mr. Sopha: He asks about my bull, I suppose the trees would be of use to him in shining his horns. But on the serious side, along with what I have said I must not forget that one of the great beef cattle producing areas of the country is to be found in Manitoulin Island. There is a department of government which has not yet recognized that the basic economy of Manitoulin Island is agriculture, and principally the raising of beef cattle. I will not leave the House in any doubt for very long about which department of government it is, for the hon. gentleman's colleague, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, thinks that Manitoulin Island is a tourist paradise. He thinks it is the Switzerland of Ontario, and quite overlooks the fact that probably Manitoulin Island is the residence of the last great group of yeoman population in Ontario who are engaged principally in the beef cattle industry. But I will leave argument on that score for another day.

However, Mr. Chairman, I do wish to take the opportunity to point out, believing as I do that northern Ontario is going to be the area sometime in the future—15, 20, 25 or 50 years from now, whenever it may be—that the beef cattle industry will have to find its home. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that more extensive studies be made in respect of pasture. I know the problem at a close personal level. Pasture in northern Ontario is to be found in a very wild state of nature and, principally, in very rocky terrain, at least in the northeastern part of the province. The terrain is typical Laurentian shield and, in order to afford sustenance and sufficient fodder for beef cattle, one has to take very great care of the pasture. And buying

the seed, as we have to do, from southern Ontario, from people who are the successors in business to my good friend, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), is a very expensive proposition—as I have found out.

I wanted to make those few comments to ask the hon. Minister to bend every effort towards a study of the feasibility of improving the pasture in that part of the province, by assistance to people who are trying to make a success in the beef cattle industry in northern Ontario.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, might I inquire if section 6 in vote 101 is the correct area in which a person could inquire as to some facts concerning the shortage of farm labour in certain sections of the province?

If that is so, I would like to give a bit of background material and pose a couple of questions to the hon. Minister. His assistant deputy is quite aware of the serious problem in Essex county, in particular, and in other parts of the province. I would like to draw this to the attention of the House:

In an article in the Windsor *Star* attributed to John Munro, the Liberal member of Parliament for Hamilton East, speaking at an annual vegetable growers banquet, it was said:

A study would be asked from the Canadian Economic Council on the problem of solving Canada's agricultural labour needs. This is a difficult problem because of the character of the employment, and farmers cannot guarantee long-term employment.

Farmers have failed to attract labour even in areas where our unemployment figures are the highest—mainly because the hours are long, the pay not good, and the work is of a temporary nature.

This is the reason the employment farmers have to offer has not attracted the rank and file of our unemployed.

Now the Ontario Federation of Agriculture has asked the National Employment Service to issue work permits to admit foreign seasonal workers to Canada to help in the fruit and vegetable harvest.

John Sandham of Vineland Station, secretary of the Ontario Fresh Peach Growers Marketing Board, told a meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture:

Substantial losses have been suffered by Niagara fruit growers in recent years because of the lack of labour to pick and

process these crops. Packing plants that should have been working 24 hours a day were only working one shift.

A further statement by Dr. John Brown, secretary of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers, in an article regarding labour shortages, said as follows:

Labour shortages in various areas and facets of the industry occurred widely this past year, and there is every indication that the problem will be more acute in the immediate years ahead. Producers are affected directly by labour shortages in the fields, and indirectly by labour shortages in the processing plants.

Various solutions have been discussed, such as reviewing Canadian immigration policies to lay greater emphasis on bringing in the people with agricultural backgrounds, reviewing this situation of agricultural workers on unemployment insurance regulations, the need for provincial government to enter the field of recruiting and organizing supplies of temporary service help, the possibility of temporary entry of farm help from other countries, and ways and means to enable growers to increase the income of farm workers.

At present there is virtually no unanimity in the thinking of the industry as to the proper approach to these chief problems. Growers individually cannot solve this problem, so it is imperative that the whole industry, the can crop growers, the processors and the fruit and vegetable growers, decide which policy should be followed.

The fact is that the labour situation seems to become more bothersome each year and no end is in sight. More processors were dangerously short of labour last season. If they cannot handle a crop then it is left in the field or goes in the fresh fruit market and everyone is simply left holding the bag.

At various meetings to discuss the shortage of labour in which your department is represented, officials have pointed out that the immigrant labour is difficult to bring into the country because of the lack of continuous employment in any area. Immigration officials point out that now, few European countries have a surplus supply of good farm labourers. Growers have been told by experts in the field that they must provide some accommodation if they wish to recruit farm labour from other parts of Ontario or the remainder of Canada.

In Essex and Kent counties we feel we have taken the lead, and a survey is to be

conducted to provide the National Employment Service with a projected picture of manpower requirements for harvesting crops in the two counties. I am hoping that your department, sir, will play an important role in this. I might say, further, that the growers of processing crops plan to assess the labour requirements at this time, as growers get their contracts for processing. In South Essex, the early fruit and vegetable growers are doing this survey in an undetermined manner as yet.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister several questions here but, before doing so, I would like to read into the record one article written by Mr. Frank Drea in the column "Dissent" contained in the *Toronto Telegram*, in regard to farm labour, and called "The Downtrodden":

For many years farmers and organized agriculture have been cementing their position as the most selfish group in Canada. They constantly plead for more and more special treatment, are busily working to make sure that no one else gets even a particle of the kind of protection and assistance farmers feel is their natural right.

Nowhere in Canada is this paradox more apparent than in southern Ontario. At one side of the vast economic gulf are the farmers, loaded down with social benefits, protected by the taxpayers against everything from the whims of nature to low prices: On the other are the people who work for the farmers, denied even the smallest of social benefits that other Canadian working people enjoy. These are the 10,000 migratory farm workers, the men, women and children who annually harvest the lucrative cash crops in the province—tobacco, tomatoes, sugar beets, onions and fruit.

The farm lobby at Queen's Park has now earned the province the dubious reputation of having the most exploited band of migratory workers in North America.

This is the first time I have ever heard that statement. Most farm workers want piece work because they will work hard, they will work long hours, and they will make more money.

But to make sure that these people will still toil for the lowest wages, and to deny the rights of other Canadians, organized agriculture now wants to import migratory labourers from other nations.

And so on.

The truth is that Canadian workers know only too well the kind of conditions that

face us farm workers. Agricultural workers in Ontario are excluded from every known piece of social legislation in the province. Farm workers are denied the protection of workmen's compensation, which means they must sue an employer if they are injured.

I believe that article was in error because workers who are brought in from outside our province through co-operation between the two levels are definitely covered by workmen's compensation. Further with his—Drea's—statement:

This is a costly, lengthy and impossible business for any person who must move with the cycle of crop harvest. They have no unemployment insurance. Child labour laws are seldom enforced. Someone has apparently convinced the Legislature that back-breaking work in tobacco or beet fields moulds character.

This article continues on and I will read the last paragraph here before I pose my questions.

Now a challenge confronts the national employment service and the government of Ontario. It will be interesting to see if either will be willing to take a stand for reform and insist that the present migratory workers be brought under the scope of social legislation before a start is made in the business of importing new labour to be exploited.

In conclusion to these remarks both of Mr. Drea and myself, I would like to pose a question on this section of the farm labour service, whether there have been sufficient funds and men set aside to be of real service at this time of real urgency in this labour shortage. In regard to labour for market garden and fruit farmers in the province, I would ask the hon. Minister, has the province requested an extension of The Unemployment Insurance Act to cover farmers of this province?

Further, I would ask the hon. Minister if he has given thought to extending workmen's compensation to all farm labour employed in our province and I would further ask, has there been given any thought toward the implementation of a minimum wage which could be graduated over a period of years on these farms?

This labour problem is of very vital concern and not only requires immediate action, but also requires long-range projections, and I hope that this department will play a dominant role in the completion of this project.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, the hon. member for Essex South, has posed four very important questions here.

In reply, I would first like to make some comment on the article which he read. I think the column is entitled "Dissent", if I am not mistaken. I would like to say that in my humble opinion as a farmer, and I am very proud of my profession and my vocation, that article and anyone who would read this article into the records of the House as a fact, is doing a disservice to agriculture in the province of Ontario.

I think this afternoon, a representative of the Opposition party who had led off in the debate said we must improve the public image and the public relations of agriculture in the province of Ontario in relation to the rest of the population. Certainly the article, and I know it very well, for I have read it and have it in my desk, is a gross misrepresentation of facts as they actually exist in the province of Ontario today. I gather the hon. member agrees with what I have said because I know he represents a very great rural area of the province of Ontario in which labour for harvesting the crops grown there—fruit and vegetable crops, particularly the vegetable crops—is a very important aspect.

In regard to the farm labour situation, we are very definitely interested in it. I think we should point out the fact that last year was one of the peculiar years, as far as harvesting was concerned, in a long period of time. We go back many years to the time when the war effort was on and we had high school students excused from their classes early in the summer and late in the fall in order that they could carry out harvesting assistance for the farmers. However, with the end of the war effort, we got away from this and we have found various sources of labour. Some of them are drying up now. I think the immigrant labour that came into the country here in great numbers following the war certainly assisted in this particular regard for some time. But, however, that source seems to be drying up and these people are getting incorporated into the various other industries in the province and are no longer available for this type of seasonal work.

The student body, the Grade 13 students and those below that level and some university students, have been of material assistance to the farmers in harvesting these vegetable crops in times past. However, last year, we had this rather peculiar summer. It was cold and dry throughout July and August and then we got that beautiful weather in September and on into October.

A good many of the crops that should normally have been harvested in August were not harvested in August. Fortunately, the season permitted that they should ripen and develop and be harvested in September, even on into October, and so the school students by that time had gone back into school and a great many farmers were left without a source of help. This is some background to what happened last year.

However, this has been pointed up to us in meetings that have been held, and three meetings have already been held. I think my hon. friend may have attended some of them. One was held in Chatham on Monday, February 3, another one in Leamington on Friday, February 7, another one in Tillsonburg on Friday, February 14. The significant thing out of all this, to my mind, is that out of these meetings a co-ordinating committee was set up to work with the national employment service in exploring all possibilities for farm labour. It was recommended that the national employment service appoint a co-ordinator to work between its branch offices in the area to evaluate better the needs in that particular area or in relation to other areas in the province, that might have either available help or need help, and to facilitate the movement of labour from one area to another. It was agreed that considerable publicity would be carried out in schools in the area and I think this is an excellent idea because normally a great many of these crops can be harvested before the students go back to school.

The branch of Indian affairs, sir, agreed to investigate the possibility of moving Indian families into the area where growers felt they could supply the necessary accommodation. Each of the local committees set up in Chatham and Leamington is presently surveying among its own growers the actual labour requirements for the coming year.

There was also mention made of importing seasonal help from the West Indies and of course we recognize that this decision as to whether or not help from the West Indies could be utilized would have to be made between the national employment service and The Canada Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

These are all distinct possibilities. They are things that are presently under consideration. I think there will be some answers provided.

In regard to the four questions my hon. friend asked, I am not sure I have them all here but he will correct me, I am sure, if I have not. I think the first was funds set up

under the national employment service for assistance in this very regard. I believe that the indication of the meetings held, the co-ordinating committee that has been set up, the continuing effort of the co-ordinating committee, the fact that a co-ordinator has been appointed, or is in the process of being appointed, and the fact that our department is working with the federal national employment service are indicative that funds are being made available to do the job that has to be done.

As far as unemployment insurance is concerned, this is the responsibility of the federal government, and we have nothing to do with this as far as the province of Ontario is concerned.

The workmen's compensation board question—workmen's compensation is available to all farmers who wish to purchase it today. A special rate is available for those working in the fruit and vegetable industry. I believe the rate is \$1.10 per \$100 on the payroll for the vegetable industry. While I admit it is not on a compulsory basis, it is available.

As far as the minimum wage is concerned, I must confess that this is not in the purview of The Department of Agriculture and, as far as I know, there has been no discussion of it at the moment.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Chairman, the first question I asked I believe you did not interpret correctly. I questioned whether this department had sufficient funds and men allocated to play a dominant role in this farm labour shortage.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Chairman, our department has all the funds that are required, as far as our responsibility in the matter is concerned. This is a matter of co-ordination between our department and the federal people. The real onus, as I see it, rests on the national employment service. As a farmer myself, I know the national employment service has recruited farm labour for me on many occasions and I know they have for many others. I think they are an excellent source of farm labour. We think that, under the circumstances, as they have developed in the last year or so, perhaps more emphasis might be placed on this particular aspect.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, in listening to the hon. Minister's remarks, I have—speaking for my own riding—a number of people who certainly search for work eagerly and are interested in seasonal work. I am wondering if you are suggesting—I notice where you are talking

about The Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the possibilities from the West Indies, and so on—I wonder if you could tell us why you feel that, if the work conditions are attractive enough, we are not getting people from Canada itself to work on farms. Is it because of a lack of employment opportunities here? I mean, what is—it the conditions or is it the fact that we do not have enough people seeking work?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say, and this is borne out by personal experience, that while there may be in your particular riding people available and anxious to work, in the areas where the crop must be harvested—and I am thinking of the area of my hon. friend from Essex South, Mr. Chairman, and my hon. friend from Lincoln (Mr. Welch) over here, from Welland (Mr. Morningstar), where there is a great deal of this, in the Brantford area, too—this is really where the help is required. I think that if your people, and my hon. friend from Dovercourt, would advise the national employment service of the availability of the source of labour, I can assure him that the farm people would be more than anxious to get their services.

Mr. Thompson: Well, sir, I appreciate the remarks of the hon. Minister. First, it would be very difficult for me to act as an individual employment agency to the national employment service, but I do suggest that perhaps the question that my hon. friend has asked I am sure the hon. Minister will pursue. I am not sure, and I say this with—just raising it as a question for the national employment service because I am not sure they are examining completely the needs in certain areas outside local offices, or trying to arrange the facilities and transportation to answer the needs of farm people in another area other than in their local office. I would hope that there could be much more liaison with respect to this.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I want to commend first of all the hon. member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt) who did such a marvellous job for our party and for farmers in general. I, too, am a farmer and I, too, am proud of my calling.

I want to highlight two or three of the things which were in the hon. member's speech though. I am afraid that I may ramble on into—I will try to keep from doing this but I want to get over into a vote a little later on in connection with something I had to say with regard to the ARDA programme. I will try to leave that out of my remarks until we get to it.

There was one thing that I did want to talk about, and would like the hon. Minister to comment on, and that is the fact that in northern Ontario the dairying industry is "kaput," shot, for two or three reasons, none of which can be laid at the door of The Department of Agriculture. One of the big reasons, of course, is that we do have a shortage of urban consumers and we are not likely to have any more of these for the time—

Mr. Chairman: Vote 101 please! Keep on 101.

Mr. Farquhar: Well, I am afraid I cannot find where these remarks come in—

Mr. Chairman: Vote 105.

Mr. Farquhar: You want me to wait for 105?

Mr. C. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell me where I could inquire about the humane society. There are 22 votes here, surely it must fit in somewhere, but I cannot seem to find it after reading all afternoon.

An hon. member: Under grants!

Mr. Bukator: Is it under the vote we are on now? Could you tell me where it is, then?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The humane society, Mr. Chairman, does not come under The Department of Agriculture at all.

Mr. Bukator: Then the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; does that come under the hon. Minister's department at all?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Bukator: Well, I will try it again.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I wish you would. I am sorry, I cannot hear. I wish they would turn it up a little bit. I cannot hear.

Mr. Bukator: Maybe I should have a longer microphone, like the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) has.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Just because it is embarrassing, do not feel ashamed.

Mr. Bukator: I do not think it is embarrassing as far as I am concerned. I think that these animals which are not being treated properly by human beings—

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Are you referring to us?

Mr. Singer: Why would the hon. Minister think that?

Mr. Bukator: We have to get into this some time before the night is over so we might as well start now, I suppose.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I might inform the hon. member that if he will be patient and wait until the Treasury estimates come up he will find it.

Mr. Bukator: The Treasury estimates. I am sure the hon. Provincial Treasurer—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): He will not be satisfied with that.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, I would be. He is an honourable man, and if I am assured that I can speak about this topic at that time you can rest assured I will lay off for the time being at least. I will be glad to. But it is still a serious problem, and I do not think the animals in the province should be treated the way they are.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, under vote 101, is money provided for the departmental farm machinery committee?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, I think it would be. It is under the maintenance section of the vote in 101.

Mr. Nixon: I know, with the announcement concerning this committee during the past year, there has been some disappointment since the discussions in this House; the committee on agriculture last year gave us to understand there would be a strong committee able to make very definite recommendations and enforce such recommendations requiring the companies that provide farm machinery in this province to maintain parts depots and service, particularly in the seasons when the harvest is so intensive and important. I would like the hon. Minister to comment on the work of this committee and to advise the House as to whether regulations requiring these parts and service minimum requirements might not be forthcoming.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, as far as the farm machinery committee is concerned, the advisory board has been set up out of the recommendations that have been made in the report of the farm machinery committee that was set up a year or two ago.

At the moment there is an active board working with a chairman and a secretary, holding meetings with the company representatives, to try to iron out the difficulties which have been plaguing many of the implement agents across the country, if I may say so, as well as the farmers, in the availability of a source of parts at a central place in Ontario.

We think that progress has been made along these lines. As far as the availability of parts is concerned, we think it is a matter of getting a clearer understanding, a better working relationship between the head office, the distributor, the agent and the farmer. We think there is some onus on all of them, quite frankly. We think there may be some onus on the farmer that in off-seasons, when he feels there is a necessity for parts, that he order them in time and give his dealer a chance to get those parts and get them into place before the busy season comes on.

But the thing the hon. member as a farm operator is concerned with, and I am sure as I am concerned with, is the fact that in the midst of harvest or in the midst of seeding or haying, or what-have-you, a part breaks on a machine quite unexpectedly and one finds himself without availability of a source of parts on a Saturday or if it is a holiday, on a Monday, and it means that you have quite a long weekend with a machine out of operation.

It has been our intention and the intention of the committee, and we have a wide degree of acceptance on the part of machine companies, that they maintain a man at their central warehouse in order to disburse those parts wherever they may be needed. We have been able to accomplish this this year. I think as we gradually work towards this we will evolve a programme that will meet the requirements that I know the hon. member has in mind.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, one of the biggest problems and the one that perhaps could be controlled by legislation is not concerned with the companies that have been giving good service for many years, but with those that import cheaper, odd types of machinery, and they are cheaper because no service is offered on them. A farmer will buy one of these machines and it may work for a short length of time and then when he finds that it requires some repairs, the repairs are not available or have to be imported from Timbuktu. Surely the committee must take some definite responsibility for either licensing these people or informing the farmers that service cannot be forthcoming.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The committee is certainly working with the farmers and working with these companies. I think the hon. member is referring to the short-line companies; I think this is the proper description of them. Some of them are based outside Ontario and ship machinery in here.

Just recently, as a matter of fact it was during the farm equipment show in connection with the recent soil and crop improvement annual meeting here, the chairman and secretary of the committee met with the president of an organization from the United States and its Canadian representative. They had a very good meeting and I am delighted with the report that came from both of them concerning this particular meeting. It was dealing with the very thing that the hon. member has mentioned. It is a concern. But unfortunately I would not want to leave the impression that it is only those companies which do cause the problem. We have instances of some of the major farm machinery companies which are causing some of these problems in the unavailability of certain parts for their equipment. I think it is something that applies to most farm machinery manufacturers—that they must recognize the responsibility they have, having sold a machine, to keep parts here in Ontario for it.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, does the department operate a conservation advisory committee?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No.

Mr. Nixon: There is no part of the department in the hon. Minister's responsibility that does any conservation work and this would all be left with the new department?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is right.

Mr. Nixon: I would like to ask then about the vertical integration committee. Is it still in existence?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, it is not.

Mr. Nixon: The final report of that committee evidently was under discussion when the Cabinet met with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture executive. What about this? Is it a hidden report, as the papers referred to it? Or was there any report?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Indeed there was a report, and I brought the recommendations to the House. They are recorded in *Hansard* of last year. I have not the page or the date. I am sure the hon. member is aware of what happened; they mention it in the brief, I

think. The hon. member may have one there, I have one in my desk if he has not. But it was mentioned in the brief that they regret that we did not publish the report. We published the recommendations in the report but we did not publish the report.

My hon. friend, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recall that he raised this point a year or so ago and my answer to him at that time was that I had given my word to the men whom I had asked to work on that committee, made up of representatives of the producers, distributors and processors of fruit and vegetables, that if they would sit on this committee and examine this most contentious problem, one that affected all of us, that we would treat in confidence their deliberations and their report was to be submitted to me. This was the undertaking I made to them and I made it to the House. But when the hon. leader of the Opposition asked me if I would make this report public, I informed him at that time that I would not, but I would ask the committee if it had objections to the making public of its recommendations. And this I did, and they are recorded in *Hansard*. I cannot tell the hon. member the page but it is in *Hansard* of last year.

The recommendations included two amendments to The Farm Products Marketing Act that were made. It also included the establishment of the Ontario Food Council and this was done. So the report of the committee as far as its recommendations are concerned, was implemented in total and are now in effect.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to, and I am really coming back again if I could, get clarification from the hon. Minister. I am again coming back to my friend, the hon. member for Essex South. I am thinking of your remarks to me, sir, about the suggestion I should advise people from my riding to go out to the farm areas in connection with the opportunities of employment. As I listened to this, sir, to your answer to this, I noticed you said first of all the minimum wage was really a responsibility of the national employment service, or the federal people.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I did not say that.

Mr. Thompson: I am sorry to come back, but it is to get clarification on this point.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I said the minimum wage is something that had never been discussed and was not a responsibility of my department.

Mr. Thompson: Could I ask you, sir, in view of the fact that during the election your party took great pride in establishing the minimum wage—I congratulate it on the amount it has done in connection with getting it established—who will be responsible for establishing a minimum wage for farm workers?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The Department of Labour is responsible for this entirely.

Mr. Thompson: I am sorry. I should think that surely some initiative would come from your department with respect to it. Could I ask you if you are for a minimum wage and would advocate such to The Department of Labour?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say this, that the farm wages have been a matter of private negotiation between farmer and his employee for as long as I can ever remember, and I can see no reason at the moment why I should recommend that there should be any such change. I have heard no such recommendation come from the farm organizations at any time whatever.

Now as far as minimum wages are concerned, I believe that even in the areas where they now apply that agricultural workers are exempt from that particular facet of it. In regard to my hon. friend's interest in finding employment for the constituents in his riding, I appreciate his interest in being of assistance to Ontario farmers. I would like to mention that if he has anyone there who would be interested in working in the seasonal work on the farms, that they might get in touch with Miss Wallace at the west Toronto national employment service office and they will be looked after. Miss Wallace has been working closely with the assistant deputy Minister, Mr. Bennett, in the work that has been done in co-ordinating the movement of seasonal labour from Toronto out of the respective areas to serve the farmers.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Would that include Welland too, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate this, and I think they have done more than that, may I say, in commending officials of your department. I know of four families within my riding who have moved out and settled on farms through the advice of your department.

I take it from your remarks, however, that you yourself then are not for a minimum wage for farm labour?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I did not say that. I made no comment on it.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I would say this, that you did say it is a private contract between the farmer and his employee. You are making no suggestion that you would advocate a minimum wage until you hear from them—

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Why do you not go on the farm for a couple of days?

Mr. Thompson: I would say this is a very important question to many people in this province. I would also say—

Mr. Yakabuski: You do not know anything about farms.

Mr. Thompson: I would also say with respect to this that I have worked on farms when I first came to this country. I have been a member of the—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Thompson: I have been a member of the leadership course and I feel for the sake of the members in my riding that I would like to have clarification about the hon. Minister's stand with respect to the potential opportunities they might have.

That brings me to the next point, sir, with respect to workmen's compensation. As I understand from your answer, you said that workmen's compensation could be worked on an individual basis, that a farmer could have compensation for his employee? Am I right in that or not? Is it a case of the employee having any option in this, or is it a case of the farmer making the decision?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The employee can ask the farmer if he has that protection. There are a great many farmers who carry it.

Mr. Thompson: Could you give me any proportion in connection with the—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, I can. I believe that the figure I heard quoted recently was something like 1,700 farmers that were carrying it on general farm work. This is \$4.50 on the wage rate. I have not got the figure, I do not know whether any of you fellows have or not, for the vegetable growers. This is the group that I am referring to that have the special rate of \$1.10.

But I do know, I am advised here by my assistant deputy Minister who has been looking after this in the past, that liability insurance is provided for the workers that come

out from Toronto to work in the vegetable fields as protection for them.

Mr. Thompson: I realize, sir, in asking this, it is hard to pull this out immediately, but perhaps I could get the percentage of farmers who do not—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think that figure can be obtained. I have not got it with me, I must confess, right here. But I would like—

Mr. Nixon: Are there not 100,000 farm units?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Nixon: One hundred thousand farming units?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Are there that many covered, do you mean?

Mr. Nixon: No, is that the number of farming units, and two thousand have the coverage?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I did not say that. I said that of the general farm operators, there were something like 1,700 covered. That is the last figure that I have. Now, I do not know what it is right now. This is the last figure I have and it was a few months ago that it was given to me. I cannot give you the number that it covered in the vegetable growing industry.

Mr. Thompson: I am interested in the philosophy of the hon. Minister. I presume you believe in workmen's compensation as a beneficial social measure. I am wondering if you, sir, would believe in a broad extension of workmen's compensation both on behalf of the farmer and of the employee.

When I ask this, I am thinking again of my own constituents. There are two of them who have had work on farms, one in Manitoba, in which he was not able to get workmen's compensation because he was not covered. I wonder if the hon. Minister would answer, does he believe in a broader coverage of workmen's compensation to include all employees on farms?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would answer that question, Mr. Chairman, by asking my hon. friend if he is in favour of the federal government establishing unemployment insurance for all farm labour in the province of Ontario and in Canada?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister has he

made any approach to Ottawa in regard to having farm labour covered by unemployment insurance?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No.

Mr. Spence: Or workmen's compensation?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I have not.

Mr. Spence: Why not, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Because unemployment insurance is completely the responsibility of the Ottawa government. We have nothing to do with it whatever.

Mr. Spence: Well, Mr. Minister, do you not think that your approaching Ottawa would carry a great weight?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I do not flatter myself with that opinion. It might be, I am not sure.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Spence: Do you not think, Mr. Minister, that this would be of benefit to agriculture in the province of Ontario, especially to fruit and vegetable growers who have a shortage of help in harvesting their crops? If they could receive these benefits they could get a better group of employment, or better labour force, to help to overcome this obstacle?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As far as I know the farm organizations have made no approach to us on this particular matter.

Mr. Spence: I see.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The federation of agriculture brief, and I have a very high regard for that organization, made no mention of workmen's compensation nor of unemployment insurance that I know of this year. I do not recall it being made in their brief.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. Minister that there is a problem here of shortage of labour which I understand the hon. member for Essex South has brought up here this evening.

If they had unemployment insurance and compensation benefits there would be a labour force available in southwestern Ontario, or it would encourage a labour force to help solve the problems of the fruit and vegetable growers.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, a question with regard to item 10 under vote 101, the fund for the purchase of live-stock for feeding research, \$35,000. Now, first of all, what phases of research are involved; and second, what are the results of this research?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It was just established last year. I have the various projects that are in effect, in continuing effect, but I would say this, that the advice of the directors of research has been that while there are no conclusive findings yet, it has not been in operation long enough to really make public any of the findings that have been so established until they have given them another trial.

There have been some phenomenal results in certain aspects, but there is no conclusive evidence yet of the results of this research programme. I think it is a move in the right direction to determine the use of antibiotics in certain supplements; of estrus control and feeding heifers, the effect of drying on the feeding value of high moisture corn, the use of high moisture corn, corn silage versus pasture; and then we have a trial going on various crossbred steers, against some dairy-bred steers as well.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister another question in this regard. Is anything being carried on with respect to mastitis?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes. We announced the mastitis control programme. It will take effect this summer across the province of Ontario.

Mr. Farquhar: Vote 101 please!

Mr. Chairman, there is one more thing to be added to our discussion in connection with workmen's compensation. I feel that in this day and age, with the technical equipment which is on the farm, the high-speed powerful equipment and its fast-moving knives, and the sharp equipment that is being used on the farm, it is much more important and calls for a little closer look, I think, on the part of the hon. Minister. I just think of our own operation, which involves a payroll, both farm and dairying. I think of our accident experience, comparing one with the other. I would certainly much rather be without the dairy coverage, which is compulsory, than I would be without the farm coverage. I think it calls for a closer look than we are giving it.

Vote 101 agreed to.

On vote 102:

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, in regard to agricultural societies, at least community centres' grants for unorganized townships, shall I discuss this under this vote or under the extension branch?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, it is under this vote. Grants under community centres, item 8, vote 102.

Mr. Troy: Yes. I notice it again under vote 106 and it says further about grants to unorganized townships.

Sir, I notice in the public accounts that there have been certain grants to some unorganized townships. I presume they are for rinks or playing fields but it seems to me, sir, that this should be extended also to include community centres, because it is even more important to us in some of these unorganized townships that they have a community centre. Usually in the larger centres there are facilities and places of entertainment or auditoriums and things of that nature. Since there is no council, would not a legally constituted board like a school board be the agency to initiate so that they could get the full benefit of the Act?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, that is right. My hon. friend would note that in the public accounts there are two—

Mr. Troy: Yes, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You probably noticed them. The Pointe au Baril—is that the proper pronunciation?

Mr. Troy: No, that is down in the Parry Sound area—River Valley. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) would know where it is but it is mentioned here in the public accounts.

There is another question, a very interesting one, with regard to the community centre. I have before me a picture which shows the mayor of Sturgeon Falls and the treasurer and \$10,000 cheque:

—representing The Ontario Department of Agriculture's share of capital expenditure for the construction of the Sturgeon Falls arena and recreation centre, was received by municipal officials this week and seen accepting the cheque which is from the people of Ontario are mayor John Valiquette and clerk-treasurer Roger Aubry.

That is the complete sentence. It does not say from whom they are receiving it, but you

would get the idea as you read the next line that it was from the Conservative Party:

Sturgeon Falls PC association president Paul Leach had previously advised—

I presume he means "informed":

—Mr. Valiquette that the money was forthcoming from Agriculture Minister W. A. Stewart.

That was unfortunate for the PC association. It was not the picture that they intended to have, sir. The picture that they intended to have was one with the defeated Conservative candidate in the riding of Nipissing, and the PC president, Mr. Leach, present. They had arranged for the photographers to be there and—

Hon. C. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Why did you not show it?

Mr. Troy: Because I knew nothing about it, that is why. Just like your arrogant policy all through the piece. The—

Mr. Singer: Oh, come on, George, let somebody—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: The photographers were called for and they waited and waited and waited. "Where is the bride?" The defeated candidate did not come, but it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, since this is money given by the people of Ontario, why should it be that the information be passed on to the association president and not to the elected member, the man who represents the people—or the woman, whoever it may be, in the riding?

After all, the town of Sturgeon Falls, the municipal officials, the chairman of the community centre, had been informed some years before that under the Act they could apply for this, and it came, not from the Conservative association—some of these chaps who get certain offices become very big for their boots and—but this money comes from the people and it is a strange thing to me, sir, that such a situation like that would happen in the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I have a very good explanation for that.

Mr. Troy: Thank you, I will be glad to hear it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have several letters before me. They all read exactly the same, other than the fact that the names and the designations of them are different. I do not

happen to have the letter my hon. friend refers to, which went to the clerk of the township or the town regarding this community centre. But we send a letter out from my office, over my signature, whenever a cheque goes out for a community centre. I am quite prepared to read this letter, because, to my way of thinking, it represents the thinking of the government of the province of Ontario in a tangible way, supporting these worthwhile community projects.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I may say, I have no knowledge how the Progressive-Conservative association learned of the cheque being presented or anything about it. I sent a letter to the clerk of the town, and what the clerk of the town did with the information or with the cheque after it was mailed to him, is surely not my responsibility. Now, this is exactly what happened and it happened in the case—here is a list of places: Algoma, Kenora, Kent, Lincoln, Oxford, Rainy River, Victoria, York. Every one of those letters went out on the same day; identical letters. In this particular case, it goes to Mr. Winninger, treasurer of the city of St. Catharines, Municipal Building, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Winninger:

It gives me pleasure to enclose a cheque in the amount of \$5,000, which represents a share of the government of Ontario in the cost of the Lincoln-St. Catharines rink. We are glad to have participated in this worthwhile project and trust this cheque may indicate in a tangible way the interest of the Ontario government and The Ontario Department of Agriculture in providing facilities for community activities.

Mr. Troy: I think anybody would applaud that letter, Mr. Chairman. It is a strange thing though that somehow there must be a leak somewhere, because there the mayor points out—

Mr. Chairman: Order! The Minister has answered the question.

Mr. Troy: Not the full answer, sir. I would just wonder then; the question is: How could it be possible that the president of this association would previously inform the mayor that he was getting it from the government? It is quite possible, of course; the hon. Minister would not be a party to any such thing as that, but somehow the information got out.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, might I just say one word? Vote 102, we are talking about, grants to agricultural societies and

other exhibitions. As past-president of the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition, I want to take a minute to thank the department and the hon. Minister for the contributions they have made to that great exhibition through the years, which has made it possible to raise the attendance of the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition to between 150,000 and 200,000 a year. It is one of the great things of the year in the Lakehead cities and one that we are all very proud of.

While I am on my feet, I want especially, through the hon. Minister, to thank his staff, that is the judges of horses, cattle and all the other animals at the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition, for the wonderful work they do each year in judging those entries and arranging who is to get the prizes. We have had the greatest co-operation, and I am speaking of the last 25 years when I have been connected with that organization. The staff of The Department of Agriculture has done a very fine job and I want to thank any of them who are here tonight and to have the hon. Minister pass on to the other people in his department how much their efforts on our behalf are appreciated at the Lakehead. I might say that I had a letter from the president and manager of the Lakehead exhibition asking me to make these remarks on this vote through the hon. Minister to his staff.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, as the member for the riding of Nipissing, I want to thank the people of Ontario for the money that they have donated, which has been distributed through The Department of Agriculture to the city of North Bay, to the town of Sturgeon Falls, and to the township of West Ferris. We are grateful also. But remember that the money is voted by the Legislature, it is not from any special pot.

Mr. Nixon: On vote 102, does the department have some sort of rainy weather insurance for fairs; does this apply to all fairs?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, there is.

Mr. Nixon: The department guarantees a sort of minimum take, or what is it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is a guarantee up to \$500 maximum, Mr. Lashley informs me; a guarantee of \$500 maximum. This is to cover if the fair has a bad day, because it has certain expenses that it has to go ahead with. If it rains before three o'clock in the afternoon and the fair is considered to be washed out because of bad weather, the societies or associations through the depart-

ment will reimburse the fair board up to the extent of the maximum \$500.

Vote 102 agreed to.

Vote 103 agreed to.

On vote 104:

Mr. Thompson: On vote 104, I would like to raise a question. I raise it because of experiences in other provinces and I am thinking of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. I am thinking of the situation of Indians who have left the reserve. I know in this province that Canadians of Indian background have a proud record and a proud accomplishment. I am thinking of the hon. member for Brant and the association he has with the Six Nations tribe. But I am also thinking of the problems of Indians who have left the reserve, and I am not sure, sir, with respect to this in raising the question, that there should not be a good hard look taken at the whole training of Indians as a responsibility of the federal government, but the training of Indians on the reserve.

I am thinking of the inadequacy of many of them when they leave the reserve and get into an industrial area, Mr. Chairman. I am thinking of what has been done in Manitoba under the co-operative division in which they have set up a department, a co-operative community programmes department I think, to study the numbers of Indians who have left reserves and are living, for example, outside St. Anne's, just outside Winnipeg. I think of Saskatchewan where the Indians have left reserves and are living in the Qu'Appelle Valley and also those Indians referred to as Métis, which are of Indian and white background. I understand that these Métis or Indians off the reserve fall between the responsibility of federal and provincial jurisdiction. In Saskatchewan I remember visiting the co-operative projects which were actively encouraged by the co-operative branch of the Saskatchewan government in setting up co-operative chicken farming. The provincial government encouraged some of the leaders among these wandering Métis to spend a period on an experimental farm and then go back with their own group in order to encourage them to settle into rural farming.

I know there have been a number of studies across the country done on this. I remember when I was a member of an Indian commission, one of the things I was interested in was the fact that there did not seem to be much of a report coming from Ontario. I know that in Manitoba, for all it has tried to do, we still hear of the plight of Indians in

the Red Lake district. But I ask, sir, particularly with Indians off the reserve, is there any kind of approach taken to co-operatives?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, there is. There is an approach taken. We have a very definite programme carried on through the agricultural societies branch in assisting with fairs and such kinds of things. We have The Community Centres Act amended so that it provides for community centres on Indian reserves. There is also a very active programme going on with 4-H clubs and junior farmer activity on the Indian reserves. There is work through the Indian agents in co-operation with the local agricultural representatives in respect to reserves.

In relation to the affairs at Ottawa, insofar as our Indians being incorporated into agriculture in the province of Ontario is concerned, we have a meeting convened in Ottawa with the branch of Indian affairs that has been called for some time in the very near future, at which our top officials of the department will be represented, recognizing the importance of the integration of our great native race.

Mr. Chairman: I have been advised that I did not notice the member for Halton, so I am going to allow him to speak on vote 103.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton): Mr. Chairman, on the agricultural rehabilitation and development branch, the hon. Minister may recall that the town of Burlington was one of the first communities taking advantage of this legislation. This was even before the director, Mr. Crown, was appointed by the provincial government. I might add he is a very competent administrator and is greatly responsible for the success of this project to date.

I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister could give me an idea how many communities have taken advantage of this programme, this legislation, and whether or not sufficient time has elapsed as yet to indicate the success or benefit of the programme?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. member's question there are 11 municipalities involved in ARDA projects today, varying from research projects to community pastures, and various studies are being made of prospects of the application of ARDA in rural areas. I would say that it is rather early yet to predict the success of the ARDA programme in Ontario, but I would say that we are progressing very satisfactorily in relation to the other provinces of Canada in venturing into this field.

Our legislation was drafted a year ago. We have something like \$3.5 million worth of ARDA projects on the way now in Ontario, actually in operation. I think this is a significant step forward and I publicly pay tribute to our ARDA director, Mr. Crown, who has worked with the ARDA directorate, comprising the various departments of the government involved in the ARDA programme. I feel there are a great many possibilities in the application of ARDA.

In your own particular riding, as the hon. member for Halton, you will be aware of the study that is going on into the effect of urbanization in rural Ontario in the Burlington area. This is something I think we will benefit from when we get the results of this study.

Now there are other water conservation projects, and I believe that it is the intention of the hon. Minister of the new Department of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) to employ the services of ARDA in every possible way in further developing water conservation projects where ARDA will apply across Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 104:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I have another question of the hon. Minister; you passed over it very quickly. Is there a pilot project in northern Ontario at the present time under ARDA?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, in the Timiskaming district. A community pasture will be operating there this year. This is one of the two community pastures that will be operating this year. The other is in Victoria county.

Mr. Troy: Yes. And then from the results of that operation, we may be able to add to them in northern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is right.

Mr. Troy: Thank you very much.

Mr. Farquhar: Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not intend to hold up this vote, but I did miss something and I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. On Manitoulin and in conjunction with the director of ARDA, Mr. Crown, we have organized, in the last short time, an association. We had a meeting on Monday night attended by 150 farmers. Interest is keen on this very imaginative plan. I wonder, if since this area is nearly all made up of unorganized municipalities and since we have an executive of what we call our Manitoulin Community Pasture Association now, whether at your meeting, at

which I expect the terms of reference are going to be explained, of ARDA on March 11, if people other than wardens could be invited to this meeting. One or two people from this association, for instance, that would be able to carry back information for this group.

Would the hon. Minister like to answer that, please?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has raised a question there that on its surface would appear to have great validity. However, I think he would be the first to agree that a meeting such as we have proposed to call, indeed have called, to explain the operation of the committees that would be set up in the organized municipalities, could become unwieldy if we open the doors for everyone to come in. Might I suggest that the hon. member's committee—and I cannot quite recall, is it the beef cattle producers, is this what you say?

Mr. Farquhar: No, this is a new committee which we have put together lately, which is called the Manitoulin Community Pasture Association.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Very good. The Manitoulin Community Pasture Association, I would say, should get in touch with the committee of our department, and this can be done through our ARDA director or through our deputy Minister's office, directly with the committee which will be in charge of the northern Ontario grants, for the simple reason that there will be committees set up in each one of the northern Ontario districts to decide, and this is in relation to the northern Ontario grants. When we get to northern Ontario grants, Mr. Chairman, I will explain this more fully.

I think you will get your answer there, sir, if that is all right with you. I quite appreciate what you are saying here. I am just trying to evolve a better procedure than coming to that particular meeting.

Mr. Farquhar: Well, I certainly—we are not trying to load the meeting or throw anything in. I just wondered if it would be possible.

I do know, I am advised, that our agricultural representative is coming. He asked me if I could arrange to have the president of this association only. Now I do not need an answer to that tonight, thanks very much.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I am all in sympathy. I think this is a good idea for the province of Ontario. Of course in southern Ontario we will not have too many community pastures, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Not likely.

Mr. Spence: And of course in southern Ontario we will have cattle breeders who will have to buy property in order to put their cattle on pasture, which will amount to maybe \$150 per acre.

I was wondering what the charges would be for farmers to put their cattle on these pastures in northern Ontario. They will be in competition with those in southern Ontario. Could you give me any line on what the charges would be? We would like to be fair.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The rate for pasture rental for these community pastures in northern Ontario is set by the local committee in charge of the community pasture and is established at the going rate for pasture in that particular area. They are not in competition with others. It is the going rate for that area and it is on a self-sustaining basis to pay the costs of administering, handling and operating the community pasture.

Mr. Chairman: We are now on vote 104.

Mr. Troy: Yes, on 104.

As the hon. Minister very well knows, in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Ontario and eastern Ontario farmers in the winter time supplement their incomes by cutting pulp wood. I understand sir, that farmers from northern Ontario, and probably from other sections of the province, had met with the hon. Minister last year to discuss the possibility of co-operatives for these farmers who cut pulp wood. Is that correct, sir?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This is the marketing plan we were asked for?

Mr. Troy: The marketing plan, yes! I have before me the resolution of the township of Grattan, which was endorsed by a township in my riding, the township of East Ferris, supporting that resolution, in which they asked the agricultural stabilization board to provide price support for pulp wood sold by farmers and small woodlot owners in eastern Ontario. That was in the township of Grattan, but it was endorsed by one of the townships in my riding and that is what they asked, price support for the pulp wood or a co-operative.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is under The Agricultural Stabilization Act at Ottawa. We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Troy: No, well then is there—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I might say, Mr. Chairman, the point the hon. member has raised

I believe comes under The Farm Products Marketing Act, market developments, I believe. I am not sure whether The Farm Products Marketing Act is dealt with here. This has nothing to do with co-operatives. The group that came in did not want a co-operative, they wanted a marketing plan, if I recall correctly when they came in to see me.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister has had no representations from northern farmers, that is, from northeastern Ontario particularly, in regard to the forming of co-operatives in the sale of the agricultural products of pulpwood?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I have never heard anything of it at all.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister, in his opening remarks, said very little about this branch. I think this a very significant branch of the Department of Agriculture and it is significant in regard to the independent progress of farmers in this province.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would take a minute and explain to the House the functions of this branch and their anticipated programme for the future. If you notice, the estimated amount of money in regard to this branch is very small and it seems it is not termed as a significant branch of the department. I wonder if the hon. Minister would take time to explain to the House just what interest they have in this particular branch.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not sure what the hon. member is driving at here. As far as the actual cost of operating the branch is concerned, it may not seem like a significant amount, but the fact remains that the co-operative branch really is in charge through the co-operative loans board, of the loans that are made to co-operatives in the province of Ontario. This last year there was nearly a million dollars worth of loans approved in the province of Ontario for co-operatives. And this brings the total—although I have not got it before me, oh, yes—at the end of 1963 there were total loans outstanding of \$3.3 million to 105 different co-operatives in all parts of the province. In addition to this, there was a bank guarantee in effect or in force concerning four co-operatives in the total of \$201,500. This is really the work of the co-operatives branch, in assisting co-operatives to finance their operations and carry on their affairs.

Mr. Gisborn: I did not get a complete answer. I would like the hon. Minister to

explain to the House: what is the attitude of the department in regard to the co-operative function in the province?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say this, Mr. Chairman. The attitude of the department is reflected in the fact that we have this many dollars out in assisting the co-operatives to carry on. As my deputy Minister points out, we doubled our loans in 1963 over 1962. In fact, twice as much money went out in 1963 as went out in 1962. I do not know what more the hon. member wants than this.

If the hon. member is asking for my opinion of co-operatives, I am all for them. I am a member of at least three co-operatives in my own area and deal with them regularly. I do not know whether the hon. member is hinting at me or the branch or what it is he is referring to, but in my humble opinion our co-operatives branch is available to be of assistance to any co-operative that wants assistance in the management or the operation of its affairs. But I think we must recognize the fact that the United Co-operatives of Ontario really provides a management service for a great many of our local co-operatives across the province and as such it is, in effect, providing expert advice and assistance to those various co-operatives. I do not know whether the hon. member wants us to go into every co-operative and breathe down the back of every one of them and say, "We are going to run your affairs for you." That is not my interpretation of how we should do things in the co-operatives branch. I feel that the co-operatives are an independent group of people and are, on the main, run very well. We are assisting them in providing this extension of credit to them.

Mr. Troy: Just one final question. The hon. Minister answered me earlier regarding this delegation which came to see him about price support. I can ask for that answer probably under another branch, sir. But if farmers want to form a co-operative—that is, the pulp farmers who operate in the winter time and certainly also in the summer time in cutting the pulpwood—to whom would they write in the department for information and the necessary procedures?

Mr. Sopha: Write to the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would be very glad to have that letter. And I assure the hon. member I would be very happy to give it my careful consideration and best advice.

I would say this—that I believe, with great respect, there is a misunderstanding by the hon. member for Nipissing. He is referring

to his pulpwood cutters wanting to establish a co-operative. My humble opinion is—and after talking to them—that they want to establish a marketing plan for pulpwood and there is all the difference in the world between a co-operative and a marketing plan. If it is a marketing plan that they want to establish, they should then talk to the Farm Products Marketing Board and, I believe, they did this. I believe they came to meet with the board at one time. I know they talked to me about this. But if they want to form a co-operative, then our director of the co-operatives branch, Mr. O'Meara, who is here before me, would be the proper man for them to see. I understand that they have the federation of agriculture, of course, to assist them in this particular matter, if they want advice in this regard, but this is the best advice that I can give the hon. member on the information I have.

Mr. Troy: Some of them want to form a co-operative; at least they have asked me to find out information about it. I might as well get that answer now. When they asked the hon. Minister for the price support resolution, what was his answer to them? When this group came to see the department about the marketing plan board, and price support, did the hon. Minister tell them how they could do it or give them any indication that he would encourage such a board for these farmers?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Why, certainly. We are always ready. We have 37 plans in operation in Ontario now, I believe it is. This would be one more. They have to make the decision themselves as to whether they want to do this or not.

Mr. Troy: But they got some encouragement from the hon. Minister, that is all I wanted to know.

Vote 104 agreed to.

On vote 105:

Mr. Nixon: On vote 105, the Ontario milk inquiry committee has, of course, been meeting since the late months of 1961. It has been holding hearings in various parts of the province and, I understand, has completed its hearings and is presently at work on the report. Comparing this same committee with the one that has recently reported on the affairs of the tobacco industry, they were appointed under somewhat similar circumstances. The department was pressed for solutions at a time of considerable difficulty, and certainly one course of action that is a

good one from the point of view of the hon. Minister is the appointment of a committee to look into the difficulties over a period of time. One never knows what will happen to the situation as time goes on. It so happens that the report of the tobacco committee came down at a rather inopportune time. But we are now discussing the dairy branch and the Ontario milk inquiry committee is in the process of completing its report at the present time.

A few months before this committee was struck, The Department of Agriculture had great concern for the milk industry. I know the hon. Minister is not keen to hear this again but in his own words he said it was approaching a state of chaos. Many milk farmers were in a state of serious concern over just what was going to happen to the industry. Now many months have passed and the situation has changed to some extent.

I would like the hon. Minister to comment to the House on his view of these changes in the industry. We were approaching chaos. None of us feels that it is quite this bad now. Just what is the situation in the milk industry in the view of the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Brant I am sure is quite serious in what he is asking. I feel very keenly about the appointment of committees. I have been criticized in the past for appointing too many. But I make no apologies to anyone for having appointed committees, particularly this milk industry inquiry committee.

Mr. Nixon: It has been well accepted by the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I agree. I think it demonstrates the democratic process in action in perhaps as formidable a way as can be possibly demonstrated. It gives everyone the opportunity to meet the committee, and, as the hon. member has said, I have learned they are well accepted by the dairy industry itself.

Mr. Nixon: Just as the Stinson committee was very well accepted by the tobacco industry.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Very much so. Having said this, I believe that had we not taken the step to appoint this committee in order to get at the basis of the problems that are afflicting the dairy industry in this province, there might well have been a very much worsening situation. I feel very definitely, and I am not trying to be political at all, that the appointment of that committee was

a stabilizing influence on the whole dairy picture in the province of Ontario today. It has brought people up to an awareness of the interdependence of the four dairy groups, one on the other, and I believe that if it had done nothing else to date, it has accomplished that.

As far as the dairy picture is concerned, there are varying opinions that might be expressed on it. I would say in fact that the change in the federal dairy policy last year had a very marked effect on the increased use of butter among the consumers of the province. This, of course, has had a stabilizing effect on another aspect of the industry, the fact that powder has moved out—and I am referring to skimmed milk powder—has moved out and is now in relatively short supply, comparatively speaking. I think all of this is indicative of the fact that there is an improvement in the dairy industry.

Of course, the fact that our population has increased and that our total number of dairy cows, particularly in Ontario, is decreasing, is an indication—although the amount of milk produced and our average production per cow is up—that there is not a great deal of difference in the total amount of milk produced; but it is an indication that the dairy situation in Ontario may not be quite as grave as it was a while ago. But still there remains the basic difference in the four groups, in the fact that they are not particularly working all together. As my hon. friend from Huron-Bruce suggested this afternoon, there should be one single marketing plan for milk, in his opinion.

Mr. Nixon: And in your opinion?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have not said anything about it.

Mr. Bukator: Do you not have an opinion?

Mr. Nixon: What about that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have appointed the committee to bring in their findings on this and I am making no comment on it. My hon. friend suggests—and where he gets the information that the Hennessey report is being prepared is something that I do not know.

Mr. Nixon: I thought they had completed their hearings. I naturally assumed they would be doing something with the information.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I assume they will, too; but whether they are through having their

hearings or not, I do not know. The hearings have been carrying on in recent weeks. I assume that they report and I hope that it will be available as soon as possible. I hope this is the case, but we have no knowledge to this effect at the moment.

Mr. Troy: I know that last July they were in Sudbury. Before that I believe they were in Fort William. I understand, sir, that when you answered the hon. member for Brant you would not make any comment but you know very well the attitude of the northern milk producers. They feel that they are subsidizing southern producers and they request subsidy exemption. That was the burden of the brief which they presented to that inquiry board.

It is reported that Arnold Spaul, whom very likely the hon. Minister knows—he is the vice-president of the Sudbury, Coppercliff and District Milk Producers Association—has said that we in the northern districts earnestly ask for exemption from any arrangements now in effect. And as you very well know, great quantities of butter and cheese and concentrated milk, and concentrated liquid milk, ice cream, and so on, dairy products, are all imported into northern Ontario from Quebec, Manitoba and southern Ontario.

The northern milk producers are requesting exemption from this subsidy, but I do not suppose the hon. Minister can give his comments now as he will wait until the committee makes its report.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, all I would say, Mr. Chairman, is that I am quite well aware of the problems that the hon. member has raised. We know they are of importance up there. I was just noticing the number of meetings that have been held, and the fact that the dairy inquiry committee started their hearings in northern Ontario. The first one was held at Kenora on July 15 and they go on through the list. I notice there are a great many. There is Fort William, Sudbury, Emo, Kirkland Lake. There may be others here but those are ones I noticed right at the top of the list. I think this is an indication of the appreciation of our department, and also of the inquiry committee, for the problems which do exist in the dairy industry in northern Ontario.

Mr. Troy: Thank you. By the way, did Judge Currey get any salary when he was on the milk board?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes; \$5,000 a year plus expenses.

Mr. Troy: Where is that shown?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is in public accounts.

Mr. Troy: I noticed in the dairy branch that it shows as expenses, but does not give Judge Currey's name; oh, maybe—was he chairman last year?

Mr. Sopha: Is he still chairman?

Mr. Troy: No, he is retired but there is nothing—it was \$5,000 though.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, \$5,000.

Mr. Farquhar: Mr. Chairman, just one thing more on this dairy branch in this vote.

I was privileged to produce and carry briefs to three of these inquiries, and I have to commend the hon. Minister and this particular committee because it did a terrific job. Mr. Hennessey's committee, as far as I am concerned, was one of the best committees; it entertained and managed the inquiry in a very constructive way. We have to say that nothing but good recommendations can come out of this committee, because certainly everybody was heard and the meetings were conducted very properly.

I think the only thing we need to worry about from here on—and I am thinking of course from the standpoint of northern producers and I will not beat this, it has already been mentioned several times. I will only mention that dairying is at a standstill, and will never go any further in the north unless some recognition can be made of the change in classifications between concentrated, liquid concentrated, and fluid milk. This is a big question, and the hon. Minister knows more about it than I do so I will not go any further with that.

The only thing we need to worry about from here on, I would say, is the possibility of this particular inquiry, and its results as a committee, falling into discard, as have some committees. Because this is going to be a good inquiry and these are going to be good recommendations.

Vote 105 agreed to.

On vote 106:

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I want to direct an inquiry through you, sir, to the hon. Minister, in respect of this vote of \$180,000 under item 5 of vote 106 with reference to northern Ontario, and to adopt the phraseology of my hon. friend from York South (Mr. MacDonald), I am somewhat puzzled, if not intrigued, by the fact that—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mystified?

Mr. Sopha: No, I am never mystified. The fact is that two years ago, in the vote year ending March 31, 1963, the amount allowed was \$200,000; in the year ending March 31, 1964, it was cut to \$180,000; and this year again it appears as \$180,000. I wonder if this, in some small measure, denotes some degree of cynicism with the programme of land clearing in northern Ontario and the preparation of land for agricultural production.

Further, sir, an examination of the public accounts for the last period which were provided with that document, that is to say March 31, 1963, reveals under this heading—"Land clearing and breaking, subsidies to farmers and settlers, sundry persons"—\$141,428.86. I wonder, sir, why the public accounts did not give the names of the persons who received the subsidies, and why at least it does not show in which districts in northern Ontario those subsidies were paid. It is always a very strange thing to me, Mr. Chairman—maybe some day I will be on the public accounts committee, if I stay around here long enough—that in some departments—I look at The Department of Public Welfare, I look through the book of The Department of Municipal Affairs, The Department of Highways—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Sopha: Well, I am just making a comparison, sir, and I see the most detailed information in respect to the names of persons and organizations to whom public monies are paid. I would say to you, sir, that to make a bald and meaningless statement under The Department of Agriculture, such as the one I have just read, a meaningless statement—"Land clearing and breaking, sundry persons," \$141,448.86, whatever it is—really informs the hon. members of this House, I was going to say, very little. I prefer to say: not at all. The statement is so meaningless from the point of view of giving information about what was done with some \$140,000 of public money.

But for myself, and I cannot say, sir, that I have travelled extensively about northern Ontario in recent years, but I am quite familiar with the eastern part of the area and I have not seen any tangible results of the expenditure of this money. I have no idea whatsoever how it is paid, how the persons are selected, what the principles and rules are in respect of its payment; therefore, through you, sir, I would invite the hon.

gentleman to make some brief explanation to us about the details of this grant and principally, more important, sir, what is intended to be achieved.

In line with my earlier remarks that I see a great future for the agricultural industry in the northern part of the province and I merely repeat, sir, and I do not seek to bore anyone by the repetition, but I feel it is important enough to repeat and underline it, that if the agricultural industry is not going to be located in northern Ontario some time in the future, I do not know where it is going to be located. More and more of the agricultural land in the southern part of the province comes out of production, giving way to urbanization and industrialization and increase in population. Most respectfully, sir, I would ask the hon. Minister to elucidate by way of an explanation of what the underlying foundation in respect of this grant is.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, may I answer the hon. member by referring him to page 109 of the report of the Minister of Agriculture that was tabled in this House some time ago? He will find a complete detailed statement, district by district, of the number of acres that was cleared and broken and the amount spent, the number of wells, and the subsidy paid thereon for every district in northern Ontario, for the year you have just mentioned. It totals to \$141,428.86.

He refers to \$180,000. The present structure of the grant system for northern Ontario is based on the applications from the respective areas under the approved grants that are set up for their respective reasons. Land clearing, well digging, and lime may apply in northern Ontario. This amounted last year to \$180,000. It is in our estimates this year for \$180,000. Actually what was spent because of the prolonged dry weather this fall and the good operating weather our machinists had up there—they were able to clear more land than they have for years—required an additional Treasury board order of \$65,000. So in addition to the \$180,000, we spent another \$65,000, making it \$245,000 that was spent in northern Ontario in 1963.

I welcome the opportunity, that my hon. friend has presented, to discuss this matter of northern Ontario grants. We have believed for some time in The Department of Agriculture that it should be local people who decide what they want to do with the money that is available to them. For this reason, we have completely revamped the policy in relation to northern Ontario grants.

In the future, and right now, as a matter of fact, this very day, in northern Ontario, our

agricultural representatives are meeting with extension branch personnel right across northern Ontario, in order to set up the structure whereby local groups can be appointed in their respective districts who will decide how they want to spend the available money under the grants for northern Ontario.

We have said in the past to these people, "Here is so much money for land clearing, so much for digging wells, so much for lime." This is the—well, I might refer to it as a sort of straitjacket into which these grants are channelled. But they have not had the opportunity to decide themselves, "Well now, we want to do a certain project here this year. We would like to use all of this money. Maybe we do not need it for land clearing, we may not need it for digging wells, but we could use it for something else." Now these people will have the opportunity in these local committees, under the direction of the agricultural representative, who will be the co-ordinator of these committees, to advise our office here that looks after the northern Ontario grants, as to what they want to do with the money themselves.

It may be they want to complete a specific project this year. It may be that they will want to have a continuing grant provided, say, for fertilization subsidy, or for lime, that becomes necessary on certain lands. These local committees will also be used as advisory committees under the ARDA Act. They will be the committees that I was referring to a moment ago, when the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin was mentioning his ARDA interest in Manitoulin Island.

This committee will be the advisory committee to our directors. I would think that in some of the districts as well, the areas being as large as they are, it might require subcommittees to work under the central committee, that would be advisers to our northern Ontario branch. We think this is putting it right back at the grass roots level where the people really should be deciding how they want to use this money.

Mr. Sopha: I am very interested in what the hon. Minister says and the longer I live and, I hope, achieve greater maturity, the greater understanding that I develop in these matters.

I can tell the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, through you, that so far as I know, I am willing to admit the district of Sudbury—though perhaps I should guard my words with more care—is probably the poorest agricultural district in the whole province. I think that is

so. There is no voice of agriculture, so to speak. There are no local committees. I asked the Ontario Federation of Agriculture as I have for the last three years, when it was going to establish a branch of the federation in the district of Sudbury and I am no more informed than three years ago, when I asked first. There is none. I think it is probably the only district in the province of Ontario that does not have an affiliate with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

In that district there are no farmers' organizations. I do not know who the hon. Minister speaks to. In that district there is one representative of The Department of Agriculture—just one, Mr. Lemieux, who has to take care of the whole district and for all I know, part of the district of Manitoulin or Algoma or Nipissing also, in addition to his duties in Sudbury. That is the state of agriculture, and as long as you spend \$180,000—Let me stop there.

I am interested that under this vote, salaries you will note, amount to almost \$2 million, the largest item on the vote. Two million dollars, and then a piddling amount of \$180,000 or approximately one tenth of the amount for salaries is allocated to the development of agriculture in northern Ontario.

Let me go on to what I was going to say, and that is this. I would suggest you do something about the establishment of a fertilizer plant, for example, in northern Ontario. I think I am correct in saying there is none, at least in northeastern Ontario. All of it is imported from southern Ontario.

I always thought that part of the riding of my friend from Algoma-Manitoulin, that is to say Manitoulin Island, Mr. Chairman, consisted of solid limestone. I thought it was solid limestone. I have been over there many times and you see the great limestone quarries. There may be different types of limestone. I am not a geologist. But to me as a layman, limestone means limestone and yet The Department of Agriculture does not go to Manitoulin Island and truck the limestone for agricultural use. No, where does it come from? It comes from the Niagara peninsula, down near Hamilton or Welland or some place. The Department of Agriculture pays 75 per cent subsidy to truck it into northern Ontario. Maybe I will be informed that the limestone at Manitoulin Island is not suitable for agricultural purposes, but I would be surprised if there are varying types of limestone if it is crushed up. After all, the only purpose of limestone as far as I can see in agricultural land, and I use it myself, is to

alkalize the soil. If the soil has too high an acid content you put the limestone on to alkalyze it. Do not ask me what alkalyze means because I am not sure that I know.

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): It sweetens it up.

Mr. Sopha: Sweetens it up. I bow to the hon. member's superior wisdom, knowing as I do that he comes from one of the better agricultural areas of the province. However, limestone is limestone, and as I say, they do not bring it from Manitoulin Island, they bring it from down in the Niagara peninsula some place and pay 75 per cent.

There is no artificial insemination station in the district of Sudbury. Once I picked up a publication of his department because I was interested in the subject. The book said: "Artificial insemination stations are strategically located so as to serve every area of the province." I remember the very words. I would almost take an affidavit that those were the words in the book—"strategically located." Let me repeat: "So as to serve every area of the province."

Nonsense! Complete and utter nonsense!

There is no artificial insemination station to serve the district of Sudbury. Every other area of the province may have one. But if you want to improve the quality of your herd, in Sudbury—I wonder if the hon. gentleman would stand apart so I can look at the hon. Minister so I can convince him—if you want to improve the quality of your herd in the district of Sudbury, then you get a private entrepreneur to come and inseminate your cattle. He charges you \$10 for the insemination plus 10 cents a mile both ways. If he has to come back twice, then your investment—and I can tell from personal experience—for that calf, if it survives, is \$55 to \$65.

As the hon. Minister well knows, perhaps the inseminator—if that is what he is called—will have to come back three times. You get free services, the second two paying the mileage only.

Well, I myself—and perhaps I may be permitted, Mr. Chairman, to refer to my own experience as it may be typical of others—I have paid as high as \$75 for the insemination of a cow and then, I hesitate, it grieves me to report, sir, that having paid it, the calf died.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): It would be cheaper to buy a bull.

Mr. Sopha: I have one, too. He is like the hon. Minister of Health, he is a Scottish bull.

I have pointed out three areas, three areas in which agriculture in northeastern Ontario seeks assistance. The first two of them much more important, and the first one the most important of all. That is, the establishment—and I have to be wary of the Chicago gang up here when I say it—the first one, that is to say the establishment of the fertilization plant is by far and away the most important, because that probably is the most expensive single item, hauling fertilizer from southern Ontario into the north in order that the lands may be enriched.

So finally, to sum up and to go back to where I began, the \$180,000 a year is never going to be more than the veritable drop in the bucket to the improvement of agriculture in northeastern Ontario as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Spence: The hon. member for Sudbury was talking about fertilizer. From time to time we meet people from the United States who hand us papers, daily newspapers advertising fertilizers at half the price that they are in the province of Ontario. Has there been any study or any effort on the part of the department to find out why the cost of fertilizer is so high in the province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have heard nothing about the cost of fertilizer from anywhere else. I do not know what article the hon. member is referring to. There is a fertilizer advisory committee set up and working under The Department of Agriculture. But it has nothing to do with price as far as I know.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to furnish the hon. Minister with a daily or weekly newspaper which quotes the price of fertilizer in the United States, and also I could give him quotations from the province of Ontario. Not tonight, but give me a day.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, I am not sure how we got on to the subject of fertilizer here, because I thought it was coming in a later estimate. However, since we are here and since you have allowed it, I am going to direct a question to the hon. Minister.

The current issue of the *Financial Post* gives us a picture of what we are facing.

We all know what has happened across the water where the Russian agriculture has run into a serious problem; to our benefit actually, but evidently this continent is facing something of the same problem. A recently completed market survey for one of the big manufacturers shows demand during the next decade rising at a steady 45 degree

angle. This is particularly applicable to western Canada, but if it happens there, then we are going to face the same problem here.

So we are told in the headlines of this article: "Millions on the move in fertilizer boom." In the west several companies are moving into the manufacture of fertilizer. The problem we face here, Mr. Chairman, is that if this is a fact—and evidently it is—that around the world we are coming into this problem of adequate supplies of fertilizer.

If this is so as far as Canada is concerned, and a scarcity emerges, then of course prices are bound to rise. The farmers of Ontario may well face rising fertilizer costs before too long. If this is true, then has the hon. Minister given any consideration to this whole problem and has any step been taken to encourage the increase of production in this field?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say this, Mr. Chairman, that if the hon. member were aware of the number of fertilizer plants that are going up across the province of Ontario today, he would not have much concern about whether or not there is going to be sufficient outlets for fertilizer, regardless of what the demand may be. I have never in my lifetime witnessed such an expansion of fertilizer outlets as is taking place across this province. They have gone up all over the area.

Mr. Gisborn: Why did not the hon. Minister tell us this in his report?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What report? What necessity is there for me to tell you this specific thing in my report? Now, can the hon. member tell me, should I tell him everything that happens in the province of Ontario? I am giving hon. members the information right now and if the hon. member were aware, half as much as he thinks he is, of what is going on in rural Ontario, he would know that right now.

The hon. member for Yorkview, sir, suggests we should be doing something about this. It has never been the purpose of the government to develop plants—

Mr. Gisborn: The hon. Minister is the only one who knows everything—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I do not pretend to know everything. I admitted this afternoon I do not know everything, but this is one thing I do know.

Mr. Gisborn: I did not either.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: But one thing I do know is that there are a very great many of these fertilizer plants going up across the province.

Mr. Young: Then could I ask a supplementary question, Mr. Chairman?

The farm movement after the war, of course, was greatly concerned when the nitrate industry particularly was transferred back to private companies; but the question I would like to ask is are the co-operatives of Ontario participating in this field of production of fertilizer, as well as distribution, today?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think they are. I am not sure whether they are the largest, but they are one of the largest fertilizer manufacturers in Ontario—United Co-operatives has a very large fertilizer manufacturing plant, with a wide distribution.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, the Nipissing Federation of Agriculture, and also those who are interested in agriculture in north-eastern Ontario, in addition to the transportation of lime, also hope that the hon. Minister would in some way—through the railroads, the Northern Ontario railroad and the other railroads—assist us in getting the same subsidy as there is on lime.

I understand that there is a subsidy on soya beans. There is a subsidy on corn. We in northern Ontario have been asking time and again for a subsidy on chemical fertilizer; that is in freight rates, on special freight rates, through the Ontario Northland Railway. I repeat that again, as I have done before.

In regard to the hon. Minister's farm safety programme—again, I have brought this point up before since there are so many, in eastern Ontario anyway, and certainly in the district of Nipissing, in the western district, they are all French-Canadians; there are a great number of farmers up in Cochrane North and Cochrane South and Timiskaming. In the hon. Minister's farm safety programme, I am sure it would be a very good thing if he had those booklets and—at least the literature and the illustrative material—if also it could be printed in the French language.

The last thing is, sir, the replacement for the late Mr. Beaudry who was appointed some time last summer—I believe in August—as a representative of the department. Has an appointment been made yet to replace him?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We have made a recommendation. It has not yet been approved by

the Cabinet, but we have made a recommendation.

Mr. Troy: What about the suggestion, then in regard to those, you know—the illustrated material you have for farm safety? Do you not think it would be quite valuable if they were also printed in the French language?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I understand that it is done locally.

Mr. Troy: Locally?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. Troy: All right. What about the material that you send out? Who pays for it locally?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: By the department funds locally.

Mr. Troy: Through the department.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. Troy: Right-o.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister, based on page A-19 of the public accounts of the province, questioning how the funds to the various counties are allocated. As a new member I should certainly like to know, and possibly some of the other new members would: Is this based on the number of acres of land in a county, the state of development of a county, or the type of agriculture carried on in the county?

I ask the hon. Minister this question because I note that Essex county received \$21,854.14 for this programme for the purpose of services, expenses, equipment, county and district offices, and to pay such expenses for the encouragement—and I wish to underline that—encouragement to agriculture as directed by the Minister. I note that 22 counties have received up to 50 per cent more finances than has Essex county and I question why Essex county receives this average amount when we are possibly the leading agricultural county in the province, with greater diversification, greater investment, and possibly the most complicated farming, in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member, and rightly so, has a very high opinion of his native area. I suppose all hon. members are inclined to do this. The budget for each county is set up directly related to the agricultural activities within that county served by the office so established.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, returning for a moment to the fertilizer question; if, as the hon. Minister states, there is a rather spectacular mushrooming of fertilizer plants all across the province, what explanation has he for the fact that they are not emerging in northern Ontario where there have been, for years, complaints about the costs and pleas for subsidization of rail costs to get it up there? Why is none emerging in the north country?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I believe, and I am only speaking on what I would assume to be the reason because I am not in the fertilizer business, but I assume that the fertilizer companies are building their plants and their distribution areas, their bulk mixing plants, in the areas where they can do a volume of business. The volume of business, I would assume, throughout southern Ontario, would indicate that there was a market there that perhaps does not appear at the present time. It presents itself in northern Ontario. However, I would think that if United Co-Operators of Ontario, who are very great producers of fertilizer, felt that there was a necessity for opening a plant in northern Ontario where co-operators are in effect—and we have very many active co-operators in northern Ontario—this would be an excellent opportunity for them to establish a plant right in the area and serve the local needs. I think it is based on the prospective potential market.

Mr. Young: Could we ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, through you, regarding raw materials in northern Ontario for fertilizer: are there deposits there which an industry such as this could be based upon, or do they have to bring in all the raw materials?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, the answer would have to be, "No". To my knowledge, the limestone which is available there is not suitable. It is not—and I am using a technical term here—soluble, that is, that it would reduce the acidity of land which might require it to perform that proper function. I do not think there are fertilizer materials available in northern Ontario. There are, in western Canada, outstanding potash deposits.

Mr. Farquhar: Mr. Chairman, I think that by the number of times northern Ontario has been mentioned here it must become evident to the hon. Minister that something needs to be done in northern Ontario in connection with agriculture. I imagine the hon. Minister knows that I have a resolution on the order

paper to do with a northern agricultural school. I had a few pages ready on that but I do not want to dwell on it tonight. I would like to mention it under this extension branch, under extension funds.

I was privileged to go over to Guelph with a group two weeks ago and I enjoyed looking through the facilities there; they are very elaborate, they are very commendable, and a marvellous institution I must say; but we have to find some way to extend or project this knowledge, and these technical advantages, into northern Ontario. We have heard several things to do with the possibility, the idea, that the area is pretty well finished. I would like to talk about—a little later, not on this vote—the turkey business which is about to fold up on Manitoulin Island and which this government has a stake in at this point.

However, beef grazing is something else, and beef can be raised in Manitoulin Island, providing the people are taught and encouraged how to do it. This is what is lacking in the area, regardless of what the hon. members have to say about the needs for northern Ontario. The young people have left the area because they have been disillusioned and discouraged, and they are not going to come back until they are shown a future for agriculture; and the only way they are going to be shown a future is by education.

The hon. Minister knows that farming in this day and age is a technical business. It is not a matter of cutting hay, piling it away in the barn, and feeding it and selling the produce. There is an awful lot more to it than that, and this knowledge is not available to people in the north. This is their basic trouble, and they will not come back to the farm until they have been satisfied there is a future in farming, and they will not be satisfied with a future in farming until they have learned and have been taught about the potential, also until they have access to elementary bookkeeping in connection with agriculture, which is absolutely necessary in this day and age. And the farmers in the north at this point certainly cannot afford—oh, maybe the odd few, the odd one, will find themselves in Guelph or in Kemptville, but certainly not in numbers—and they will not until some type of institution is placed in their midst, and some degree of interest shown in their welfare and their future. Until that happens, thousands and thousands of acres of the best land in Ontario is going to just lie dormant growing grass.

I will not go any further with this now because I do, as I say, have a resolution I

want to speak to later on. I am a little afraid that this resolution will not come until pretty late in the session and this is my reason for wanting to get it in tonight.

I wish the hon. Minister would comment.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, there is a continuing effort being made on behalf of our agricultural representatives, our home economists, to assist the young people of northern Ontario in every aspect that can possibly be imagined—increasing their interest in 4-H clubs, and the development of their interest in youth training programmes having to do with agriculture, through our extension branch service. The fact that my hon. friend from Sudbury mentioned a while ago—he is not in his seat now—he inferred that only \$180,000 was spent. That is only a part of the money. That is only a part of the grants which go to northern Ontario. There was nothing said about all the agricultural representative services, the home economists; they are there, the farm management people who do provide a service there.

I have been through the north. I know this, because I have been with our agricultural representatives in every one of the districts in northern Ontario. I have been out to see the farmers. I have talked to the farmers and I know that my hon. friend paints a pretty black picture. There is a great deal of interest in agriculture in northern Ontario and I believe that, as time goes on, the necessity for the further development of this agriculture will make itself so abundantly clear that we will have a very definite development of agriculture there.

But I think my hon. friend would be the first to agree that we must recognize the limitations as far as climate is concerned in northern Ontario. That is, the land in my opinion can grow an enormous amount of grass and hay, but I think it has certain limitations in other crops that are growing now.

Mr. Troy: They grow the best potatoes in the world, champion—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Very true, that is very true in particular areas, but I am talking about the vast general overall area of that great country. No question about it. My hon. friend's riding had the world's champion potatoes in northern Ontario just last year at the Royal Winter Fair. This is quite true, but I think that generally my hon. friend would agree with that, and we must recognize those limitations. I will be very happy to discuss this resolution when the time comes, when it is called on the order paper.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in this vote I notice that the farm safety programme this year has been reduced by \$5,000. Is that a curtailment of the programme or is the hon. Minister satisfied with the programme as it has been carried out in the past?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My hon. friend says it is no longer in the estimates. It is no longer in the estimates as a grant. Is this what you said?

Mr. Newman: No, I said the farm safety programme has been reduced by \$5,000. Is that a curtailment of the programme that has been carried out in the past, as a result of the hon. Minister's findings that the programme probably was sufficient, was satisfactory?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It has not been reduced by \$5,000. It is \$5,000 in the main grant, but you will find, I believe, back under the main office it says, "plus \$20,000 in extension," so there has been no reduction whatever. It is just simply incorporated as an association and now gets a main grant of \$5,000, I believe it is, under vote 101.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am referring specifically to vote 106, item 6, farm safety programme estimates 1964-65, \$20,000, and estimates 1963-64, where farm safety is \$45,000.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There was no main grant last year. It was \$25,000 last year. This year it is \$20,000 for farm safety programme grants and expenses. I think, if my hon. friend turns back, he will find under main office that there should be a grant, "Ontario Farm Safety Council, \$5,000". That is on page 8 of the same estimates.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am not talking about a previous vote, I am talking about this vote. This is the vote that has been reduced by \$5,000.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, supporting what the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin has said, I cannot understand the argument of the hon. Minister. Every other district, I think, every other county in Ontario, has an agricultural representative. There are 4-H clubs and farm forums and all sorts of clubs all across the province. In the area of southwestern Ontario, we have the agricultural school at Ridgetown. Over in eastern Ontario we have an agricultural school at Kemptonville. But there is nothing in northern Ontario. You had an agricultural school there at one time, up at Montith, years ago. I

certainly think, as has been pointed out by a number of hon. members here and as has been pointed out in this House in years past, that as the industrial areas of southern Ontario spread farther and farther out, we are going to need the land. I certainly think, sir, that great consideration should be given to, if not a junior college, some sort of an agricultural school, comparable to Kemptville and comparable to Ridgetown. In the area in that section of Nipissing in the Verner area, they have very fine agricultural land. It would be an ideal spot for an agricultural school and I urge the hon. Minister to consider it deeply. The hon. Prime Minister is here tonight and he has heard these arguments and I am sure that in his good judgment he will approve of our recommendation.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 106 agreed to.

Vote 107 agreed to.

Vote 108 agreed to.

On vote 109:

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, under vote 109, marketing plans. The federal government introduced a two-price system for marketing of eggs. Some time ago I was in the hon. Minister's office and he informed me that this is a federal matter entirely. But, of course, many discussions come up. Of course there is no other province that has introduced this two-price system for marketing of eggs except the province of Ontario, which has indicated to me that the hon. Minister of Agriculture for this province must have given his nod to the federal government to use the province of Ontario for the introduction of this new pricing of eggs.

There is some complaint. Of course there are many, many in favour of this new pricing of eggs, but there is still a lot of opposition. Some of the opposition is that the spot price of eggs is advertised in the paper and on the radio but crate prices of eggs are not advertised whatsoever. A carton of eggs is not advertised whatsoever. There seems to be a great misunderstanding among some of the residents, so that the two prices should be advertised in the papers so they would know what each price is. I wonder if the hon. Minister could outline to me why the two prices are not advertised in the paper?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to set the hon. member straight, through you, when he suggests that I gave the nod to the present pricing system of eggs. I would like to inform him that the present government at Ottawa never even

mentioned to me that it was going to change the pricing method of eggs until it was implemented, and did not even then. We had absolutely nothing to do with that method of pricing eggs nor the method of reporting the pricing of eggs whatever.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, on vote 109, just before we leave that. I have a question on the order paper having to do with the sales of surplus tobacco and the prices that the marketing board has received for the tobacco it has already sold. I understand that naturally, sir, there might be some reluctance to answer the question and I would respect the good judgment of the hon. Minister in that. But might I ask him if the question is going to be answered or does he feel that perhaps it should be held over for other reasons?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I must respect the very good, wise judgment of the hon. member for Brant when he suggested there might be reasons he thinks it should be held. This is the very reason I did not answer the question. I feel that there is a very great deal of tobacco left to sell and I would like to see us get it sold, but I do not want to embarrass either the buyers or the previous buyers. I think we will get along very well this way.

Mr. Nixon: But eventually we will get the information?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You certainly will. I want to get the tobacco sold.

Mr. MacDonald: In that connection, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Minister referring to sales in Canada or international sales?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: International sales; that is where the tobacco has gone, it has been sold. There was none of that surplus tobacco sold in Canada to my knowledge. It has all been sold export as far as I know.

Vote 109 agreed to.

Vote 110 agreed to.

On vote 111:

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 111, I think something is happening which is rather healthy as far as the herds of this province are concerned. TB is pretty well disappearing now. The brucellosis, Bang's disease, is on the way out.

But I noticed, sir, on page 177 of the report that there is one district remaining without the necessary petition here, and I think

the hon. Minister perhaps should call to the attention of the two hon. members from Cochrane that they should get busy to get the necessary petition under way, and thus complete, as I understand it, the districts for the Bang's disease programme.

The one matter which the hon. Minister mentioned a little while ago which I think would bear a bit more elaboration was the matter of mastitis. I noticed that in the report of the agricultural research institute some tests have been carried on during the past year, some rather significant tests. A little while ago, Mr. Chairman, in response to a question by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, the hon. Minister mentioned that a mastitis programme was going to be undertaken. I wonder if this might be elaborated upon. What kind of a programme is envisaged and how extensive might that programme be, because there is a very great deal of interest in this among farmers across the province?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I believe there are two questions the hon. member has raised. First of all, he has mentioned the matter of one district in northern Ontario not being covered as far as TB eradication is concerned. We have recently—

Mr. Young: Bang's disease.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Did I say TB? I am sorry, it is the brucellosis control programme.

This has now been accomplished as far as the agreement with Ottawa is concerned. I asked the hon. Minister of Agriculture for Canada to implement the programme in the Cochrane district and this I have just received approval of last week from the federal Minister, so this is under way.

Now as far as the mastitis control programme is concerned, I have no objection to elaborating on this, but the hon. member will find it recorded in *Hansard* where I explained before the orders of the day in detail the programme as it will be adopted and implemented across the province of Ontario. This was done about two or three weeks ago. It is in *Hansard*.

Mr. Young: I am sorry, sir, thank you.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, since the hon. member for Yorkview has mentioned the matter of the mastitis programme, I would just like to say that this, I believe, is the best evidence we can offer that the hon. Minister and this government have in mind the welfare of agriculture, this

recent announcement by the hon. Minister that the government will institute a province-wide programme to control mastitis in the dairy herds of this province. I think the hon. Minister and the officials of his department, who have made a study of the inroads of this disease, are to be congratulated on the adoption of the policy that in time to come will bring about the elimination of a problem that for a great number of years has been of concern to the dairy farmers of Ontario.

Representing as I do a constituency that represents one of the chief dairy sections of this province, from both the producer and consumer standpoint, I am fully aware of the economic loss that is entailed as a result of mastitis. When one considers that the loss in all of Canada is between \$25 million and \$30 million a year, you come to realize that the loss to each county is of no inconsiderable sum; a sum that, in these days of high cost of production, producers and agriculturists as a whole cannot afford to lose.

This problem, which affects the dairy industry, is a problem that is also of indirect concern to the consumers. According to the latest figures available, over 41 million quarts of fluid milk were sold by dairies in my constituency last year. This figure does not take into consideration the large volume that goes into chocolate drinks, skim milk, buttermilk or cream. While milk consumed by the public is not affected by the disease as a result of pasturization, the Ontario consumer has grown to appreciate the high standard of Ontario farm products and will, I am sure, express approval of this most recent step on the part of The Department of Agriculture to ensure the quality of the food reaching his table.

It is gratifying to know that the programme designed to eradicate this disease will be on a province-wide basis. The dairy industry cannot afford the loss of production due to this problem and cannot as individuals combat the ravages of this disease.

Mr. Chairman, as I have said, this is just another instance of the concern of the hon. Minister of Agriculture for the welfare of agriculture and the consuming public.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I may, while I am on my feet, I would like to refer to item 11, which is The Meat Inspection Act. I listened with great interest this afternoon to the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, sir, when he discussed this matter. I would like to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I believe it is a very important subject and one which recently received consideration by the standing committee on agriculture. At this meet-

ing of the committee we had the opportunity of meeting with some 200 or more smaller slaughterhouse operators in connection with the proposed compulsory meat inspection to begin on January 1, 1965.

Concern expressed by the small slaughterhouse operators was not with the regulations as proposed, but with the interpretation which they feared might be placed on the regulations by the inspectors of the health of animals division of The Canada Department of Agriculture. The House will appreciate that the agreement reached between The Ontario Department of Agriculture and The Canada Department of Agriculture, whereby the inspection of these small slaughterhouse operators not presently under inspection, will be carried out by The Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors. As well, misunderstanding could arise with the consumers if competition developed between the stores on the basis of federal versus provincial inspections.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasize that great care and adequate action must be taken to ensure that the interpretation placed by The Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors on the provincial regulations and on their own regulations, becomes realistic and practical.

I believe that there is sufficient evidence to show that at least some of the inspectors sent out by the health of animals division at Ottawa are operating on a very high altitude, on cloud nine; and unless their rarefied interpretations become more realistic, they will force unnecessary and impractical costs upon a great many of our small slaughterhouse operators and this province will lose many of these small businesses which are performing such an essential and important service to all of our communities.

Mr. Chairman, The Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors have been dealing with larger plants, with plants involved in inter-provincial trade and with voluntary movement of plants into inspection. Many of the inspectors, I am advised, have been moved directly from graduation as veterinarians to these inspection jobs and I feel, without doubting their sincerity of purpose, that they have become idealistic and impractical in the interpretation which they place on their own regulations.

The health of animals division has a circular which is given to these inspectors and which is also given to plants which apply for inspection. This circular specifies the heights of ceilings, heights of walls, dressing facilities, office space for inspectors,

and so on. I would suggest that possibly many of these so-called interpretations placed on these regulations in this circular should actually be part of the regulations and the decision of the hon. Minister and the Cabinet at Ottawa, and not the conclusions of federal civil servants.

These are interpretations which affect the livelihood of small businesses in this province and these interpretations, in all fairness, should not be left, to the extent they apparently are, to the civil service administration.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it perfectly clear, and emphasize as a livestock man and farmer, that I am convinced that the meat must be slaughtered, and handled, and go forward to the consumer, in the cleanest possible way. To do this, there are basic facilities required. On the other hand, the attitude and the ability of the operator is most important. We have today in our communities, large homes with all the fancy gadgets you can imagine. We have small and simple homes with nothing but the essentials. Whether or not that is a good home which brings forward a good family, and whether it is clean, depends upon the attitude of the parents and not upon the fancy expensive gadgets, nor upon its size.

I suggest that the same situation is true in our meat industry and I would contend that, with limited but practical facilities, our smallest slaughterhouse operators can turn out just as good a product and, in some cases, a better product than some of the larger plants.

I am pleased to know that The Ontario Department of Agriculture is having meetings with The Canada Department of Agriculture, and that these meetings are going on now. I know the hon. Minister, with all his knowledge—and I have outlined and want to assure him that, in this particular problem, I will go all the way in helping him in any way I can, to ensure that this policy is practical and that good common sense is used in the treatment of these small slaughterhouse operators, so that the vast majority of them continue to fulfill the essential role they now occupy in this province.

Mr. Chairman, may I turn to a subject which, as a result of recent publicity in the press, has captured the attention of many households of this province? I refer to the manufacture and sale of pet foods, and reports that some of them, to say the least, are of dubious quality. I believe that the subject has previously been raised in this House, but recent reports indicate that now

would appear to be the time to take some action or make some recommendation on the subject.

Mr. Chairman: What item are you speaking on now?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: In Canada, at the present time, there are no governmental controls in the manufacturing or the labelling of pet food.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. W. E. Johnston: The contents of the usually attractively labelled can is mostly known only to the manufacturer. Until recently, the average person has been inclined to overlook the importance in relation to the health and impact it has on our economy. Health should be the first consideration, because pets are the constant companions of our children, whose health we earnestly strive to safeguard. From the economy standpoint, pets play an increasingly important role; and the estimated value of dog and cat food sales in Ontario is between \$7 million and \$8 million.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The question that I asked quite some time ago, pertaining to this very subject, I was told came under Treasury, vote 2301, item 9, so I was asked to lay off until the Treasury Board report came in. I hate to have this hon. member steal my thunder.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: According to many well-informed sources, there are well over 1,000 kennels operating in Canada with approximately 60 per cent of them located in Ontario. In addition to the sale of pet food, another contributing factor in the economy is the provision of materials for the housing and supply of maintenance care for training of our pets. Yes, dogs and cats especially are playing an increasingly important role in our economic studies. At present it is estimated that it is a \$15 million industry and that, within the next ten years, it might well double in volume.

Farmers and livestock men have long been associated with dogs and cats, with many of them working partners in the operation of their farms. This is all true, my friends.

It is also interesting to note the heavy concentration of pets in urban areas and their close association with the family, particularly the children. Medical science tells us that

the family pet has therapeutic value, in the case of many children who otherwise would be emotionally disturbed. The companionship afforded by a pet has often brought an overly-shy child out of a social shell.

Mr. Sopha: Woof, woof!

Mr. W. E. Johnston: This close association is not without its problems, and when it was drawn to my attention that dog food was not inspected, that in some cases the content was unknown, I felt that it was time some attention was paid to this situation. The subject of some form of control over the manufacture of pet food is one that is being heard with increasing frequency particularly with the Kennel Club and cat fancier group, humane societies, veterinarians, and within the industry itself.

In the United States, a variety of laws have been established by the various states, with the result that there has been little conformity in the controls. This has resulted in a considerable amount of confusion on the part of buyers and manufacturers alike.

I would suggest that in Canada the main objective to invoke controls in pet foods would be to afford the purchaser an opportunity to know what he was purchasing. At the present time the purchaser has no way of determining the quality or the origin of the ingredients, particularly as far as the meat portion is concerned.

It is my conviction that both the public and the manufacturer could be safeguarded by controls or regulated labelling. This could come about by having only the factual statements on the label of the can or the container. A proper ingredient listing, and an indication of the origin of the meat and the meat by-products contained in the package, would provide some protection to both the purchaser and the family pet.

I would suggest that this House recommend to the proper authorities that some study be given the problem by the federal authorities and that some system of Canada-wide inspection be instituted which would safeguard our children and the health of our pets.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to the Act which the hon. member for Carleton spoke about, The Ontario Meat Inspection Act which will be in effect in 1965. As the House knows, this Act does not apply to the area north of the district of Parry Sound. In Sudbury, last Saturday night, according to a press dispatch, the director of the Sudbury district health unit, Dr. J. B. Cook, referred

to this fact. He is quoted as saying that what he is afraid of is that animals that failed to pass inspection in southern Ontario slaughterhouses will be shipped up north and there will be nothing we can do about it. Of course I do not think we are at all afraid that the meat that is slaughtered in northern Ontario will be bad meat, but what we are concerned about is meat that is slaughtered here and does not pass the inspection, will be shipped north. What precautions will the department take to ensure that such a situation does not develop?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I saw that article, in fact I have it here somewhere on the desk. "Fear bad meat will go north"—this is what my hon. friend is referring to? To my way of thinking this is a very far-fetched statement that is meant to cause concern in an area it will never happen in. I would like to assure the people of Sudbury and northern Ontario that there will be no fear whatever of this kind of thing happening.

In the first place there is very little meat that goes into Sudbury that is not now inspected in federal health-of-animals plants. This is because the large suppliers in the interprovincial trade bring their meat supplies into northern Ontario largely from western Canada, as a matter of fact, and everything that crosses provincial boundaries must be inspected. There is no danger whatever. To me, it is most unfortunate that such a statement as that be made.

Mr. Troy: I did not make the statement, sir.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I quite agree.

Mr. Troy: I just wanted the assurance from you, sir. Of course the meat that we get from the farmers up there now is passed as very good meat. Thank you very much for your information.

What about this question on number 13, compensation for damage by hunters? The department compensates the farmer for damage. Do you then charge the hunter and get the money from him, or from whom?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We certainly would, if we could find the fellow who is responsible. There is the real problem: to find him and get a conviction. This is the problem and unfortunately we have not been able to do this yet, but I hope we will.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I fear that the hon. Minister may share the views of the hon. member for Carleton when in the words

of the hon. member, he feels that the federal inspectors are on cloud 9 in their impractical application of the regulations for federal meat inspection. This was certainly brought home to those of us who were present at the agriculture committee meeting when this was discussed. We were assured time and again that the regulations which do pertain to federal inspection would not be applied in precisely the wording of the regulations, but would be in a sense changed to fit the special conditions for meat inspection in Ontario. This happened on several occasions, and at least once the chief veterinarian representing the federal inspection branch was at variance with the hon. Minister of Agriculture in his views of how these small slaughterhouses would carry on this activity.

I feel that this is a very serious problem that the hon. Minister must face. He is in a position of paying the piper and he is not in the position of calling the tune, because the "Canada Approved" stamp is very jealously guarded by the health-of-animals branch. I am sure it will not put itself in a position where its standards are in any way watered down at the request of the hon. Minister of Agriculture of Ontario.

I personally do not feel that the present plan is going to result in unified meat inspection across Canada or in Ontario. I would like the hon. Minister's views again on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to express my views. First of all, I did not say that the federal people were floating around on cloud 9.

Mr. Nixon: I said I felt that you did by your actions in committee the other day.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Oh well, I am sorry that you took that interpretation out. I can assure my hon. friend that as far as the health of the animal is concerned in inspections prior to slaughter and the inspection of the animal during slaughter and the inspection and stamping of the carcass following slaughter, that the inspection and the requirements of inspection and the standards of health and of the carcass will be identical, whether it is in a small slaughter plant or whether it is in one of the large packing houses that now enjoy the federal inspection.

The thing I think my hon. friend is concerned with, certainly we are concerned with, is the interpretation of regulations by the health-of-animals branch of The Meat Inspection Act of Ottawa. The difference that my

hon. friend is talking about is in the requirements that inspectors may suggest should be made in small slaughterhouses as to heights of ceilings, the requirements of an office for the inspector, and the requirements of shower and washroom facilities, when in fact the plant may only be used a part of a day once a week, or something like this. These are things that I think we must take into consideration and be realistic in the interpretation of those regulations.

It is for this reason that our deputy Minister, our livestock commissioner and the officials of our department met with Dr. Wells, the Veterinary Director-General, and the senior members of his staff that will be in charge of meat inspection in Ontario, just last week. We were trying to get a realistic interpretation of those regulations with absolutely no thought whatever of there being any difference in the standard of inspection, but that there be some relinquishing of the requirements that might be put in for a man if he were building a new plant, to say that he should have ceilings of a certain height and he should have a washroom and a shower and an office and all these things for inspectors.

This is not necessary and Dr. Wells has made it abundantly clear to us that his interpretations of these regulations are at some variance with some of the people who have gone out through the province and have suggested, as someone suggested here today, I believe it was my hon. friend from Huron-Bruce, that there should be at least a minimum of 12 employees in the plant.

Dr. Wells made it abundantly clear the other day that there did not have to be any more employees in the plant than the operator himself. There was no minimum requirement whatever. These are the things we are trying to get straightened out. My hon. friend can rest assured, and the people of the province of Ontario can rest assured, that there will be one standard of meat in the province of Ontario as far as inspection is concerned when this Act comes into force.

Mr. Nixon: Certainly not one standard of slaughterhouse facilities. I would like to ask about the \$50,000 that we are presently voting for the implementation of meat inspection. Will you begin to spend this as of January 1, 1965 or will there be expenditures before that time?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, there is no claim on it yet. This will be applied to the meat inspection as it is required, when the Act comes into force January 1, 1965.

Mr. Nixon: But is it not true that the federal inspection service will have to take on a much larger staff in order to prepare for this? It is hardly realistic to expect these people to be paid from the federal Treasury up until January 1, nor is it reasonable to expect these people to wait in the wings until January 1. There has to be some accommodation.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is a decision of Ottawa as to when they start. Our Act comes into force on January 1 next and that is when our agreement starts.

Mr. Spence: May I ask the hon. Minister a question along this line? Since this meat inspection Act has been discussed, a large number of those in the slaughtering of livestock would like to have one of the inspectors from the department visit each plant or a large number of plants to tell them what they would have to do in order to comply with the regulations that will be set down. Will there be men available to visit these different places to advise them shortly?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As soon as we can get this agreement on the interpretation of the regulations. Then I would say that the interpretation of those regulations will be provided to those people who operate those plants. This is our urgency in getting this done as quickly as possible.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask what this item 12 relates to—grants to beef improvement associations?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This grant relates to the Ontario Beef Improvement Association and the Commercial Cattlemen's Association in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Sopha: Once again may I point out that we do not seem to see anything in northern Ontario, peculiarly in my district, of any activities of these people. I did not get an answer earlier about the artificial insemination station. I did not even get an acknowledgment that there is a publication which does say that these stations are strategically located throughout Ontario to serve every area of the province. For that matter, I did not hear anything about the limestone, either.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, if the hon. member had stayed in his seat he would have heard me explain the whole thing, but he chose to leave. So for his benefit I shall have to repeat it.

Some hon. members: No, no!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You do not want me to do this? Well, very good; he can read it in *Hansard*.

I would say to the hon. member, as far as northern Ontario is concerned, that—

Mr. Sopha: I am told on the contrary by my hon. friend from York South, who is getting kindlier to me as time goes on, that the hon. Minister did not say a thing about the artificial insemination. Is the hon. Minister alleging that he did?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am alleging that I had the information right here, and I would be pleased to present it to the hon. member right at this moment.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Minister, may I suggest that we deal with artificial insemination tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will deal with the second readings which are on the order paper, the private bills, and the Budget debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, March 4, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, in the east gallery, students from Alexander Muir Public School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

TOWNSHIP OF HERSCHEL

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to set aside a certain tax sale of land in the township of Herschel for the relief of Wallace Bullied and Norah Bullied.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, the title of the bill, I think, is indicative of the purpose. It is in fact to do natural justice which, in my opinion, has not been done because of a certain tax sale.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to increase the monetary floor of the appealable cases in division courts, in line with the present-day value of the dollar.

THE NOTARIES ACT, 1962-63

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Notaries Act, 1962-63.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this subsection, as re-enacted, requires a notary whose appointment is limited to note the limitations under his signature.

THE VACCINATION ACT

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Vaccination Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is outlined in the title. The original vaccination Act is more than 100 years old. Its provisions are rather anachronistic and it was felt advisable to repeal it in keeping with the spirit of the times.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, there are several amendments in this bill. The first is seeking power to make regulations with respect to distribution of agents for the control or treatment of diabetes, and to broaden this in order to accommodate the modern methods of distribution. The second is to embody, in The Public Health Act, all matters relating to vaccination set aside by the repeal of the present vaccination Act, but still necessary. And then the next amendment is to provide for more comprehensive regulations respecting public swimming pools. The next amendment authorizes township councils to pay the members and secretary of the local board of health for attending meetings. This amendment is to repeal the present section which is completely outmoded and outdated.

The next amendment is to cover work done under other Acts, as well as The Public Health Act. The next is to amend the Act by re-enacting the provisions in order to remove the necessity of having the Minister's

approval for the appointment of sanitary inspectors. Next, as some health units comprise many municipalities, it is provided that all internal administration bylaws must be passed unanimously.

The next amendment will permit medical officers of health to remain in office on a year-to-year basis beyond 75 years of age. The next is to establish and administer maternal and child health programmes not now necessary under The Public Health Act, since much of this work has been taken over by The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Health as follows: What steps does the government plan to take in relation to the situation revealed in yesterday's statement by the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission calling for urgent action to end the serious hospital bed shortage in Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The steps taken by this government in relation to providing hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto are actually outlined in the reported speech by Dr. J. B. Neilson from the report of which the hon. member for Woodbine apparently took the question he asks.

Last year, and largely because of the need in Metropolitan Toronto, this government increased the capital construction grants to hospitals by 60 per cent to \$3,200 per bed and \$3,200 per 300 square feet of certain designated service areas. This, on a per bed basis, in the average hospital building project, works out to \$5,500; and this, in the average case, is one-third of the cost of construction. This cost refers to the building only and excludes furnishing and equipment which usually account for approximately 15 per cent of the total cost. On this basis the total cost of building, furnishing and equipping would amount to \$19,350 per bed and this is quite a realistic average cost as noted by experience. Since furnishings and equipment are allowed as depreciable items in operating grants, no capital grant is provided for these.

When the grant increase was announced it was stated that this government had always considered that hospital construction should be financed on a three-partnership basis, with the federal and provincial governments and the community resources each contributing one-third. The province of Ontario is now contributing its one-third of capital construction cost thus giving leadership in this matter.

I believe it is not too much to expect that the federal government would follow our leadership, and I am pleased to see that the hon. Minister of National Health and Welfare, in answer to a question put to her in the House of Commons, stated that this was now under consideration.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a supplementary question? Are we to assume, from what he has just said that he disagrees with the statement at least attributed to Dr. Neilson in yesterday's press, that the level of government grants, including those of this government—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would like to inform the member that he asked the Minister if he would permit a supplementary question. I would ask that he curtail his remarks to a supplementary question.

Mr. Bryden: That was my intention, sir. I was—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Distill them.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Just getting primed.

Mr. Bryden: I was asking if he disagreed with the statement that was attributed to Dr. Neilson, to the effect that the present low level of government grants, including grants by this government, are not high enough to meet the requirements of the situation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, I would say that I disagree with the hon. member's interpretation of what was reputedly stated by Dr. Neilson.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to inform the House that the province of Ontario will participate in the 1967 Canadian world fair which will be held in the city of Montreal in conjunction with the celebration of Canada's Centennial.

It is our intention that this province should provide a major exhibit in the fair which, in all probability, will take the form of a pavilion, or temporary building, just for the life of the fair. This building will be designed to advertise Ontario as a good place in which to live; in which to do business, and to visit.

It is expected that during the currency of the fair, which will last from April 28 to October 27, 1967, it will attract about 35 million visitors. As many of these people will come from the United States, I think it is

fair of us to assume that we will play host to some millions of these visitors to the fair. With this idea in mind I would point out that Highway 401 for instance, provides rapid access with very few obstructions from the Quebec border to Detroit, which leads into Illinois and Michigan, and to the Niagara frontier which leads into Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, these very heavily populated areas of the United States. By 1967 we will be able to connect with the Mississippi Parkway at Fort Frances and of course the new International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie.

What I foresee and hope will happen is that the people may come into Quebec province from the United States, go to the fair, and on their way home go via a different route and that route will inevitably lead them through Ontario as a result of the very fine system of highways which this government has constructed.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: It will be our intention to promote all areas of the province at the world's fair in order to encourage tourists to come and see our province. With this in mind, there is a delegation from the government meeting today in Montreal with people from all the other provinces, and the federal government, of course. They are meeting to discuss ways and means of developing and integrating the exhibits or pavilions, or call them what you wish, that will be developed in the fair. One of the purposes, of course, is to avoid duplication, so that what is done by the various provinces or groups of provinces will not be duplicated.

In our delegation are Mr. S. W. Clarkson, deputy Minister of The Department of Economics and Development; Mr. J. W. Ramsay, who is an executive officer of that department, and Mr. D. G. Creba, who is the chief architect of The Department of Public Works. We propose that our participation in this fair will be handled by The Department of Economics and Development, by The Department of Tourism and Information and The Department of Public Works, which will all work together in planning the exhibit in order that we may achieve the maximum utilization of the opportunities afforded.

The meeting in Montreal is being chaired by the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition. From this meeting being held today, we will receive the technical information that we will require in order to proceed with our planning.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE REFORMATORIES ACT

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions) moves second reading of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Reformatories Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE REGISTRY ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE INVESTIGATION OF TITLES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Investigation of Titles Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CUSTODY OF DOCUMENTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Custody of Documents Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS ACT, 1961-62

Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport) moves second reading of Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ANATOMY ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 50, An Act to amend The Anatomy Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWN OF COCHRANE

Clerk of the House: The 62nd order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. Pr1, An Act respecting the Town of Cochrane.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I had two brief efforts at this Bill No. Pr1, and very simply in summation let me say this. The old section 379148 of The

Municipal Act used to provide for fixed assessment with some seven safeguards. These safeguards included a vote of the people where a fixed percentage of the people had to vote; a fixed majority, two-thirds of the electors had to approve of the bill on a vote; a fixed majority of the members of council voted on the bylaw before the bylaw could become effective and be submitted to the people; that the assessment be for no longer a period than ten years; that no bylaw be passed in respect of a business that has at any time enjoyed a previous fixed assessment; that no person to whom and no person who is interested in or who holds shares in a company and no nominee of a corporation to which a fixed assessment is granted was to be entitled to vote on such a bylaw; that no such bylaw should be passed granting a fixed assessment in respect of a branch of industry of a similar nature to one established in the municipality, unless the person by whom it is carried on consented in writing to the grant of the fixed assessment, and so on.

None of these safeguards, Mr. Speaker, is in Bill No. Pr1. The debates of this Legislature in the year that subsection 48D of 379 was repealed, indicate that this matter went through this House without controversy at all. The matter was not discussed. It was so obvious to all members of the House, sir, that the fixed assessment provision should have been taken out of the Act, that the matter went through without any debate on it whatsoever. In that same year, Mr. Speaker, hon. Mr. Frost, the then Prime Minister, said in no uncertain terms that there was no reason to continue fixed assessment provisions because they were illogical and unreasonable.

There has been no special case made, Mr. Speaker, for the fixed assessment for the town of Cochrane. It is my submission to this House that where municipalities need special consideration, this should be given through the efforts of The Department of Economics and Development and that methods can and must be, in fact, worked out to provide special consideration for municipalities that need new industry.

It was never made clear before the committee what advantage, if any, the location inside the boundaries of Cochrane gave to this company as contrasted with its possible location outside the town of Cochrane. There was no indication given, Mr. Speaker, if municipal services were available, if the industry moved from the unorganized territory into the organized territory. There was a sug-

gestion, Mr. Speaker, that amity between provinces indicated that we should give this special favour.

Of all the arguments which were advanced, Mr. Speaker, the only argument of any substance, in fact, was the personal appeal of the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle). He is a fine gentleman, and no one wants to take that away from him. But, Mr. Speaker, if this policy of legislating for individual industries and individual municipalities, based merely on the personality of one member of this House, is continued, there is really no point in having a municipal Act at all. There is no point in the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves making representations. There is no point in various other departments of government, the trade and industry branch of The Department of Economics, recommending that these things be done away with. There is no point in my hon. colleague from Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) coming here and saying that Elliot Lake needs help, Mr. Speaker, because Elliot Lake is not able to afford this kind of help at the expense of the other taxpayers. There is no point in my hon. friends from Windsor coming here and saying that Windsor needs help, and that the only method of doing it is by breaching provisions which have gone on and apply to all the rest of the province.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, there is really no excuse to pass this Act at all. This Act gives complete *carte blanche* to the local council to carry on as they will, without any real restrictions being imposed by this Legislature at all. If that is the way the province is going to be run, then we are all really wasting our time. We suggest to you: Settle each individual municipal problem on the basis of an application by private Act.

There is no report, Mr. Speaker, there is not even a report from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) that he has examined this particular problem and there is some merit in it. Surely one would have thought that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs would have said, "There are five or six or ten items that I have concerned myself with, and my officials advise me that these safeguards have been taken," or that, "These additional points demand further action."

There is nothing before this House that justifies this bill being passed, and it would be my submission that the bill be not passed.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Downsview has undertaken quite a detailed analysis of this bill, both within its own terms and in relation

to overall government policy. It is therefore unnecessary for me to make extended comments on it.

I would, however, like to put this group in the Legislature on record as to its position with regard to this bill.

We are prepared to go along with the bill, reluctantly, Mr. Speaker, for one reason and one reason only. That is that the town of Cochrane clearly needs more industry. It has had difficulties because of the closing down of railroad yards there. It is important that there should be new industries to take the place of what has been lost, and to produce the base for future development of the town. This we agree with, and for this reason only we go along with the bill.

We do it with the greatest reluctance, Mr. Speaker, and only out of deference to the good people of the town of Cochrane, because we think basically the policy embodied in the bill is totally wrong.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Well then, the hon. members should vote according to their convictions.

Mr. Bryden: The people of Cochrane have had to come to this Legislature because of the inadequacy of overall government policy, and we do not think that they should be penalized for the errors of omission and commission of the government.

The proper way, in our opinion, to handle the sort of problem that Cochrane is up against, is by government policy encouraging location of industry in communities such as Cochrane. What the bill proposes is that the ratepayers of the town of Cochrane will, in effect, provide a subsidy to a particular industry which is proposing to locate itself there, for a period of time. We think that, where special consideration should be given to industries to encourage them to locate in areas needing development, such assistance should be at the expense of all of the taxpayers of the province and not merely at the expense of the taxpayers of the community concerned.

It may very well be, and I suspect it is true in this case, that the taxpayers of Cochrane are less able to provide the assistance that is apparently required than the taxpayers of the province generally. Their community is in a difficult position at the present time. Why should they be particularly penalized?

As the hon. member for Downsview has stated, the fixed assessments were eliminated from the general legislation of the province, or the possibility of achieving them, about

three years ago. It was quite clear in the hearings of the public bills committee that any arrangement or agreement, that may have been arrived at between the town of Cochrane and the industry referred to in this bill, was made after that change in the legislation was put through. And it is regrettable, I think, that we should now be asked to make an amendment in the general law for an individual case.

Sir, the former Prime Minister of this province used to say that hard cases make bad law; I think that is the saying. This is a matter the government ought to consider here. I hope that this will be the last private bill we have before this House asking for a fixed assessment.

Mr. Sopha: The hon. member does not make any sense.

Mr. Bryden: I hope that government policy will advance to the point where this sort of concession—

Mr. Sopha: He has given all the arguments—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Bryden: —will become unnecessary in the future, by providing means whereby a municipality and an industry affected may come to the provincial and federal governments to obtain the assistance they may need in establishing the industry in a municipality such as Cochrane.

I would hope also that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forest (Mr. Roberts), who is not here at the moment, will reconsider the policy of the government with regard to granting timber limits. One of the representations, as I recall it, before the private bills committee as to why Cochrane had to come before the Legislature was that the land in the neighbourhood of Cochrane was monopolized by large companies who have extensive limits which they were not developing, and the town was itself caught in a pocket of non-development.

I think the government should review a situation like that—should reconsider its policies with regard to granting timber limits—so that private companies, for their own benefit, may not retard development of the province as a whole, and of communities such as Cochrane within the province. These changes in public policy are urgently needed. Perhaps Cochrane has done us a favour by calling to our attention the urgent need for revised public policies regarding the location of industry.

It is quite apparent that, at the present time, both federal and provincial policies in this field are totally inadequate, are of little effect at all. Cochrane, as a result, finds itself in a position where the only way it can encourage an industry to locate within its municipal boundaries, for its benefit and for the benefit of the future development of its municipality, is by undertaking a fixed assessment. And as I said, we in this group do not want to see the development of Cochrane retarded; therefore we will go along with the proposition, since it is at present the only remedy available to them, and clearly—

Mr. Sopha: Very reluctantly. Political opportunism in the extreme.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Sopha: Principles go out the window.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Sudbury frequently avails himself of the opportunity to speak in this House. I will concede that he rarely takes adequate advantage of his opportunities, that his speeches are rarely of any—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Sopha: Stop him abusing me.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the member to stick to the principle of the bill and at the same time I would ask the member for Sudbury to let the member for Woodbine complete his remarks.

Mr. Bryden: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The comments of the hon. member for Sudbury were no more helpful than most of his comments.

There is one point that I raised in the private bills committee, Mr. Speaker, that was referred to by the hon. member for Downsview that I would ask the hon. Minister or the sponsor of the bill to consider once again before this bill goes into committee of the whole House. Clause 1 of the bill, which is really the bill, is expressed in the broadest possible terms. It states that fixed assessment may be granted on such terms and conditions as the council deems proper.

I will say about any other bills relating to fixed assessments which we have had before this House, which I think this group has usually voted against, that there was a much more limited provision than that. Usually the terms and conditions were set forth right within the body of the bill, so that at least the Legislature knew what it was granting

and it could be assured that the terms and conditions were of such a nature that at least the majority of the hon. members of the Legislature could subscribe to them, but here it is wide open. The assessment may be granted on any terms that the council deems proper.

I would suggest that there should be some sort of limitation placed in this clause. I suggested this in the committee without success and I will suggest it again now, that there should be some provision for review by somebody of those terms and conditions. Perhaps the municipal board is the appropriate body, I do not know, but I think that before the council is permitted to pass a bylaw granting a fixed assessment, the terms and conditions under which it contemplates to grant the fixed assessment should be reviewed by somebody. It is unfortunate that at this stage it is too late to set forth those terms and conditions right within the bill, but even if it is too late to do that surely some authority should review them before they become final. I should hope that the sponsor of the bill and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs will take another look at clause 1 of the bill before it is dealt with in committee of the whole House.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton): Mr. Speaker, in support of this bill, I would like to preface my remarks by saying that I sympathize with many of the remarks made by the hon. member for Downsview. However, I do not think this is the particular time nor is this the particular bill to debate the principle of fixed assessment. I think that in view of the fact that negotiations have been going on between this company and the town of Cochrane for about five years indicates that this particular bill, the same as the Smith's Falls bill, should receive the support of this Legislature.

True, Mr. Speaker, there is no written agreement as there was in the Smith's Falls bill, but I do not believe that is necessarily an important fact. The important thing is that there were negotiations prior to 1961 and the amendment of The Municipal Act. I can imagine in Cochrane that there would be verbal negotiations and there would be an agreement and there would be a handshake, and I think that this would be sufficient as far as doing business was concerned in many of these northern communities.

I think the hon. members were rather surprised by the refreshing sincerity and frankness of the solicitor for Cochrane when he admitted this. He also admitted that the plant is now in Cochrane, that it is operating, and that if we do not approve this bill the

plant will probably survive. I think at that point, Mr. Speaker, I believed him when he said that negotiations had been going on for about five years.

The fact that this bill provides for a fixed assessment for only five years, the fact that the plant employs about 125 people, as well as providing employment for farmers and woodlot owners in the area, the fact that there is possibly a \$12,000 weekly payroll, are more reasons why we should support this bill. I believe we have a moral reason to make it possible for Cochrane to keep a commitment to this company.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): Mr. Speaker, in rising to support this bill I first would like to make note of that record the hon. member for Downsview plays every time this comes before the House in any shape or form. He has carried this one longer than any of the rest. I think he has been three weeks making this speech. I want very strongly to support this bill. I believe that if the story were put in the right view, and we looked at the small town of Cochrane, which was about to lose whatever industry there was there and with the roundhouse being closed up, it entered into negotiations—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Mr. Gomme: It is all right, Mr. Speaker, I do not mind the choir, we are used to that in our church.

But the small town was faced with no industrial promotion and the town fathers did the thing which I think any of us would do under those circumstances—they started out to help themselves. The previous speaker, the hon. member for Halton, has pointed out that although some lawyers always feel that you cannot do any business without having your name on a piece of paper, there are still many honourable businessmen in this province who do business by word of mouth. This company came in and—

Mr. Singer: The hon. member is reaching, he can do better than that.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Gomme: The members of the profession of the hon. member for Downsview always have to look back on precedents to prove everything, and I think he will accept that we proved that we were right in passing the other three bills and we will be right in passing this one.

But what I want to point out is this small municipality was faced with losing its industry and these men came in to look around, to make a survey of the possibilities of timber and everything else. To my knowledge there was no tax being paid on that building. There was a small amount of money being paid in lieu of taxes by the railway on the roundhouse. We have the company coming in, it built additions to it, it has put this building in such an order that it can be used to manufacture plywood. Some taxes will be paid which will be as much as was paid in lieu of taxes by the railway. Men are given employment. Some of the timber is going to be taken out of the bush and again men will be given employment. So I think that any more talk against this bill is simply wasting the time of this House when a small community like this wants to help itself and some people try to prevent it.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot urge too strongly on the hon. members assembled here to get behind this bill, and without any more waste of time let us pass it and let the people go on and know that we are ready to help them.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to go into the details of this bill. My hon. colleague has presented the views of our party and they can stand as he has stated them.

On the matter of consistency, I want you, Mr. Speaker, to judge the comments of some people in this House when I remind you that there was one hon. member in this House who voted—

Mr. Sopha: That is not so. That is completely untrue.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I am anticipating—

Mr. Speaker: I must remind the member that we are speaking to the principle of this bill. I will allow only the principle of the bill to be discussed. I would ask the member to keep this in mind.

Mr. MacDonald: I am discussing the principle of this bill and the need for consistency, and I am drawing attention to the fact that in discussing consistency we are dealing with the merits of this particular bill. I am drawing your attention, Mr. Speaker—for your edification—to the fact that, in one earlier instance when the same principle was being discussed in the committee on private bills, there was a certain hon. member of this House who spoke in favour of an exemption

for Hershey Chocolates, and either voted for it or sat in his seat silent. Then he came into the House and voted against it. He happens to be the hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Sopha: That is not so.

Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege—on a point of order, all right, whatever you call it, it still gets to become an offence against truth and accuracy, whatever it is called.

Mr. Bryden: It is not an inaccuracy; that is the absolute truth.

Mr. Sopha: At the meeting of the private bills committee I took the trouble to expose some of the methods and devices of our hon. friends to the left here, in impeaching that bill, which I thought were completely irrelevant and inconsequential to the principle being debated by the hon. member for Downsview. I did this, sir, at the committee; I showed our hon. friends that some of the vigour of their attack ought to have been mitigated by the fact that this Hershey company had a fine union in their plant that was going to provide employment for their people. And I did not, sir, if one listened to my words carefully, enunciate the principle ascribed to me by the hon. member. But all hon. members of the House know how quick he is to ascribe improper motives to other people.

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sopha: I did not vote in a different way in both places and that is the actual fact; and the hon. member for Downsview will support me.

Mr. Speaker: Is the member speaking to a point of order?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, I would ask that the hon. member for Sudbury be asked to withdraw the totally unwarranted and quite improper assertion he made with regard to the hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, by the same assertion, I state that he changed his vote. Let him go ahead and see if he can get me to withdraw it, because there were 20 people there who saw it.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I would like to support my colleague, the hon. member for Downsview,

in opposing this bill. There is not a municipality in this province for which a good case for fixed assessments could not be made. I am going to attempt to point out eight different reasons why this bill should not be passed.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Woodbine has mentioned that Cochrane happens to be a one-industry town. My own community was likewise a one-industry town at one time, and we know what a loss of an industry or a substantial portion of an industry can do to a community, yet we did not come here to the House and ask for fixed assessments.

We believe, and I believe, fixed assessments are wrong in principle. A second point—fixed assessments favour one industry as against another. The third point—fixed assessments mean that the taxpayers of the area are subsidizing this industry which asks for a fixed assessment. My fourth point—this can be an invitation to other municipalities to unfairly compete for industry, and I know it can lead to a sell-out of a municipality to the highest bidder. Fifth—it may lead to unstable industries; industries which may be solely interested in taking advantage of industry-starved municipalities. A sixth point—it may likewise lead to plant movement; and when it comes to plant movement, Mr. Speaker, coming from an area of the province that has suffered from plant movement, we certainly know the effects that plant movement can have on the economy of the area.

An industry favoured by such fixed assessment subsidization might be willing to leave that area if offered more favourable concessions from some other area. Point seven—fixed assessments may have an adverse effect on educational grants, especially now that the grant system has been changed. And the last point—it is up to us here to protect municipalities against themselves. It is not for the municipal taxpayer to subsidize the industry. If this province thinks that that area needs the industry then this should be on a provincial basis. The government should come along and assist the area. It should not be up to the individual taxpayer. The federal government has attempted to do such a thing by designating areas. Let this province designate areas, then it would be up to them to assist by means of some type of subsidy rather than having the individual taxpayers subsidize that industry.

Mr. Speaker, I have pointed out eight different reasons why fixed assessments are wrong in principle.

Mr. R. Brunelle (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. member for Downsview for his kind words. I would like to remark to him that this is not a question of personalities. I think this is a question of just good common sense, of which the hon. members of this House have plenty.

I also wish to thank the hon. members who have spoken in support of this, the hon. member for Woodbine, the hon. member for Lanark, and the hon. member for Halton.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this bill will be of great benefit, not only for the town of Cochrane, but also for all of northeastern Ontario. In a few words, this bill is merely honouring a commitment that was made several years ago, by the town council of Cochrane, to the principals of Cochrane Industries Limited, whereby they guaranteed them fixed assessment if they would build a plywood plant in the town of Cochrane.

I should like to briefly give you a short history of the economic condition in Cochrane. Until six years ago, the town of Cochrane was a major railway centre. It was the headquarters for the northeastern division of the CNR. This meant that more than 100 employees were employed in this town and, for a small town, it was the major industry.

Due to a new centralization policy, the CNR moved its headquarters further south. This, Mr. Speaker, was a major economic blow to the town. An air of gloom permeated the whole area. It meant the moving of these employees. It meant empty houses. It meant a loss of revenue in municipal taxes. It meant that the railroad was deriving less benefit; and so forth.

Cochrane, as hon. members know, and many here have visited northern Ontario—and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests will arrange another visit for the hon. members, because I can see from the remarks of the hon. member for Downsview, sir, and the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville that they would need another visit to familiarize themselves with northern Ontario. It is entirely different than southern Ontario.

After the CNR moved out, the town council, realizing that Cochrane was in the midst of a forest area with a tremendous amount of poplar, decided to attract an industry that would manufacture poplar plywood. Within 60 miles of Cochrane, to the east at La Sarre, was a firm called Normick Limited, comprised of three young men, the Perron brothers. For years they

had been manufacturing a very good product. Their sales were such that they were thinking of either expanding or building a new mill.

At the request of the town council, they were invited to come to Cochrane and look over the old CNR roundhouse. The CNR roundhouse was to be demolished, and they were told that if they established their poplar mill at this site they would be given a fixed assessment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is the point I would like to make. My good hon. friend from Downsview has brought in the question of the town of Eastview and others, where the Act was amended to eliminate unfair competition between towns. I would like to remind this House that less than one per cent of northern Ontario is in organized territory. This means, Mr. Speaker, that this new firm could have located no more than 1,000 feet away, no further than from here to say, Dundas Street, and they would have been in totally unorganized territory—

Mr. Singer: What services would they have had?

Mr. Brunelle:—subject only to the provincial land tax.

Mr. Sopha: You do not really believe that.

Mr. Brunelle: I would like to tell the hon. member for Downsview that the CNR was paying approximately \$2,500 in taxes. This roundhouse was to be demolished, which would have meant that no taxes would have been derived from that roundhouse.

Mr. Sopha: Are they going to move 1,000 feet?

Mr. Brunelle: Today this Cochrane Industries Limited is paying twice the amount of taxes previously paid. It is paying approximately \$5,800 a year.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member will permit a question?

Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, I think I should continue because my learned friend, being a lawyer by profession, can ask me legal points that I know I would find difficulty in answering. As I said before, this bill is good commonsense.

I also would say that the principals of Cochrane Industries come from the province of Quebec. Imagine. I do not think that the province of Quebec could have sent better ambassadors than these three brothers. They have been welcomed with open arms. After listening to the very eloquent speech of the

hon. member for Sudbury approximately two weeks ago, I was hoping that his remarks, whereby we should extend the hand of friendship to our sister province, would tend to influence, in a sense, my good hon. friend from Downsview and that they could get together on this. The passing of this bill will be a tangible proof whereby an honourable commitment was made by the town council of Cochrane to these people from Quebec. This was made in good faith, the negotiations were carried over a period of several years, and this, in my opinion, would be a tangible proof whereby we are really having *bonne entente* between the two provinces. Our newspapers, up in northern Ontario, are all in favour of this. They have really commended the members for the progress in their approval of this bill in the private bills committee. Permit me to quote briefly from the *Timmins Press*, an editorial of January 18:

STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Cochrane has shown that it can attract industries, and despite argument to the contrary, has proved that a municipality along with the provincial government can offer incentives to open up new branches of industry in the north.

The Cochrane *Northland Post*, in an editorial of February 20, has the heading, "The Case for Fixed Assessment." I will not bore the House with the entire article but there again it commends the hon. members in their wisdom for having approved this bill in the private bills committee.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would say that this mill is providing employment. It is providing approximately 150 jobs with a weekly payroll of approximately \$12,000. Our ONR owned by this government is benefiting to a considerable degree, because most of this plywood is shipped by railway. The Department of Lands and Forests is obtaining Crown dues. More than 100 farmers and settlers are benefiting from this, because they are cutting this poplar and they are transporting this to the mill. As I said, in order to honour a commitment, I believe that this bill should be passed. And lastly, Mr. Speaker, I say to my hon. friend from Downsview, if this will allay his fears, I promise him that I will not bring to the attention of this House another similar bill. This is strictly tying up negotiations that have been carried on over a period of years.

Mr. Speaker: As many as are in favour of the motion will please say "aye." As many as are opposed will please say "nay." In my

opinion the "ayes" have it. I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

BROCK UNIVERSITY

In the absence of Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland), Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr10, An Act to incorporate Brock University.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

SCHOOL AREA OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ERIN

In the absence of Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin), Mr. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting the township school area of the township of Erin.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF TORONTO

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could just hold that bill for the time being?

LILLIAN FRANCES MASSEY TREBLE TRUST

In the absence of Mr. H. E. Beckett (York East), Mr. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting the Lillian Frances Massey Treble Trust.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF HAMILTON

In the absence of Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre), Mr. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before second reading of this bill is carried, I would like to express regret, on behalf of this group in this House at any rate, that an important section which was in that bill when it received first reading, is no longer there, having been deleted in the private bills committee. This was a section under which the city of Hamilton, or the council of the city of Hamilton in its wisdom, if it saw fit, could have made certain provisions to provide tax relief to old age pensioners.

I think that was a worthy request on the part of the city of Hamilton. I think it would

have been a worthwhile experiment for the city of Hamilton to have tried out a procedure of that kind to see how it would work. It might very well have been that if the proposal had turned out to be successful in the city of Hamilton, similar legislation could have been made general for the whole of the province so that old age pensioners would receive some relief—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, in view of this how can debate on principle take place on second reading of the bill? Should his procedure not be, Mr. Speaker, when the House is in committee to move that the section that has been deleted be reinserted?

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, may I just say one word on that?

Mr. Speaker: I assume that the member is still speaking to the general principle of the bill, and therefore, under those circumstances—I do not have the bill before me—if he is sticking to the principle of the whole bill, and not relating to this deleted section in particular, I will allow it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, for your information the city of Hamilton bill, like many of these municipal bills, consisted when it first came before us, and still consists, of a number of sections which are not particularly related to each other. It would be difficult to say that there is one overriding principle relating to any of these bills. They have a number of unrelated sections. What I was talking about was certain developments that took place in the private bills committee in relation to this bill.

I think a bill, when it comes before the House has to be considered in its totality. It is introduced on first reading, it goes through certain stages and it would seem to me that it is appropriate to comment on procedures relating to the bill in the debate on principle of the bill. When it comes to the committee stage, I would doubt if it would be possible for me to take any steps to have a deleted section put back in. I merely rose to express regret that the bill now before us on second reading is not the same bill as the bill that was before us in first reading, and I think this is a matter of importance for overall policy in the province. The city of Hamilton had asked when it came to this Legislature that it be permitted to experiment—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The member has a point of order.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, I share the view of my hon. colleague from Sudbury. It would, sir, be quite impossible, in my opinion, to speak about the principle of a section that is not before this House. That section is not here and it certainly cannot be in order on this bill. It may be in order on many other debates but it is not in order, surely, on what is before the House now.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): I think the hon. member is right.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I—

Mr. Speaker: Are you going to speak on the point of order before I rule on it?

Mr. Bryden: I think I have already made my position clear on the point of order, Mr. Speaker. I would submit to you that a bill should be considered in its totality as it proceeds through this House and this is the only place in this House where it is possible to comment on the treatment that was given to the bill in the private bills committee. My Liberal friends are in a very fractious mood today—they apparently do not want the matter raised, but I think it should be raised.

Mr. Speaker: I think I shall have to rule against the member continuing with his remarks because he is referring to a particular section which is not before the House. The proper time to have discussed this section, which has now been deleted from the reprinted bill, was during the presentation of the private bills committee report to the House last week.

Therefore, I cannot see how I can let the member continue talking about the principle of a particular section which is not before the House at this time.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I think it should be noted, if you will permit me, sir, that some of the information provided by the hon. member who spoke just a moment ago is not quite in accordance with the law. Therefore, at the right time when the bill comes up again, if he does care to discuss this particular section that has been deleted from the bill by the committee, I will have something to say about it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, may I ask then for future guidance?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: A point of order?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, may I merely ask in view of what the hon. Minister has said, is it in order to discuss this section that I have been trying to talk about, at the committee stage of this bill? Could you now or later give me some guidance on that matter?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid that I will have to leave that to the chairman of the committee of the whole House whenever the bill is advanced to the committee stage. I would say that if there is no section relating to what you are going to speak about, I would be of the opinion that you would have a difficult time speaking to that particular deleted section of the original bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence (Russell) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting Université d'Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK

Mr. E. A. Dunlop (Forest Hill) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the Township of York.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

OTTAWA COMMUNITY CHESTS

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence moves second reading of Bill No. Pr30, An Act respecting Ottawa Community Chests.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr31, An Act respecting the city of Niagara Falls.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville), in the absence of Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-

Sandwich), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting Assumption University.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves second reading of Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly on this bill. I shall not repeat at great length the substance of some comments which I made a few days ago during the estimates of The Department of Transport. I recalled then to this House, and particularly to its new hon. members, the fact that some seven years ago a committee of this House chaired by the now hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and having among its members some three or four members of the present Cabinet, looked into the whole question of highway revenue.

The final report, on page 31, carries our conclusions. I might say this was a unanimous conclusion—to the effect that any move toward an increase in gasoline tax without first building in a basic equity through a weight distance tax—so that the heavy vehicles, the over 18,000-pound vehicles, would be making their fair share to our highway revenues—would just add further to this inequity.

I remind the House, Mr. Speaker, that this is the second time in the last seven years that we have had an increase in gasoline tax.

In other words, twice now this government has moved to increase the basic inequity in our highway revenues on the basis of the study that was made by a select committee of this House chaired by the hon. Prime Minister.

I think the time has come when this government should face up to this basic fact. Perhaps they can have a chat with the hon. Prime Minister in Cabinet on this issue. The government added to the inequity within two weeks after the release of that report, some six or seven years ago, and now it is adding to the inequity again. In all of this period, as I detailed during The Department of Transport estimates, the government has been dragging its feet with studies on the question of whether or not we should have a weight distance tax.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Woodbine, that the motion be amended by striking out all the

words after "that" and substituting the following:

In the opinion of this House the government should give consideration to the imposition of a weight distance tax in preference to an increase in the gasoline tax.

Mr. Speaker: Moved by Mr. MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Bryden, that the motion be amended by striking out all the words after "that" and substituting the following:

In the opinion of the House the government should give consideration to the imposition of a weight distance tax in preference to an increase in the gasoline tax.

The discussion before the House now will be on the amendment.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in speaking to the second reading of this bill and the amendment moved by my friend the hon. member for York South I would say at once that my concern and my opposition to this bill is based more broadly than that expounded by the hon. member for York South.

I have no intention of voting for this bill for a variety of reasons; and I want, in the next few minutes, to set them out before the House.

My hon. friend, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is a very suave and personable individual, who comes before us this afternoon in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer and asks us to acquiesce in a \$30 million tax bite for the benefit of the revenues of this province—a tax bite, Mr. Speaker, which is already in effect. The irony of this situation is that what we are asked to approve this afternoon is already a fact, and we are collecting tax.

It would indeed be quite a situation were the House this afternoon not to grant my hon. friend's request for an increase in the gas tax. However, looking around at the hon. members of the House, I seem to visualize and to perceive that there is a rugged resolve on the part of most of the hon. government members based, I presume, mostly on political loyalty and partnership and partisanship, too. It is a loyalty that will pass my hon. friend's tax bite in spite of what we say on this side of the House.

I have a basic opposition to the tax on the ground that, during the election campaign—and I think we have to go back to this in order to recognize what we are doing in regard to this tax—during the election campaign my hon. friend said nothing about the need

for increased taxation. Indeed, I find, in some of the propaganda which was put out by the government during the election campaign, that in "Twenty-three Reasons Why You Should Vote for the Robarts Government," reason number 19 said this:

Tax concessions for our people. Your Conservative government has eased taxes in a number of ways.

That was just a few short months ago when the government, during an election campaign, suggested to the people in the broadest sort of way that, in voting for this Tory administration, they were voting for tax stability. Nothing was said by anyone that there was going to be an increase in taxes if the government was returned.

The government knew full well when it went to the people in September that it was going to have to increase taxation, but not a whisper, not a murmur of any kind, fell from the lips of government spokesmen which would indicate that the return of the Robarts government could be construed by the people as an indication that taxes were to be increased.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that there is political dishonesty in a stand of that kind.

An hon. member: He is right.

Mr. Oliver: I think the time has come in Ontario when a government, when it knows, as this government knew, that it was going to have to increase taxes, would have the political honesty to say to the people of Ontario, "We are bound, in order to pay for the services you require, to increase your taxation."

But they do not do that. They say, on the other hand, "We will maintain the level of taxation," and they go on to claim that in some instances there have been concessions as far as taxation is concerned. Now on that ground alone, one could work up opposition to this particular tax impost.

Then, of course, there is the added reason, that this tax unquestionably will add to the cost of goods and services in this province. No question about that. Transportation in all its aspects enters very definitely into the cost of goods and services. We are, in this province, making a desperate effort to get into world markets. We want to sell the produce of our farms, and the products of our machine age, of our industrial plants, to the world.

Does the government realize that, when we meet competition on world markets, that is a fierce competition—that great competitive market, made competitive by the fact that in

other countries the cost of producing those products are less than they are in Ontario? Our only hope of getting into these markets, and maintaining a place for our products in those markets, is to cut our costs to the place where we can be competitive; and we are going exactly in the opposite direction in this regard. We are adding to those costs, we are making our position less competitive, our ability to compete less in the world's markets; and we are making the task of those agencies of government, who say that we should compete, very onerous indeed. For that reason as well, we cannot and will not go for this tax impost.

Another reason, and it seems to me to be a very pertinent one, is that no matter how many taxes, how much money we give this government in taxes, it does not get us anywhere. I think that is a very important thing for us to remember. Giving this government taxes is like throwing money into a bottomless pit. What it does with taxes is simply pay the housekeeping bills which have occurred during the year. There is nothing in its programme that would indicate that its financial house is being brought into order.

Last year we went \$100 million into debt. This year we added three or four new taxes, and next year we are going to go \$100 million more into debt.

Where does that get us? If there was any finality to the government's programme for financial stability then we might be inclined to go along with it, but no matter how much money we put in, we do not get anywhere. We stay in the same place, financially speaking, and we do not move to correct the financial position of the government. So, sir, it is impertinent, I would say, for the government to ask for taxes unless it can, at one and the same time, say that the gathering of these taxes will make for financial stability in the province, and that it will, at one and the same time, say that by these taxes we will move out into new fields and increase the tax potential of the province itself.

Another matter I think that one might talk about at this moment is that I think, before the government asks for new taxes on such a broad front as it has asked for them since the election—because this tax on gasoline may be the only one which comes before the Legislature, but it is only one of a company of taxes which have been put into effect by the government since the election, and we all know what they are. So we talk about this one and, at the same time, we remember the others that the government has put into effect.

I suggest that, at this time, the government has no right to ask for increased taxes from the people of Ontario unless it, as a government, says to the people of Ontario: We are practising economy. We are doing all we can as a government to do away with duplication, to cut out unnecessary expenses. We are doing our part and, after having done that, we need the taxes.

You know, there was a story a few weeks ago about the President of the United States turning out the lights in the White House, the ones which were not needed. It is just about time in this province that this government should turn out a few lights when they are not needed. And yet the government is not doing that, and apparently there is no intention of doing it. Until it practises economy, until it demonstrates to the people of Ontario that it is prepared to give a lead in this regard, I do not think it is entitled to new taxation of any kind.

And lastly, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the House that in the Speech from the Throne and in the Budget—the two documents that we have had which reveal government policy, if it has any, because they were stand-pat documents in the extreme and they did not take us anywhere—we have in this province a government which has not practised good financial housekeeping over the years. All it is doing by this Budget is bringing the inadequacies of the past up to the present and projecting them into the future. And that is not good enough for this province. This government should have laid down in the Speech from the Throne, and demonstrated its faith by putting it in the Budget, some down-to-earth plans that would seem to lead us out of the financial troubles that we are in, some way of developing our tax potential beyond where it is at the present time, remembering perhaps that it would not bring taxes to us at once, but over the years that it would eventually bring back to us those needed tax dollars with which we could balance our budget.

But nothing of that has come from this government, no plan for the future, no chart, no course, in order to better our conditions; simply an emphasizing of the same condition that has prevailed in this province for 20 years. No way out, no solution, just bad housekeeping being continued one year into another.

For those reasons, Mr. Speaker, I cannot, and my hon. colleagues cannot, vote for this increase in the gasoline tax.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentlemen on the Liberal benches this afternoon

have been making a great noise about what they describe as consistency. I have now come to the conclusion the reason they think the rest of us are inconsistent is that their definition of consistency is exactly what any other person would call inconsistency.

The hon. leader of the Opposition has stated that he is opposed to the increase in the gasoline tax, and indeed I take it to any increase in taxes at this time. But on the basis of anything he has said in the Budget debate, or that his hon. colleagues have said in the Budget debate, sir, when they have directed their remarks specifically to the Budget, or that he said today, he clearly ought to be criticizing the government because it has not increased taxes enough. That is the only consistent basis on which he could criticize the government.

He has suggested that the government should turn out some lights. I would suggest to him and to the House at large, Mr. Speaker, that he should indicate to the government what lights should be turned out. I agree with him, I think everybody would agree with him, that everything possible should be done to control expenditure, to achieve maximum efficiency in expenditure. I will say, from being on the public accounts committee, that I believe the government has made considerable progress in the last two or three years toward achieving good control over expenditure. I would imagine in an organization that is spending well over \$1 billion a year there is some inefficiency, there are some items that could be reduced. I hope that the public accounts committee, now that it is being given an opportunity to operate, will be able to be of some assistance in eliminating or reducing items which are now larger than they have to be.

The fact remains, Mr. Speaker, that if a maximum job were done in that direction we would do extremely well if \$10 million or \$15 million a year was saved. That would not make very much of a dent in the net debt of the province. So when the hon. leader of the Opposition makes such a noise about the necessity for balancing the budget, then he has a responsibility, in my opinion, to suggest to the government exactly what programmes should be dispensed with. One can reduce expenditures to the point where the budget is balanced, only by sacrificing major programmes.

Personally, I do not think the government should make any significant reductions in any of the programmes it now has under way. There are some that I think may be revised. But my criticism of the government has been

not that it has too large or too many programmes but that its programmes in several directions are inadequate. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that no one can charge me with inconsistency in making that assertion because I do not believe that balancing the budget is an important problem to this province at the present time.

I think there are infinitely more important problems, such as stimulating maximum economic growth, and such as providing the capital equipment we need to take care of the future educational requirements of the province. I think those things are far more important than to balance the budget, and indeed I do not think that the net debt of this province is a serious problem at all. Indeed, if one put any sort of valuations on the assets of the province—the highways, public buildings, and other similar assets—it would be found that we had no debt at all, in fact I would think we would probably find that we have the reverse of a net debt. My criticism of the government is not that it is spending far too much; it is that I do not think it is taking adequate account of the needs of the province.

I have suggested already that its proposed increased taxes may very well be disadvantageous at this time in that they may tend to discourage economic activity at a time when we should be encouraging it. I have also said on other occasions that I do not put major stress on that because I do not think that the proposed tax increases are that great in all. There are some increases but they are not what I would call major increases. The other one, the hospital premium, I will not talk about because it would not be in order here now, but we have expressed objection to it on other grounds.

But I would think that this group, on the basis of the submissions it has made to the House, both in this session and over the years, would have a basis for objecting to the increase in the gasoline tax at this time. I do not think that the Liberal group has any basis at all except the basis of total irresponsibility, of saying to the government that it should spend more and collect less and balance the budget while doing so. That is the only basis on which it can make that assertion to the government of the province. I think we have a basis for objecting, and we have objected to the increase in the gasoline tax, but at the same time, Mr. Speaker, one has to accept finally the fact that the government has control over the budget.

In the Budget debate we make our basic comments on government policies as revealed in the Budget, we make our comments on

taxation policies. Then we get to the specific measures put forward by the government and when we do that I think we have to accept the fact that it is up to the government ultimately to determine whether or not there will be an increase in taxes. We have expressed our objection, but then the government is responsible for the financial administration so we ultimately have to debate the matter on the basis of the government's contention that it wants some increase in revenues. And when one works within that framework, as I think one has to do ultimately, then the matter at issue becomes what is also an important matter, the equity of the taxes which the government proposes.

We object to this increase in the gasoline tax, not only on broad philosophical grounds, but also because we think it is less equitable than other sources of revenue that would be available to the government. We are saying to the government at this stage that if it believes that it has to raise a certain amount of money from this area, then there is a more equitable way of doing it and that is by a weight distance tax. Therefore, we have proposed an alternative to the government that instead of the two-cent increase in the gasoline tax, it should consider a weight distance tax.

The problem at the present time, as we see it, is that the owner and operator of the private motor vehicle is being saddled with an undue share of the burden of highway costs. The major contributors to those costs are the large transports, which in our opinion, under the present system of taxation, are not paying their fair share of the cost of highways, either of construction costs or of maintenance costs. I think it has been estimated that approximately five per cent of the motor vehicles of the province are responsible for about 50 per cent of highway costs; and most particularly construction costs, because it is the large motor vehicle on the highway which makes necessary an extremely heavy and expensive form of construction.

We say that the government has not even now provided for an equitable apportionment of the burdens of highway expenditures between the different users of the highway. We suggest that, if it now feels that highways provide an appropriate source from which to look for new revenue, it should at least not make the inequity any worse than it is now.

We think it can avoid that pitfall by adopting a weight distance tax, which will throw the burden of the increased tax where we say it belongs, on the people who are creating the costs on the highways, the people

who are operating large transports, miniature freight trains indeed, on the highways. These are the vehicles which are causing a large part of the increased expenditures on highways, and therefore we say these are the vehicles from which the additional revenue should come. Not the driver of the ordinary passenger vehicle who, in our opinion, is already contributing at least his share, and we say more than his share, of the cost of highway construction and maintenance.

I was rather tickled by the hon. Provincial Treasurer's reference in his Budget speech to the fact that this tax will now be no higher than it is in any of the provinces east of Ontario. This is a rather cute way of putting it because he will now be imposing, I believe, a tax which will be higher than the gasoline tax in any of the provinces west of Ontario. I think the provinces west of Ontario should also be considered in the overall calculation.

At any rate, we are mainly concerned with Ontario. We say to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that, even when one starts from his own assumption as to the need for increased revenue, he can get his increased revenue without increasing the gasoline tax for the ordinary motor vehicle driver.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, we have proposed an amendment which I think is an appropriate type of amendment on second reading, in that it puts forward an alternative to the proposal the government has put before us. We believe the amendment represents sound policy. I am not so optimistic as to believe at this late date that the hon. Provincial Treasurer is going to accept our amendment; but I would suggest to him that the government should quit fooling around with this question of the weight distance tax, which they have been doing for the last ten years, and really get down to business and study it, so that the next time he wants to increase taxes, that one might be within his area of consideration.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say at first, although I suspect it is recognized by all the hon. members, that the imposition of additional taxes is not a pleasant responsibility. And I may say to the hon. members that the most careful consideration was given to this matter, because, after all, we became aware, as we studied the finances of this province, that additional revenue was necessary if we were to maintain the good credit this province has enjoyed through the years.

Having reached that decision, we looked about as to where this additional revenue might be derived. I should perhaps have

said before this that, in the study of the finances of the province, we realized that a greater amount of money was necessary if we were to continue to build and to maintain our highways in the province to the standard we have had through the years. I think everyone in Ontario is proud of the highways, and of the roads and streets we have in this province.

Expenditures have been increasing on these, as the hon. leader of the Opposition pointed out today, or it may have been the hon. member for York South, who mentioned that gasoline taxes were last increased in 1957. Since that time there has been a tremendous amount of money spent on our highways and the results are apparent to everyone. We have a system of highways in this province of which we are all proud. We have maintained our highways in the winter time; our winter maintenance I think is superior to any other jurisdiction in the whole of North America.

Mr. Speaker, these things cannot be done without cost. So, as we endeavour to find new sources of revenue, and we did give consideration to the weight distance tax as has been mentioned by the hon. member for York South—and may I say to him that I was very interested in that tax at one time; perhaps it was because of the plausible way he used to expound the advantages of such a tax.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister endorsed the idea.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am not saying that. I was just saying how I was almost convinced—

Mr. Bryden: Then Toryism took over; is that it?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No. But even while I was still more closely associated with highways than I am now, we gave this matter a great deal of study. I would point out to the hon. member that he has not looked all around this question, that there is not the lack of equalization he has mentioned. I would point out to him that we have a very fortunate situation with respect to highways in this province. I suppose other jurisdictions could say likewise.

We found, when we looked into this matter, that we required all the highway service that we have on weekends, when there were no trucks on the road, and we recognized how fortunate it was that the traffic was divided; that during the week there was a great deal of commercial and truck traffic, and during

the weekends—when do we have our traffic jams? We have those on the weekends. When one takes into consideration that the right of way must be there, the road surface must be there, the winter maintenance must be there, we concluded that it was reasonable to increase the tax on gasoline two cents a gallon, which amounts to five per cent of the cost of the product. And when one looks about, one does not find many instances where the cost of any product has not increased more than five per cent in seven years.

So we did not feel that this was an unjust tax, or an unjust increase in tax having regard to its effect on our motorists. We must recognize that a motorist travels from place to place in much shorter time than he did even seven years ago. We think of the delays in traffic which have ceased to exist because of the great improvement in our highways. When we think of a four-lane highway which extends from Windsor to Montreal, with the exception of a very short distance where it is two lanes, we think of all these without tolls. I have in my hand a copy of a broadcast by Gordon Sinclair; if anyone was not convinced that this was a reasonable increase in tax, I should read this.

Mr. Bryden: Is he our leading economist?

An hon. member: Voice of the people.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, but he is a very wise observer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Allan: When he points out the very great advantages that the people of the province have now as a result of the improvement in the roads, I am sure that my hon. friends opposite would be almost persuaded to vote for this bill.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. Minister lost me when he mentioned Gordon Sinclair.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member was already lost.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciated the contributions to this debate by the hon. leader of the Opposition but I would point out to this hon. gentleman, whom I am very fond of, that I find it difficult to know which day I should believe the statements that come from his associates opposite, because as I have listened to everything they have said—

Mr. Bryden: Consistency is to have different policies.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I have heard nothing by way of advice to us that we should decrease expenditures in any way. The criticism that I hear always is that our expenditures should be greater. Some governments have tried to spend more and reduce taxes at the same time, but that is really quite a trick, if you can do it.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): You tell us about your surpluses every year.

Hon. Mr. Allan: We have surpluses. And I tell the hon. members about the sound finances of the province and I tell them that they may be sure that it was felt by this government that it was in the interests of the people of the province to keep their financial position sound, and that is the reason we have increased the tax on gasoline two cents per gallon.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, did I understand the hon. Provincial Treasurer to say that this is used to improve the roads in the province? Did he say that when he was talking there?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Speaker, every cent of it could be used for highways. The hon. member knows very well that taxes in this province are not dedicated, but the amount we are proposing to collect by way of gasoline and fuel tax and other taxes that are imposed on those who use the highways, is still not sufficient to pay the costs, to meet the expenditures that we make on those highways.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I am awfully sorry to have to disagree with the hon. Provincial Treasurer in what he has said because I use his own Budget figures. This year \$218 million in gasoline tax, motor vehicle tax of \$11.3 million, licences and permits of \$84 million, for a total of \$313.3 million, and the total amount to be spent on highways this year is \$299,406,000. In other words, Mr. Speaker, they are making money out of the people who are driving on the highways of the province of Ontario. Those are his own figures and at the present time he denies it.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Speaker, if my hon. friend would only get the proper information from me before he makes a statement, I could save him the embarrassment of making statements that were not correct. I would point out to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members of this House, that as you know The Department of Transport is a department, the services of which are used to

serve the people who use the highways; likewise the provincial police, who police the highways, at a cost of \$14 million per year.

Mr. Whicher: Do they not help with robberies in the province, too?

Hon. Mr. Allan: The section of the provincial police which polices the highways costs \$14 million per year. This year, the year in which we are now, our total highway expenditures, including these two items last mentioned, are \$289,944,000. Our revenue, and the last four months of the expenditures and revenues are estimated, as you know, is \$265,158,000. In the coming year, after the imposition of the extra two cents of gasoline tax, it is estimated that expenditures will be \$310,853,000, and that our revenues will be \$302,309,000. So there is a greater amount of money than the amount that is raised from these sources being used to serve the people who use the highways.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I must remind the members now that we have discussed the principles of the bill. The discussion the member for Bruce has brought up could perhaps be more properly dealt with when we are talking about this matter in committee. As we are talking about figures and details, it does not have anything to do with the principle of the bill which we are discussing now.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, of course you can appreciate the fact that the figures were introduced by the hon. Provincial Treasurer, and I do not believe that there—

Mr. Speaker: Order! We shall vote first on the amendment before the House as proposed by Mr. MacDonald. All those in favour of the amendment will please say "aye". All those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Bryden	Allan
Davison	Apps
Freeman	Auld
Gisbourn	Bales
MacDonald—5.	Beckett
	Boyer
	Braithwaite
	Brunelle

NAYS

Bukator
 Butler
 Carruthers
 Carton
 Cass
 Cecile
 Connell
 Cowling
 Davis
 Demers
 Downer
 Dunlop
 Dymond
 Evans
 Ewen
 Gaunt
 Gomme
 Gould
 Grossman
 Guindon
 Harris
 Haskett
 Hodgson
 (Scarborough East)
 Hodgson
 (Victoria)
 Johnston
 (Parry Sound)
 Johnston
 (Carleton)
 Kerr
 Knox
 Lawrence
 (Russell)
 Lawrence
 (St. George)
 Letherby
 Lewis
 (Humber)
 Mackenzie
 Morningstar
 McKeough
 McNeil
 Newman
 Nixon
 Noden
 Olde
 Oliver
 Paterson
 Peck
 Pittock
 Price
 Racine
 Randall
 Reaume
 Reuter
 Roberts
 Roberts
 Rollins
 Root

NAYS

Rowe
 Rowntree
 Sargent
 Sandercock
 Singer
 Sopha
 Spence
 Spooner
 Taylor
 Thompson
 Troy
 Villeneuve
 Walker
 Wardrope
 Welch
 Wells
 Whicher
 White
 Whitney
 Wishart
 Yakabuski
 Yaremko—83.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 5, the "nays", 83.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the amendment lost.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I believe it is the standing practice of this House, followed at all times and reported in the rules of the House, that when an amendment to the second reading of a bill is negatived, the second reading is automatically carried. In other words, there is one vote. In my observation of procedures in this House, it has always been that when such a vote has been negatived, the Clerk stands up and declares second reading of the bill. That is standard procedure and it has been ruled upon by this House. I would refer you, sir, to rule 56 of the rules as published in Lewis's *Parliamentary Procedure*:

If on an amendment to the question that a bill be now read a second or third time it is decided that the word "now" or any word proposed to be left out stand part of the question, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith declare the bill to be read a second or third time as the case may be.

Mr. Singer: That was not the motion.

Mr. Bryden: The terminology there, Mr. Speaker, comes from the British House of Commons where the question is actually put, "Shall the words struck out form part of the motion", but it is exactly the same question as putting the amendment. The motion is now automatically carried.

The Liberal Party, apparently to its embarrassment, has voted in favour of the second reading. If they did not know what they were doing that is nothing new, Mr. Speaker, but I submit that the rules of the House should be complied with and the bill should be now declared read a second time.

Mr. Speaker: I would remind the member for Woodbine that that ruling only applies to a hoist motion. You have heard the ruling and to the best of my knowledge that ruling only applies to a hoist motion and there is no hoist motion before the House.

I shall now call the vote on the main motion. All those in favour of the motion will please rise.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, are we clear on the motion? Would you put the motion, please?

Mr. Speaker: We are now voting on the motion that is before the House, of Mr. Allan's bill, second reading of the bill.

All those in favour of the motion please say "aye".

All those opposed, please say "nay".

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Call in the members.

The motion was carried on the following division:

YEAS

Allan
Apps
Auld
Bales
Beckett
Boyer
Brunelle
Butler
Carruthers
Carton
Cass
Cecile
Connell
Cowling
Davis
Demers
Downer
Dunlop
Dymond
Evans
Ewen
Gomme
Grossman
Guindon
Harris
Haskett

NAYS

Braithwaite
Bryden
Bukator
Davison
Farquhar
Freeman
Gaunt
Gibson
Gisborn
Gould
MacDonald
Newman
Nixon
Oliver
Paterson
Racine
Reaume
Singer
Sopha
Spence
Taylor
Thompson
Troy
Whicher—24.

YEAS

Hodgson
(Scarborough East)
Hodgson
(Victoria)
Johnston
(Parry Sound)
Johnston
(Carleton)
Kerr
Knox
Lawrence
(Russell)
Lawrence
(St. George)
Letherby
Lewis
(Humber)
Mackenzie
Morningstar
McKeough
McNeil
Noden
Olde
Peck
Pittock
Price
Randall
Reuter
Roberts
Roberts
Rollins
Root
Rowe
Rowntree
Sandercock
Spooner
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardrope
Welch
Wells
White
Whitney
Wishart
Yakabuski
Yaremko—65.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 65, the "nays", 24.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Mr. Oliver: We are opposed to this bill for the same reasons, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. member: How about the NDP?

Another hon. member: We do not know yet.

Mr. Bryden: Our position is crystal clear.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House the motion carry?

Some hon. members: Oh, no, no!

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Could we record the vote on the same basis?

Mr. Oliver: Is the position of my hon. friend clear?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I declare the vote carried on the same division.

Clerk of the House: The 24th order—resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker, do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, in resuming the Budget debate, may I respectfully, by way of reiteration, state that I am today, as I did the other day, speaking as a Liberal in opposition. And if hon. members wish to regard that which I have said and that which I am about to say as my blueprint for Liberal action in Ontario, if I were privileged to lead the Liberal Party in this province, then they are at liberty so to do.

Mr. Speaker, at the adjournment of the debate I believe I was at the point where I had indicated that this government had failed to control expenditures and that Liberals would demand a public inquiry into our public accounts. Indeed, sir, I was saying that there are many more, but here are a dozen questions the Liberal Opposition would ask at such inquiry.

As I mentioned previously, question 1: How much was spent in the last 20 years by Tory governments on account of travelling expenses? I then proceeded to question 2: How many unpaid bills were carried over to reduce the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963? In addition to what I have already said, let me add that the capital accounts up to March 31, 1963 show that this government had on hand unpaid bills, which are normally charged as

ordinary expenditures, to a total of \$1,775,988.31.

One wonders, Mr. Speaker, to what extent this government resorted to the practice of holding over bills and accounts in order to reduce the expenditure picture? A probe of government surpluses would certainly be interesting. What would the provincial auditor, under oath, say as to these government surpluses?

With the government moving to increase its borrowing because its revenues are insufficient, the hon. Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Allan's) statement that he is budgeting for a surplus of some \$855,000 for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1965, is plainly unadulterated nonsense.

Question 3: How many millions of dollars were paid and will be paid by the Ontario taxpayer in United States exchange on account of loan repayments and on account of interest on loans made in the United States?

Question 4: And our sinking fund, how much does that really amount to today? Much of it, Mr. Speaker, is invested in securities, but how much is invested in uninvested funds? And where are those funds?

Some ten years ago our sinking fund was about \$156 million, of which \$127 million was invested in securities and the remaining \$29 million was in uninvested funds. Investments then included investments in the Ontario Northland Railway, and in United States securities. We were investing our taxpayers' money in United States securities while pleading poverty and the need for more of such taxpayers' money. One wonders whether repayment to us is in United States funds and whether we actually receive the benefit of the United States exchange.

Question 5: Should \$30,207,934.42 owing by the Ontario Northland Railway be written off as a government loss? Why is this railway operating at a loss? Should we put more Ontario money into this project without study of its operating costs and its management, I ask?

This amount is carried in our books as an asset. I suggest to hon. members that this is fiscal absurdity. This is no longer an asset of our government; this debt has been owing to the province of Ontario since 1936. It bears no interest and it seems to me that it will never be collected. For 30 years the railway has not paid the province one cent on account of this \$30 million debt.

In the Throne debate I believe the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) made some comment relative to Moosonee and the

feasibility of locating a port there. Like the hon. member methinks this government is indulging in wishful thinking. Methinks it is living far in the past when it speaks of Moosonee and a port. Mr. Speaker, a reading of Ontario history reveals that over 30 years ago, Conservative leaders on the completion of the Northern Ontario railway to James Bay, announced that the event opened fresh avenues to the progress of Ontario. The new terminus at Moosonee was destined to become an important distributing centre. I ask, Mr. Speaker, a distributing centre for what? Contraband firewater!

Mr. Speaker, I was up there two years ago, and so was the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the only terminus I saw, and the only terminus he saw, was a 2 x 2 shack, and close by a garbage dump with Indian women rummaging through it for scraps of tin from discarded cans.

Hon. G. C. Wardrobe (Minister of Mines): I was there.

Mr. Gould: And the Cree Indian children—the hon. Minister heard this—they are truly among the lost souls of our province.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you. Some who are bright are taken from their homes, they are given training in schools and then they are sent back home to help hunt or fish or hang around in idleness. Why? Because our training scheme makes no provision for their employment after completion of their training. It is really a pity. We take these young people from their homes. We train them for jobs and when they have completed their training, we tell them, "Sorry, there are no jobs for you." Then we send them back home.

I say if Ontario has a heart it will also do something for these northern young men and women, the Eskimos, as well as the Indian.

Last year the Ontario Northland Railway lost over \$500,000 in its operation and now, in addition thereto, Mr. Speaker, I understand the railway will be losing another \$185,000 in mail subsidy from the federal government by reason of the proposed removal, by management, of one of its trains from its line. I suggest this is poor management. Instead of removing the train, management should keep it and make improvements to it. Why does management not continue with the mail on its Star Transport truck-line service?

Mr. Speaker, our northern towns are upset about this removal of two trains. There is actually one train with two runs—one up and one back. They are upset because the re-

moval of the train will put about 30 men out of work; upset because the mail will now be delayed one day, since the mail will no longer be sorted while being carried on trains. Mr. Speaker, you just cannot sort mail while it is being carried by truck.

For some time, together with most hon. members, I have heard talk about a motel for Moosonee. But I ask: How can The Department of Tourism expect to attract tourists to Moosonee when, in the first place, the railway management concentrates on carrying freight and not passengers and, in the second place, when the government sets up a dozen trailers as the motel accommodation for tourists in Moosonee? Moosonee may not be suitable for an ocean port but it is certainly suitable for a modern motel for the accommodation of tourists. Today a tourist is a lucrative commodity.

And now may I proceed to question 6 which will be asked at the public inquiry? Does this government still have United States of America Treasury bills held in safekeeping in New York city, or any other American city; and, if so, have these been verified by actual account, and how much do they amount to?

Question 7: How many of our public accounts are there which are not certified by auditors? What are these accounts?

Question 8: Are there any individuals or corporations evading our taxation?

Sir, it is common opinion that wealthy residents of Ontario, who have incorporated personal companies in other countries and in far-off foreign lands for the purpose of evading our taxation, should be made liable to taxes. Our Treasury needs them, and I believe should account for some of their wealth made and accumulated here. One wonders how much of our much-needed revenue would be derived from these citizens.

Question 9: Hydro, with its loan debt of \$351 million guaranteed by the province of Ontario—what did these loans to Hydro actually cost our Treasury? What did it cost the man on the street, or that man in the gallery?

It is interesting to note that, last year, Ontario paid over \$57 million in debt charges alone. In ten years, 1949-59, Ontario actually paid \$508,519,548.08 in debt charges. In 1963, about seven cents of every dollar of revenue was spent on debt charges. If money is readily available, as our hon. Provincial Treasurer suggests, then why cannot Ontario get it cheaply?

It is said "as Hydro goes, so goes Ontario." Mr. Speaker, if this is so, then one is

prompted to ask, "Have we over-borrowed? How badly is our credit tarnished?" Indeed, one wonders if a second look at Hydro will disclose squandering of money and other questionable land deals.

Question 10: The 1963 public accounts show some \$77 million on deposit in the Provincial Savings Bank, of which some \$75 million are on deposit with the hon. Treasurer of Ontario and some \$1.6 million is in cash, on hand, and in banks—now just where are our savings' deposits? In the hon. Provincial Treasurer's office? In the downtown bank vaults? And how much?

Question 11: How many special beneficiaries of government spending are there? Who are they and why are they being favoured? Is there over-budgeting; if so, to what extent? Is the government indulging in the mingling of accounts?

Question 12: How much has this government spent, and how much will it be spending, on control and education in relation to alcoholism and drug addiction, and in relation to the elimination of dangerous level crossings in our built-up communities?

Just what was done with the \$1.5 million in the 1963 Health estimates in relation to alcoholism and drug addiction? Just where is the \$1,876,000, ear-marked in the 1964 estimates for alcoholism and drug addiction—where is that going to go?

Mr. Speaker, last year the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation spent only \$250,000 on their total programme for both alcohol and all other addictions. Mr. Speaker, I again say to this House that, if I were leader of the Opposition, I would demand a full-dress inquiry into our public accounts to learn how we can best reduce the cost of government, how we can best go about retrenchment, and to learn how much our education programme has cost us and how much they will really cost us in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this government shouts from political rooftops that it is taking steps to expand industry and create jobs, but it seems to me that the steps are being taken in the wrong direction. We are moving in the wrong direction. In dealing with the taxable income of corporations our federal government in its effort to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment, has provided by legislation for a three-year tax holiday, as well as an accelerated rate of depreciation, for companies in designated areas—sometimes popularly called "depressed" areas—which are certified by the ministry of industry, as a new manufacturing or a processing business

which commences to do business in the 24-month period beginning in December, 1963 and ending in December, 1965.

Our hon. Provincial Treasurer, in his Budget address, indicates that Ontario will co-operate with the federal government by providing for accelerated rates of depreciation, but he does not propose to co-operate in the granting of the three-year tax holiday. And I ask: Why the half-way-only policy of our government? Why does our government remove 50 per cent of the incentive? I say, Mr. Speaker, to the extent that the Ontario government is not co-operating with our federal government, it is sabotaging the effort of our federal government to expand industry and create jobs.

The hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), and I wish he were here, with Napoleonic stance and triumphant tone announced to this House the other day that "Ontario was now the most fully automated province," or words to that effect. But automation, I point out, is no guarantee to our labour force that it will not destroy more jobs than it will create. Increased taxation does not create jobs. A prudent stimulus to encourage industry and help create jobs is tax cutting. Right now the United States is not increasing, it is reducing, taxes. And while economic experts keep telling this government—and I agree another government too—that tax reductions in the United States could result in deterioration of our competitive position if they are not countered by corresponding action in Canada, this government still goes on preaching about industrial expansion while increasing taxes, while increasing our net debt. I recommend that we spend a little of our education fund to teach our government's financial experts basic economic principles.

I would also call to the attention of these same Conservative fiscal dwarfs that in helping to prepare the Budget, they lost sight of the fact that there is a lot of truth in the saying that Canada is a satellite of the United States, and Ontario is both a major and important part of that satellite. They should know that a satellite is an obsequious follower and if the United States cuts taxes then Ontario should cut taxes. That, I suggest, would be a politically prudent course for our government to pursue at this time. The same course, I admit, that another government might follow at this time, too.

But is this government able so to do in the face of its planned increased spending, in face of the millions of dollars in loan repayments and interest payments which it will be

obliged to pay on outstanding government loans? Therein lies the dilemma, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated, there are many Tory things I am critical of but one which I am least critical of today is the matter of education in Ontario. I admit somewhat shamefacedly that this attitude on my part is influenced by the fact that I am a sentimentalist, influenced by the fact that as a public school boy I came here with class and teacher, sat in the east gallery, which I now face and look up to when I plead for that man in the gallery. I see myself once again as a school boy sitting there, leaning over the rail looking down on this House with hands under chin. Mr. Speaker, an opportunity for education was given to me and I should like to see others be given a similar opportunity.

I am sure so would the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), and every hon. Minister of this House, including every hon. member. They, too, would like to see every individual given an opportunity to become educated.

As some hon. members know, I was raised in a working man's home. As a matter of fact I was raised on the street known as St. Patrick Street some three blocks south of this House. I sold daily and weekly newspapers on the streets of downtown Toronto. I sold the *Evening Telegram*, the *Mail and Empire*, *Toronto Daily Star*, and some of you may recall, the *Sunday World*. I attended McCaul Street Public School, an elementary school, which was located at the corner of University Avenue and Elm Street, where now stands the new Mount Sinai Hospital. That is some two blocks south of this House. And then I attended Jarvis Collegiate Institute, a secondary school, still located at the corner of Wellesley and Jarvis Streets, some four blocks east of this House. Thereafter I attended the University of Toronto, well known as a post-secondary school, which is located across the way just to the west of this House. And from there under the supervision of the Law Society of Upper Canada I was privileged to attend Osgoode Hall law school, located at the corner of University and Queen Street, just three blocks southeasterly from this legislative assembly.

This opportunity was given to me without regard to the race, colour, religion or political affiliation of my parents. This right to an education, to go on learning, was given to my immigrant parents and to me as their son. I am thankful that one's countenance or tongue or complexion plays no part in our educational system, be he white, black, yellow and even red.

Mr. Speaker, most people start out in life intending to write one kind of story and usually end up writing another kind of story. No matter my ambition to be a lawyer—without an education, elementary, secondary and university, I might have today been an untrained, unskilled taxpayer speculating as to my next employment or who knows, worse still, I might have been persuaded to become a Tory or even an NDP politician, but perish that thought.

Mr. Speaker, for the educational opportunities afforded me by this province and its taxpayers I am ever grateful. Mr. Speaker, for the educational opportunities to be afforded others in days to come, I must pause in justice to our hon. Prime Minister. I must declare that I am not unmindful that when he accepted the portfolio of education he was inheriting a department which was operating on archaic policy and principle. They were suitable perhaps in the days of the red shack schoolhouse with its two-sided, two-door out-house appurtenant thereto. I declare that just a little more than ordinary credit is due to the hon. Prime Minister for his refreshing effort in moving—maybe a little slowly, but moving nevertheless—in refashioning Ontario's policy of education, even if he had some difficulty at the outset, in reading the writing on the wall. And I declare that if there is one department where this government appears to have made progress, and is making progress, then it is in The Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, while I acknowledge first that with the recent scientific advances in other parts of the world, education has acquired a new significance, and secondly that more widespread education is one of the most essential measures to cope with unemployment, and thirdly that there can be no real equality of opportunity until such time as the amount spent on the education of each child in every municipality is approximately the same, and fourthly that the growth in enrolment in our schools continues to impose a heavy strain upon our resources, both financial and physical—while I acknowledge all of these things, I am still not in agreement with this government when it continues in this day of increasing costs and higher taxes to make the homeowner bear the cost of education in this province. Find the money for education this government will, as it must, but it cannot any longer, I suggest, come from taxes on real estate.

I listened to the hon. Minister of Education when he spoke in this House several weeks ago in relation to the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan. He stated one of the main objects of the plan to be, and I use his words, "to

ensure that the ever-increasing costs of elementary and secondary school education did not bear too heavily on the homeowner and other municipal taxpayers of the province."

Here I agree for the moment that the scheme of provincial grants for school boards—provincial grants to school boards—under the plan is a step in the right direction. But I submit the government must go one step further. Sir, on the presumption that you have read the history of different administrations which have in years past ruled Ontario, I remind you that some 25 years ago the McArthur committee, set up by a Liberal administration to inquire into the cost of education reported, and I quote: "It is desirable that the burden of taxation on real estate for school purposes should be reduced."

That was the beginning, and from that time to this day the homeowner did get tax relief but it was and it still is only partial tax relief. Today, taking the provincial average, real estate pays 50 per cent more or less of the cost of education.

Mr. Speaker, the time is close at hand when this province should assume full cost of education and free municipal grants and funds for other projects. If I were the leader of the Liberal Party in this province I would go one step further than the McArthur committee and propose that the cost of education be wholly removed from real estate. Yes, I would pledge that the burden of taxation on real estate for school purposes would be removed after 1970. This is possible, this is coming, as we shall see, I predict, from the bid for support which will be made to Ontario electors, by all the parties in this House, at the time of the next provincial election.

This is no laughing matter, Mr. Speaker, and if the hon. Prime Minister and his Conservative government think it is, then I say to them: Keep laughing, you may find yourselves laughed right out of office in the very same way Mr. Henry and his Tory government was laughed right out of this very House some 30 years ago after he laughed when the Liberal leader of the day advocated in this very House that the cost of provincial highways should be wholly paid by this province. That Liberal premier in his first budget said, and these words may be familiar to many of the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, and I quote:

It should be the desire and object of this government to do everything possible to relieve the overburdened taxpayer and as a contribution to this end the entire burden

of provincial highways will now be lifted from the municipalities and assumed by the province.

This proposal became a reality under the Liberal administration and the full cost of provincial highways was paid by the province from that day on.

Mr. Speaker, these same words will be applied to the cost of education upon the return of a Liberal administration in this province.

In this province today, and it is worth repeating, Mr. Speaker, our hon. Provincial Treasurer in his Budget address stated that Ontario increased its highway cost in the past 10 years from \$103 million to \$280 million, and that of the \$280 million of our money some \$200 million, \$199 million to be exact, will be spent for new roads, and that this government intends to go on spending and increasing the spending of our money on provincial highways. I say, very good. But this money should not be spent for such purposes at this time when we are in the midst of a crisis in the cost of education. I have said the same before and I will say the same again, if need be, for emphasis.

Commenting on the Budget one hon. member said the biggest chunk of money is for education. Mr. Speaker, little critical or not of the government's education programme I am nonetheless critical of the government's proposed spending of \$412 million for education and schools. I am concerned whether or not the government is spending this money wisely.

Now, I know there are many problems involved, but we are dealing with our children, yours and mine; we are dealing with our fellow men, yours and mine; and it appears that we must, even if it be with some reluctance because of the heavy expenditure involved, sir, we must take the position that support, financial as well as moral, should be given to our present education programme.

Everyone knows that mounting unemployment in the unskilled fields stands in the path of all Canadians. That the uneducated, untrained and unskilled are going to face longer periods of unemployment. That there will be, Mr. Speaker, many more uneducated, untrained and unskilled people amongst those who will soon be immigrating to Canada and to Ontario in the wave of immigration now planned by the Liberal government in Ottawa in order to help enlarge our domestic market so that we will have more people to sell our goods to at home. The unskilled, not readily able to earn a living, will look to the

government for one form of relief or another. It is both in our interests and essential to our survival to devote a little more of our public funds to the training and education of our people. As time goes on we in Ontario will become less dependent on possession of raw materials and developed resources. We will find ourselves depending more on skills, knowledge and aptitude of our people.

In the United States, it is estimated 25,000 jobs become obsolete every week. As we face automation we must face up to the fact that this kind of change is going to take place in our country and it is going to be with us for a long, long time. About 70 per cent of the young people in this country drop out of school before they complete the high school graduation work or junior matriculation. They are filling the ranks of the unskilled and will surely face unemployment.

Now, academic training in basic subjects such as arithmetic, mathematics and the elements of science and the ability to read and write properly are necessary foundation stones, but in today's complicated and sophisticated society they must be considered only as foundation stones and not a suitable point at which the young person should step out into the world looking for a job. To my mind, the parents who want their children educated so that they will be enabled thereby to find suitable employment, must accept part of this challenge in the crisis years between now and the year 1970, I mentioned a moment ago, for it is they who, as taxpayers, will be paying the staggering amounts of money which will be needed.

But Liberals ask how much will be needed and can this taxpayer take the additional tax burden. Is this government over-budgeting for education? Will the money be spent wisely by this government? Of course, teachers and others in all levels of education who are keenly aware of the problems must also accept part of this challenge. And those of us in the front row to my left who sit in legislatures whether it be at this level or the municipal level or the national level, we and they, too, must accept part of this challenge.

Mr. Speaker, records reveal that Ontario universities admitted some 11,500 freshmen last fall, the largest number ever. This is 1,600 more than were admitted the previous year, and I understand from information available that, by 1970, we will have to provide in Ontario for approximately 100,000 university students.

Some think that the solution of numbers is higher admission requirements. That is

wrong. Some think that everyone should go to university. This, too, Mr. Speaker, may be wrong. We cannot refuse anyone the opportunity to pursue his education as his abilities, interests and desires dictate. We must not only provide the facilities, but we must also convince parents that their children should not only stay in school but continue on until they have provided themselves with a suitable stepping stone to employment. We must discourage students from becoming drop-outs.

Lack of education at one time meant that the individual would have to be content with menial work. It is becoming evident that now, and especially in the years to come, as I have already stated, it will mean that such individuals will likely become a charge on public funds. For the well-being of our society, it is the duty of this government and any government which may succeed it, to see that as many young people as possible develop saleable skills; otherwise the problems of unemployment and delinquency in Ontario will be insupportable. Higher education is no longer a social status to be enjoyed by relatively few young men. Our universities must keep pace with the growing enrolment. In this way taxpayers' money will be put to good use for it will be an investment in the future.

Mr. Speaker, Liberal policy is to make Ontario an opportunity state, not a welfare state. Here then, by educating our people, is one way we can make it so. From figures available—may I go on? I find that, in 1962, government at all levels in Canada contributed approximately \$63 million in capital funds to universities. Private sources accounted for a lesser amount of approximately \$45 million. Of the latter sum, only about \$8 million was provided by Canadian corporations. The corporate giving record today for education in Ontario is not sufficient, especially in view of the fact that among the chief beneficiaries of university programmes are the businesses which employ their graduates.

In the United States big industry is more oriented to supporting the universities. It should be the same here, I suggest, Mr. Speaker.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, our hon. Minister of Education visited Ottawa to consult with the federal Minister of Labour regarding an extension of the Dominion-provincial technical vocational scheme. I was pleased to learn that the Liberal government in Ottawa indicated that it would consider contributing to the operating costs of the schools now established under this plan. I am convinced

that this Dominion-provincial scheme carried out by the Liberal Ottawa and the Conservative Ontario governments is a big step in providing certain young people with more than just a diploma. It will provide young people with specific skills in terminal courses which will upgrade them substantially in their pursuit of employment. And the move of the government to create a Department of University Affairs also is a major step forward.

There is some concern, I hear, over the possibility of government exercising control over academic programmes. If such be the case, then the government should now spell out in concise terms where it stands in this regard so as to allay the fears of those within universities and out who are concerned with academic freedom.

The programme of university expansion last year was assisted by government grants totalling some \$70 million which went towards new buildings and operating costs and scholarship awards to graduate students.

Mr. Speaker, since we now, more than ever, must look at education from the standpoint that it is not just money spent, but money invested, it will be essential for our Legislature to determine what priority education is to be given in government spending. It is here that the Liberals in Opposition want to have some say.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to keeping costs at a minimum, a search for ways to improve our education system in this province should be a continuing thing. One of them is research in areas such as school construction costs. Architectural experiment with grotesquely modern school structures must be reduced to a minimum.

Another is the matter of university entrance. Competition for entrance to our universities is increasing and students feel they have to apply to three or four institutions at the same time to assure gaining admission.

More so is the case with non-scholarship and borderline students. Recently, I understand, the registrar of the University of Toronto suggested that there should be a special clearing house for all applications. Overflow or rejections from a students' college of first choice would automatically be passed on to the college of a second choice. The one application form would serve all Ontario universities.

I submit that this is an area where the new Department of University Affairs might well inaugurate a new and useful service. However, one of the unfortunate things about the Ontario system of education is the

disparity between urban and rural schools, between the physical as well as the teaching conditions.

The complaints about frills on the one hand and primitive conditions on the other are part of the same fundamental problem. How do we provide an equitable system of schooling which does not give preferred treatment to some children but gives all children, wherever they may live, the same opportunity to become informed and prepared intellectually and technically for the future?

In my opinion, the day of the small area school board is gone. Considerable saving can be made in this province if the number of school boards are reduced from some 3,500 to some manageable number. The money saved would reduce the cost of our education programmes. I was happy to hear the hon. Minister of Education the other day in this House introduce a bill which would cut by half the number of our school boards. I agree that this is a step in the right direction. Steps should be taken to solve the Grade 13 problem. A serious look should be taken at the feasibility of introducing junior colleges in this province. And equally important are some of the problems facing us in the area of post-secondary education. I appeal to this government if it is to raise millions of dollars from its taxpayers that it must take more than a passing interest in how this money is spent by our universities.

It may be that our universities did not get all they wanted for their capital costs but they certainly got all they wanted from this government for their operating costs. When a university asks for money, they should show in detail the specific purposes for which it intends using such monies, and it should establish to our satisfaction that it has been spending our monies for the very purpose for which it was given to the university.

Last year our universities received grants totalling \$70 million. Our hon. Provincial Treasurer reports that next year such grants will be increased by some \$30 million to \$100 million. This is, I understand, something less than the total amount our universities were seeking from our government.

Mr. Speaker, this House may be interested in knowing that our universities are in possession of a substantial fund composed of millions of our dollars not yet used by them for university purposes, and while this situation exists they keep demanding annually and our Treasury keeps shelling out more and more money to them. If this is so, then it must stop. If it is a fact that our universities

have not spent what they were given last year, they should not continue to ask for more now. Now, I would ask this government to ascertain how much of our money given to our universities is still in their hands unused, for building and for education purposes. Hon. members, sir, including this member, will be interested in hearing the answer.

Mr. Speaker, may I go on by noting that the hon. Provincial Treasurer estimates in his Budget, and this is confirmed by the hon. Minister of Mines, that the value of mineral production will show a decline for the year 1963 and likely also for the year 1964. This is all the more reason why this government should seriously reflect upon the cry of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when he clearly warned this House at the opening of this session that this province must now develop its vast natural resources with renewed vigour. The wealth created by our mining operations will be for some time to come a major factor in our whole economic structure. We have heard it said over the years that Ontario is blessed as to its natural resources. Most of northern Ontario and a part of southern Ontario are on the Canadian or Pre-Cambrian Shield, one of the richest mineral areas on this earth, with nickel, copper, gold, asbestos, iron and zinc. Some 25 years ago Ontario mineral production amounted to \$219,925,000. In 1962 the hon. Provincial Treasurer reported that Ontario production amounted to some \$902 million.

This is really a drop in the bucket, for the shield has hardly been scratched. There are still many more minerals to be found and many more mines to be developed in Ontario. Our natural resources should and can bring us billions of dollars in revenue. Right now there is an exceptionally heavy demand for our zinc.

Mr. Speaker, I say that there are billions upon billions of dollars in top ranking minerals covered by over-burden moss, birch, pine, muskeg and swamp, waiting to be discovered and removed from Ontario rocks. I am sure the hon. Minister of Mines, who is now taking his seat, will agree. Yes, I have seen the rocks for mile after mile in the northland, from Orillia right up to Moosonee, and so has the hon. Minister of Mines. It should be the duty of this government to encourage and assist prospecting and mining development by organizing and financing a search for new mines.

To promote exploration of Ontario mineral resources by airborne magnetometer survey, geological mapping and publication of mining

reports as presently proposed by this government are not enough. I say these are never as good as man with tent, prospecting by foot in the bush. Let the hon. Minister send his government geologists into a field when there is evidence of a new find and let them, with their knowledge and their skill and their advice, help bring in a commercial ore body. Everybody benefits, I am sure the hon. Minister will agree, everybody benefits from a new mine—employment, sales of minerals and, what is essential, government revenue. I say, let Ontario venture a little risk capital in its own natural resource. It cannot lose.

The hon. Minister of Mines should immediately introduce legislation providing tangible incentives to prospecting and the finding of more commercial ore bodies. Failure to do so at this time will leave this government open to censure for some time to come. Our economy, our desperate need for revenue demands this kind of government action now. If I were leader I would recognize that we must expand our mining industry and that prospecting is a vital part of such industry. I would prefer expanding our mining industry to expanding the stomachs of some of our hon. Ministers or perhaps expanding another part of their anatomy.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Would you care to read my speech this year on the mining estimates?

Mr. Gould: I would say to the hon. Minister: Move that part of anatomy that I just mentioned. I would declare that Bay Street and James Street have been mined long enough. I would recommend mining our great Pre-Cambrian Shield, the Canadian Shield. I would recommend that Ontario go into the mining business; it would be a much nicer business and it would be more profitable than the liquor, race track or gasoline businesses.

I would have the government organize and finance one of the greatest manhunts for commercial ore bodies ever witnessed. I would grubstake 1,000 men to prospect the shield from end to end with hammer and portable drill. Before leaving this subject may I add a suggestion by way of friendly advice to the hon. Minister of Mines for whom I have genuine affection: If his Conservative Party would harness and apply in searching for new mines the same energy generated by it during the last provincial election in searching for Conservative votes, then many new commercial ore bodies in northern Ontario would soon be discovered and developed.

History teaches us that a Liberal administration brought Ontario back to the policy of cheap Hydro power for Ontario people. What then about government policy of obtaining cheap money for Ontario people, by our Treasury borrowing from our own taxpayers by the issue of the province of Ontario "prosperity" bonds repayable at a fair rate of interest and in Canadian funds? Of course, we have no such policy, because savings deposits in our provincial bank only total about \$75 million; and because of the reluctance of our Treasury to alter their borrowing pattern for fear it might antagonize the United States clique of moneylending houses who might make it difficult for Ontario to readily borrow money in New York at some future time; and because our financial brain trust, while making a lot of noise, wherever it be and whenever it can, about "hippo" and "moose," and "look for made in Canada," are quietly paying out to United States financiers millions upon millions of our dollars in interest payments, with an added eight per cent United States exchange more or less.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that Ontario should embark on a campaign encouraging "invest in or buy Ontario prosperity bonds—your money will be used by your government to promote and maintain prosperity in your province." Ontario should embark on a campaign to encourage Ontario people to deposit their money for safekeeping in our provincial savings bank. In the past 15 years, deposits in the province of Ontario—in our bank, our provincial bank, and there is only one—rose some \$10 million, from approximately \$65 million to \$75 million. In the same period chartered banks in the province increased their deposits on an average of, approximately—and I am talking of the many hundreds of chartered banks—\$.5 billion to \$1 billion.

I ask, if our credit rating is as high as our hon. Provincial Treasurer says it is, that our revenues are buoyant, that our province is prosperous, that there is a lot of money in Ontario, that our people have money, then why do our citizens neglect to deposit their savings with our bank? What are they afraid of? Have our people no confidence in our province, in its potential, and in its ability to pay creditors?

I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that a government-sponsored campaign encouraging deposits in our provincial bank would before long raise deposits in the same bank from the present \$75 million to some billion dollars or more, part or most of which could be

rendered available for loan to our Treasury by appropriately amending legislation, if necessary. Government members all know that we have a friendly Liberal government in Ottawa which is most anxious to help our Conservative Ontario.

Let us take a little money, earmarked for advertising, from The Department of Tourism and a little from The Department of Economics and Development, and let us advise our people to invest in their own future, in their industry, and in their jobs, by depositing their savings in their own province of Ontario savings bank. Use of our government of these savings could save Ontario, I venture to say, millions of dollars in interest now being paid out by our government on loans heretofore made. And what is also important is the fact that we would be free from the onerous United States exchange on Canadian funds. I say: Let us spend a little less on helping foreign companies acquire a Canadian image which, frequently, we now learn, is to the detriment of domestic industry.

An hon. member: That is right.

Mr. Gould: In view of the unhappy position in which Ontario has been placed by the folly of this 20-or-more-year-old Tory government in issuing debentures payable in United States funds, we, the people of Ontario, are now paying many millions of dollars annually in interest alone. This interest will be paid in part by Hydro consumers—you will remember Hydro owes some \$351 million in loans—and in part by Ontario taxpayers. This is dead weight—and I again spell it out: D-E-A-D—dead weight on the backs of Ontario citizens. It must be removed at the earliest government opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, if I were to possess any influence in shaping the monetary policies of this government, Ontario would borrow only on conditions requiring repayment in Canadian funds. People would be encouraged to leave their savings on deposit in the Ontario savings bank and, while looking for made-in-Canada, to buy Ontario prosperity bonds. I would keep stressing reliance, stubborn reliance, on the Canadian money market.

Imagine, Mr. Speaker, if tomorrow each person in Ontario deposited \$100 in our provincial banks. We would immediately have close to \$.75 billion available for the government on short- and on long-term loans. Indeed, elimination of United States exchange premiums of eight per cent would actually mean a savings to the Ontario taxpayer of \$365,000 annually. Last year, just on loan repayments to the United States,

this government paid \$365,596.61 in exchange. If we are to practise economy then, Mr. Speaker, I say this is another way in which such could be accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, it is acknowledged in more than one place that the backbone of our province is the small retailer, the small businessman, 120,000 of them in Ontario. It is about time this government concerned itself with the welfare of these people. It is about time this government restored them to their proper place in our network of communities. Mr. Speaker, if you were to ask me what other positive contribution this government could make to the economic well-being and development of the province and its people I would reply: Let us take measures to encourage more small industries to set up business in our small communities and more and more people from the cities to settle in our small towns. Since the end of the last world war, and for some time before that, from the farms, from the towns, from the villages, have come to our cities men and their families attracted by the prospects of jobs and enjoyment of higher living standards. This trek from town to city should be reversed to save our emaciated, our dying towns, in the southern parts of Ontario as well as in the northern parts of Ontario.

More industry and more people in a town will help the local businessmen, both the pioneer operator and the recent arrival. Greater demand for housing, for clothing and for food will be created; the purchasing power of all town residents will be increased; individual and family security will be strengthened, and our people will prosper in full happiness as we ask, sir, in our daily recital of prayer in this House. Yes, this, too, will help the farmer and the back concessioner. This will make our railway depots come alive again with freight, with traffic of business and our townsmen going places.

Let us help our small communities to thrive. We loaned thousands upon thousands of dollars in the form of second mortgages to assist our people in buying homes. Let us now lend the little city man some money to help him and his family get settled in the small town. The government is here not to help itself, but to help its people. If a man and his family wish to leave, say, my riding of Bracondale, which is located close to the centre of the city of Toronto, or even the riding of London North represented by the hon. Prime Minister, and such people are willing to settle in a small town, let us say, for a minimum period of one year, or if a small industry—and I am talking about a really small industry—from a city is willing

to establish itself in a small town, and it appears that such industry would likely be able to operate for at least a year, then in each such case I would say let us help these people by small loans to them at little or no interest, or by spending small sums of money to help them get established in a small town.

Mr. Speaker, the existing loan plan for development of industries is cluttered by red tape, and it is not designed nor is it suitable for the small industries I am talking about.

Mr. Speaker, if I were now to lead a Liberal administration in this province, I would ask my government to approve the lending to our city people of a minimum of \$50 million at little or no interest in support of a government-sponsored back-to-the-town movement. It would not be beyond the realm of good business to use for this programme part of the proceeds of the sale of Ontario prosperity bonds which I mentioned a few moments ago.

Mention was made by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) in this House of the advisability of a government consumers board, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) made some mention of food monopolies and the Ontario Food Council. May I then add a word or two about a consumers board and about the price of food. I say that presently many Ontario housewives and food manufacturers are wondering if this government will again remain silent and unconcerned when we experience a series of unwarranted food price gyrations like the recent and the current spiralling and outrageous sugar prices. What food price will spiral next? Will it be flour with an accompanying jump in the price of a loaf of bread? Will it be potatoes or will it be coffee, as is now being reported in our daily press, or will it be tea, or any one of the dozen or more commodities normally of daily consumption or use?

Crop records establish that the 1962-1963 world crop estimate of sugar was better than average. Last year Canadian sugar refineries announced 35 increases in sugar prices and during the same period United States refineries raised their prices only 14 times. Last year the wholesale price of a 100-pound bag of Canadian sugar jumped from \$9.20 to \$17.65. Two weeks ago it was \$15. Last week it was up again at \$15.50, and today it is about \$13.50. When sugar was \$17.65 in Ontario it was \$15.96 in the United States where normally sugar prices are higher than in Ontario. Some say the price increase was by reason of a dock fire in Australia which destroyed some 75,000 tons of sugar bound for the Japanese market. Others say the poor

sugar crop in Cuba caused the price jump. In 1962 and last year lots of sugar was stored throughout Canada and this government by a little investigation of its own could have ascertained such to be the fact. There was not, and there still is no real shortage of sugar in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification for soaring sugar prices in our country, in our province. It is true that some growers did not get the benefit of higher prices because they sold their crop futures long before prices began to rise. Food brokers and futures traders profited and are still profiting from the state of confusion in the sugar market. Mr. Speaker, I charge that the failure of this government to protest on behalf of its people, has encouraged extensive public speculation in sugar to the detriment of the Ontario taxpayer. It is no answer for this government to say that this situation could best be handled by the federal authorities. We cannot leave everything to Ottawa, we must start to do some of the right things ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, action would have been taken if there were now a Liberal majority in this House. An immediate investigation would long have been initiated. Retail sugar prices would have been frozen as they were recently in the United Kingdom, resulting in steadily declining sugar prices. It is my belief that when there is abnormal rise in the price of food or essentials or public utility services, it is the obligation of this government to take a tough line on prices and insist on maintenance of some price stability. We should have our own permanent consumer price board, not too much unlike the federal government setup during wartime with power to investigate prices, to investigate extensive public speculation, and with power to subpoena unscrupulous profiteers and speculators; yes, with power to issue and enforce directives, as we have a right to do under The British North America Act in dealing with property and civil rights in this province of ours. Price fluctuation to the harm of Ontario people, as a consequence of control of supply and control of price by speculation and manipulation, should and must be brought under our government supervision. Be assured, Mr. Speaker, a Liberal government in Ontario will so do.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate: The small independent retailer, unable to compete with the chainstore operator and the discounter, and fettered by early closing regulations, is losing his customer. A great number of our chain and discount stores locate themselves on the borders of built-up areas and thereby place themselves outside the limits of local

government control. The result is disregard for observance of early closing hours.

To the chagrin of store employees, we now have longer store hours and a return to evening work in our retail shops, both chains and independents. It is inevitable that progressively more and more municipalities will have to cease restricting closing hours, or almost the whole of the business will go to the chain and discount stores and plazas just outside our cities and towns. The trend to keeping retail stores open for business during evening hours has displeased, and is displeasing, not only the independent store employee but also the departmental, chain and plaza store employee. He is starting to rebel against night work. He wants, and rightfully so, to enjoy the same things at the same time as the factory worker and the office worker.

Why should the blameless store employee be the one to suffer from competition between the big and the small retail operator, with their throat- and price-cutting fight to win the customer? Mr. Speaker, here is a place where the government must step in and swing the pendulum the other way, to shorter hours, to regular hours, for all retailers, to limit the evening hours, and to a provincial-wide closing applicable equally to the discounter, the supermarket, the plaza, the chain, the departmental, and the small independent retailer.

Mr. Speaker, if I were in the government today I would enact legislation so that it would be incumbent upon all retailers to open and close their shops at the same time in this province of Ontario. Shopping hours would be the same for everyone conducting a retail business in Ontario.

May I say, sir, as I entered the Parliament Buildings, today, I was informed that our chartered banks, not our trust companies, but our chartered banks, all of them, intend and are now planning to open branches in plazas throughout Ontario and stay open for business during plaza shopping hours. Thousands of bank employees will be required to work Saturdays and evenings. This is another reason for the need of an effective Ontario-wide early closing bill.

Mr. Speaker, in Ontario today we are witnessing a return to the old rat race for business. If there is to be a late closing then let it be one fixed day each week for all retail shops, both the big and the small. As I have said, it is a notorious fact that inroads made by the chain stores have made it tough on the independent storekeeper. The supermarket has hurt the independent grocery.

The small independent grocer and shopkeeper is dying, hit hard by the competition of supermarkets and large chain stores. Something should be done to help compensate him for the loss of income; something should be done to help him survive in the midst of these giant operations.

I am certain most hon. members know—to be sure hon. Conservative members in this House know—that in all provinces the sale of intoxicating beverage is under the control of the provincial government. Hard liquor is sold by bottle only through government-operated stores. Bottled beer and wine may be purchased at stores, also at retail outlets maintained by breweries, and by native wineries. If a man can purchase bottled beer at any one of many hundreds of government stores, or from any one of many brewers' retail stores, then why should he not be able to purchase the same at a small retail grocery shop in his immediate neighbourhood?

Now, there is no valid argument against this query. Mr. Speaker, people are demanding more and more convenient outlets for the purchase of liquor and for the purchase of beer. This is recognized, I submit in part, by statements in the Ontario Liquor Control Board report of March 31, 1962. I now read from part of that report, page 6, and I quote:

It should be emphasized that the increase in the number of stores shown in the report in no way indicates an attempt on the board's part to promote the increased sale of liquor. New stores are invariably the result of strong requests by municipal officials, and citizens' groups who demand as a matter of right that their new or growing communities should be provided with convenient facilities for purchasing alcoholic beverages.

I may say in this regard that the board received many more requests for new outlets than are approved each year. We take the view that our citizens desire, subject to reasonable controls, to be able to purchase alcoholic beverages in convenient and pleasant surroundings without feeling that they are committing any wrongdoing.

Mr. Speaker, although my consumption of hard liquor is most moderate and I am not a beer drinker, the words of the former chief liquor commissioner who just asked "Who wrote it?" supports my contention, sir, that Ontario people are seeking the right to go to the small shop or grocery and purchase a carton of bottled beer in the very same way as they may now purchase a carton of soft drinks, be it regular or sugar free.

Mr. Speaker, the province of Quebec, our best neighbour province to the immediate east, has a most liberal law for the sale of beer. For years bottled beer has been sold through such outlets as the small grocery store. We talk about liquor control in Ontario. Control for what purpose? Well, I will tell you. It is not control of drinking, but control because it provides a convenient method of collecting the provincial tax.

It is not control of drinking, but control as to its quality. Our public accounts show that our government last year received \$95 million in liquor profits and the only grant for education on liquor was something less than one quarter of one per cent. Liquor control in our province is a mockery. Ontario now has some 2,500 government licensed premises, 2,500 outlets for liquor.

Mr. Speaker, if I were Prime Minister, I would have no hesitation in recommending the sale of bottled beer in small retail grocery stores or shops across this province. This government should now follow the lead in this matter given by our neighbour province, since recent and current political events, hon. Prime Minister, indicate that this government is now more prone than ever before in our history to follow readily the leads given by the province of Quebec.

Mr. Speaker, speaking as you will observe, from the second row in the Opposition, as a middle-of-the-road Liberal, as a descendant of reformers who championed the causes of those left outside the charmed circle of privilege, who championed the causes of the farmer, the worker, the immigrant and the minority, I respectfully tell Liberals, those who are in the row above protecting my party from unsuspecting political rearguard action, and Liberals in the row below who are fighting in the front line for the Liberal cause with shield and sword, and also those in the NDP rows, that the Liberal Party originated more than 100 years ago as a protest movement. It will continue as a protest movement. It is well able to do its own protesting without assistance from hon. members of the New Democratic Party, those bilious gentlemen over in the greens far, far to the left.

The fact that we acknowledge—I say to the hon. Minister of Health—that on occasions we Liberals must turn a little to the left—not too much, you understand, Mr. Speaker, and through you, the hon. Minister of Health—to win back the people who are our natural supporters, does not mean that Liberals are ready to join with the NDP as one party. In my opinion, Liberals and NDPs would make strange bedfellows indeed. Mr. Speaker, with

all the sincerity at my command, I say as I have said before, on radio and from public platform, labour can have no fears when it deals with the Liberal Party of today in the province of Ontario.

Sure, we admit some of our efforts on behalf of labour in the past were not free from criticism. Sure, we admit there were times in the past when we experienced affliction and displayed infirmity, but we are not now decrepit. We are not on the decline, and criticism, believe me, will soon dwindle and our infirmity will soon disappear.

Mr. Speaker, Liberals are reformists, not socialists, and Liberals will remain reformists if I can help it. If I were leader of the Liberal Party, I would reject any movement—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): There does not seem to be the same enthusiasm—

Mr. Gould: —and I say this for the benefit of the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party, I would reject any movement to merge the Liberal Party and the NDP. I would not countenance any overtures from the NDP to the Liberals nor from the Liberals to the NDP. Ontario, Mr. Speaker, is not ready for, and does not yet need, a mongrel breed of Liberalism. A merger would bring not strength but weakness to the Liberal Party. I am of the belief, and I may be of the old Liberal school, that what is good is worth holding on to. I respectfully disagree with Liberal and NDP diagnosticians who are saying the Liberal Party in Ontario needs a political transfusion. If the NDP insists that the Liberals need a political transfusion then I

must counter by saying that the NDP needs a political enema, for it certainly is in error.

Mr. MacDonald: After three hours I know who is constipated.

Mr. Gould: I would say to the hon. member, I did not see him moving while I was making my address.

An NDP transfusion, Mr. Speaker, would not cure, it would destroy, the Liberal Party in Ontario. The New Democratic Party throughout this land is on the decline and on the way out. I would think that if the Liberals were to join or coalesce with another party it would be a party which is ascending, it would be a party which is moving upward, and not one descending, moving downward and out of Ontario's political history. But I think that hon. members—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gould moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will return to the estimates of The Department of Agriculture and if we have time—we will have a night session tomorrow night—we will resume this very interesting debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, March 5, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the Legislature today in the west gallery students from the Stratford public schools; in the east and west galleries students from the Prince Charles, Alexander Muir, Stewart Scott and J. L. R. Bell public schools, Newmarket; and in the east and Speaker's gallery members of the Lincoln County Women's Progressive-Conservative Association and the Dawes Road Ladies Progressive-Conservative Association of Don Mills.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark), from the standing committee on private bills, presented the committee's ninth and final report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. Pr13, An Act respecting the city of London.

Bill No. Pr14, An Act to establish Rochdale College.

Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting the town of Thorold.

Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this bill confirms the power of provincial magistrates with respect to contempt under the Criminal Code and it also provides a procedure for registering a conviction where fines are paid out of court.

THE SECURITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Securities Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this repeals a section of the present Act which provides for the renewal of all registrations on March 31 in each year following this year, in order that renewals may be staggered throughout the year. The dates for renewal will now be set by regulation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides several amendments to the Act which I will briefly sketch as follows: The first provision provides for the recalling of firefighters to duty in case of emergency and clarifies the section. There is a section which provides for a hearing before a discharge. The bargaining time is reduced from 120 days to 60 days. There are time limits set for the hearing and determination of differences under agreements, when they are reduced to arbitration.

THE CREDIT UNIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Credit Unions Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the replacement of the Superintendent of Insurance by a director of registration on examination who will now be responsible for administering The Credit Unions Act, The Credit Collection Agencies Act, The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act and The Real Estate and Business Brokers

Act and, following April 1, The Bailiffs Act. The bill also authorizes the practice in certain cases and under certain controlled conditions whereby members of credit unions may withdraw monies on deposit by the means of a negotiable order. And finally, the bill relaxes to some degree the provisions of the Act requiring the accumulation of a guarantee fund over a certain figure.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill is for the purpose of preserving without question the security of tenure and title of real property in Ontario held under common socage. In Great Britain some time ago, new real estate laws were passed and they were presently dealing with the old laws and repealing certain ones which may affect the security of title in Ontario. This particular bill will ensure the continuation of the titles which are now held by persons in Ontario.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this bill will expand the number of municipal officials designated as *ex-officio* commissioners for taking affidavits. It also provides for certain officials of corporations to be granted commissions upon application. As in The Notaries Act, it provides that every commissioner who signs must indicate in writing under his signature the extent of, or limitations of, his commission.

ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Ontario Law Reform Commission.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to provide for the establishment of a law reform commission, with functions as more fully set out in the Act.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Attorney General. He has had notice of it.

What steps are being taken by the hon. Attorney General's department in connection with the so-called hate literature that is being distributed by hand and posted up in various places throughout the province, and which seems to be on the increase in recent days?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, this is a delicate situation. I have in the past had occasion to discuss the matter with members of the community who appear to be the object of these particular attacks. We have also had discussions with officials in The Department of Justice. These matters are covered or should be covered by the Criminal Code. It is a very difficult situation, because in the first place, to locate the perpetrators of the actions is difficult and calls for skilful police action which is not always successful, and in the second place, it is very difficult under the present and existing criminal law to obtain sufficient evidence, because it must be evidence to warrant a prosecution or conviction.

I can assure the hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, that this matter has been receiving the consideration of the officers of the Crown in this department and I know that on several occasions we have referred to those in the federal field who are also interested.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The forty-seventh order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (continued)

On vote 111:

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might invite the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) through you to make the answer to me which he was about to make when we rose the other night, with respect to artificial insemination stations?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): There are three artificial insemination distributing stations in northern Ontario, located at Nipissing, Algoma and Manitoulin.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask if they are in any way subsidized by this department?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes. They are subsidized to the extent of \$2 per service by The Depart-

ment of Agriculture, to defray the expenses of distance transportation. The semen is supplied by the central unit; out of the new insemination building at Guelph.

Mr. Sopha: Well, if I may pursue it one step forward, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he intends to establish a unit in the district of Sudbury? In the near future?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We do not establish these through The Department of Agriculture. They are established through the artificial breeders' units. They do this to disperse their product throughout northern Ontario. We simply subsidize the service. Wherever they establish it we will subsidize it. If they want to establish at Sudbury, we would be happy to go along and pay the \$2 there too.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, since, the other night when we were discussing the estimates, you allowed the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. W. E. Johnston) to speak on a subject that was not under this department, I wonder could we revert to vote 105? There is a question I had forgotten to ask the hon. Minister under that vote.

Mr. Chairman: The member was speaking on the meat inspection. Is that the one?

Mr. Troy: No. The question is under vote 105, the dairy branch, sir.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Carleton was not out of order. He spoke on meat inspection at the time.

Mr. Troy: I know, but he was talking about dogs and pets and cats and things. You allowed him to—

Mr. Chairman: He was talking about meat inspection.

Mr. Troy: I know, but I just asked you now—

Mr. Chairman: What did you want to speak on?

Mr. Troy: May I have the privilege, sir, of your indulgence, to ask a question under vote 105?

Mr. Chairman: I will allow you one question.

Mr. Troy: Thank you. The question concerns the granting of a licence to distribute milk in the North Bay market by a distributor from the town of Sturgeon Falls. The committee met in North Bay and also in Toronto, and I understand they were to meet again in

North Bay, but they did not. Then we read in the papers that this licence had been granted to the distributor from Sturgeon Falls.

I know that, in the past, a number of distributors tried to get into the North Bay market, but they were not allowed. I just wonder which factors prompted the committee or the board to permit this distributor to get in there—other than the factors I think were responsible?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Chairman, in the first place the question is completely out of order. This is under vote 105. It was passed and dealt with the other night. I have not got the material before me for the dairy branch, neither is the dairy commissioner with us in the House today. I would be very happy to discuss the matter with the hon. member privately, if he wishes.

The answer of course lies with the milk industry board as to their decision. I have nothing to do with the decisions of the milk industry board. What their reason was for granting the licence at this time, I have no idea; but I am sure it must have been a valid one or it would not have been granted.

Mr. Troy: Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many inspectors the department employs for community sales barns. Are they all veterinarians? And what are they paid?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There is a veterinarian at each sale barn, and I believe they are paid \$15, \$20, and \$25.

Mr. Nixon: So that when the sale is in operation there is a veterinarian on duty there? Thank you.

Vote 111 agreed to.

On vote 112:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, on vote 112, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister to give us some explanation as to the operation of this branch. I know that, last year, there was a rather sizeable exhibit of Ontario products overseas; and in his introductory remarks, the hon. Minister referred to it again. But more particularly, if I may come back to the tobacco situation again, what role has this government played in attempting to increase sales internationally? And how does it co-ordinate its activities, in this connection, with the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to answer that question. In the first place, the marketing development branch was originally established to develop markets for Ontario-grown products. As far as the association with tobacco is concerned, in the exhibits overseas the Ontario flue-cured tobacco was exhibited through the flue-cured tobacco growers' marketing board.

In connection with the export sales we have been fortunate enough to make recently, this has been accomplished through efforts of our department working in conjunction with The Department of Economics and Development, working in conjunction with the federal Department of Trade and Commerce, agricultural products section. We have worked closely with both of these departments, and I think have been quite successful in moving a considerable amount of the product at the present time.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, from what the hon. Minister says there are really three groups in the picture. There is the marketing board itself, for whatever product is under consideration. There are the provincial authorities and the federal authorities. But if you come back to the tobacco issue, obviously there has been considerable backbiting behind the scenes as to who was entitled to get the credit. For example, I happen to have in my hand the editorial of the *Delhi News Record* of February 12, in which something is said about the local federal member of the House of Commons and in the course of their comments they say this—I should say that they are making specific reference to the sales to Bulgaria or the USSR:

Contacting federal authorities for information they express considerable annoyance at the action of the provincial government, who apparently had rushed in to announce this sale. They [the federal authorities] felt that the announcement should have come from Chairman Demeyere of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board.

And in a further paragraph or so:

If the information of experienced tobacco observers is correct, the farmers whose tobacco was disposed of will take a substantial loss on this transaction, besides the levy which is to be deducted from their payments. As one farmer commented: "Anyone can make a sale if they are going to sell at fire sale prices."

Now Tuesday there was an exchange between the hon. Minister and the hon. member for Brant in which they agreed not to pursue this

matter any further. Whether or not we pursue it in the House here is not too relevant, because it certainly is being pursued in the tobacco communities.

It is being pursued very vigorously on the grapevine, if you will, in discussions among farmers. As I have just indicated, it is getting into the editorial comments of the local papers but, in this instance at least, apparently there was on the part of the federal officials a feeling that the provincial government had rushed in and taken credit for sales for which it had really contributed very little.

Indeed, they end up with a final comment by way of prediction, and I quote:

Despite Mr. Roxborough's indignation at the low pressure publicity on the part of the federal government, it may be that the provincial authorities have grabbed some publicity which in the long run will do them more harm than good.

Because at some point—if the hon. Minister does not want to do it now, he is in the saddle, he will choose his time—at some point we have to present to this House and to the public what those sales were for and what loss was sustained. Perhaps at that point the provincial government will not be so anxious to be associated with it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Now, Mr. Chairman, I know of the matter to which my hon. friend is referring. I did not read it in the *Simcoe Reformer* but I did read the statement—

Mr. MacDonald: The *Delhi News*.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am sorry. The *Delhi News*. I read it in one other newspaper. My hon. friend refers to a statement I believe is attributed to Mr. Roxborough's objections, to the fact that a news item had gotten out that was attributed to our department. Now the truth of the whole matter is this, and I have no apologies for laying it on the table.

I will tell you everything but the price that was obtained. I think we have good reason to withhold it at this time. Certainly the public is entitled to it at the proper time, and they will get it. No doubt about this whatever.

The matter is simply this. We, with the federal government, sent Mr. George McCague and Mr. George Demeyere from the flue-cured board, our chairman of the farm products marketing board, along with two representatives of the federal Department of Trade and Commerce, agricultural section, I believe. Was it not that Mr. Stinson was one

of them? Mr. Stanton was one of them and I cannot think of the other gentleman's name.

They went overseas on a tobacco selling mission to try to move this surplus tobacco into new markets. I think they were most successful. I think we have to recognize the fact that we were trying to break into a new market with this tobacco and for the benefit of the hon. members of the House, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will permit me to explain this to them. It is extremely difficult to break into a new tobacco market. It is one thing to sell wheat. It is one thing to sell barley. It is one thing to sell meat products. They are essentially the same, no matter which country they come from or under what conditions they are produced, generally speaking. But when it comes to tobacco, manufacturers of cigarettes, pipe tobacco or cigars have an established blend. They get the product from a certain source and they continue to combine that particular grade and blend to come out with the finished product that meets the tastes of a buying public that has become accustomed to it. This makes tobacco selling exceedingly difficult because buyers are reluctant to buy from a new market. They are, in effect, changing their blend, their grade, the flavour of their product.

Our people went over there—this group that I have mentioned earlier—and they travelled through Europe. They contacted the various companies, including the monopoly countries. Bulgaria was the one that was doing business through the Bulgartobac Company. This was what they called it: Bulgartobac. They buy the tobacco and distribute it through the Iron Curtain countries, as I understand it, and central Europe.

The order was placed for, I believe, 1.7 million pounds. They cabled back to us that this order was possible.

Before they got back here there was further indication that we could sell yet another two million pounds. Of course we were elated to know that this was happening. When they came back the deal was finally completed, after days of negotiation and correspondence, cablegrams and what-have-you. The deal was finally completed for 3.7 million pounds of tobacco. This was accomplished.

We announced this in the usual way. There was no great fanfare about it. It was simply announced that this sale had been made. I do not think there was even any press conference held on it that I know of.

An announcement got out that this had been done, and I felt it was very well done,

through The Department of Economics and Development, and also the federal Department of Trade and Commerce. I give them credit for this, too, and our own Department of Agriculture.

We were able to contact the Japanese buying monopoly. I cannot think of the name of their company that buys tobacco, but they came in here as a monopoly company to buy this tobacco. We met with them. They came to the sale, saw our sales operation and saw the tobacco being sold. They had a look at the 1963 crop and had a look at the tobacco that was in the hogsheads and being held from last year or the year before. I met with them personally, as did the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), and our respective staffs.

They finally, after a few days longer, decided they were going to buy some tobacco. They decided they would buy an equal amount of tobacco held from the 1962 crop, and they would buy on the open auction an equal amount from the 1963 crop. This was a new sale and we were delighted to know that we had a new buyer on the exchange, bidding on this tobacco. And I think Japan was anxious to let it be known that they were now entering into the Canadian market to buy tobacco for the first time.

Here, to me, was something that was really a move forward. We had a new customer, just as we had with Bulgaria. So we had a meeting of the press with the Japanese people there. The vice-chairman of the flue-cured board, Mr. Miggins, I believe, and one of the other representatives of the board, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, and myself, met with the press to explain this new sale and the fact that Japan was now on our market bidding on tobacco, and also taking this shipment from last year's holdover.

At that very time, that very day, before the news people in that room, I mentioned the fact that this was the third new customer we had; that we had the Bulgarian deal closed, the tobacco was then in the process of moving overseas. In fact I think some of it was on the water at the time, and more of it was moving down to Halifax. Mr. Teasdale, I believe, was going overseas at that very time to make sure that everything was right on the other side, that this tobacco moved into the right channels, because this was our first shipment and a sizeable shipment. A lot of money was involved.

I made this statement—and to my knowledge it was not even mentioned in the press—that we had three new markets. I mentioned the fact that 100,000 pounds had been

sold to Israel, that 3.7 million pounds had been sold to Bulgaria, and now this deal with Japan had been consummated as of that day.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the figure of 25 million in connection with? Bulgaria and the USSR? How does that figure get in there?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have never heard it mentioned, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MacDonald: This editorial in the *Delhi News Record* says it was done through government agencies and came from the 25 millions pounds of surplus tobacco—oh, I am sorry, my mistake.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Now then, to continue this story: When Mr. Teasdale came back from Bulgaria, having made sure that the tobacco arrived in its proper channels, and the deal was completed, he came back to Toronto. I believe that a reporter knew he was back and contacted him to find out how things had gone. I believe Mr. Teasdale, quite innocently, advised him that he had learned when he was in Bulgaria that Bulgartobac had designated, I believe it was, two million pounds of this 3.7 million to Soviet Russia. This is the way it happened; and immediately it became news. Here is Canadian tobacco going to Russia, and the headline came out in the paper saying that this is what had happened.

Of course, Mr. Roxborough immediately blamed our department, because he said, "You have grabbed all this publicity". Now Mr. Teasdale—I do not think he is in the House here today—but Mr. Teasdale is as conscientious and honourable a civil servant as one could possibly find, and had done absolutely nothing to try to steal any thunder from anybody. He just simply mentioned the fact that Bulgartobac had sent this over to Russia. But that was news.

There is the background of the story. There is complete harmony between our department and the department at Ottawa and The Department of Economics and Development. We are interested in selling tobacco, and we will continue to do this very thing.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I note that the hon. Minister of Agriculture complains that something he feels ought to have been in the press was not in the press. Bearing in mind the remarks of a very noted columnist this morning, in respect of the education the hon. gentleman gets from the press, according to this columnist, if they do not print something that he feels they should print. I

suppose, to that degree, he is denied the capacity of self-education.

If I may make so bold, Mr. Chairman, as to make some remarks about the constitutional background of this very vexing problem—but before saying anything about the constitutional nature of the problem, really the problem is an economic one. Because, in tobacco, as in so many other areas of our great agricultural industry, we are the victim of the fact that we Canadians produce far more than we are able to consume. And, if we are to sustain our agricultural economy, it is trite to say we must needs sell our surplus abroad. The necessity of the sale of that surplus exacerbates the constitutional difficulty that is inherent in marketing.

We are the inheritors of a very narrow interpretation of The British North America Act by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which, of course, was a foreign body resident at the seat of government at Westminster, which viewed our constitution from a very long distance. Those learned law lords, in times past, of course felt that they knew far better than we did ourselves what was good for us Canadians from a constitutional point of view.

When marketing came to be a popular device on the part of governments, the federal government of course tried to regulate various aspects of the agricultural industry. I recall very vividly one case which dealt with the marketing of agricultural products in the lower Fraser delta in British Columbia about which, when this legislation was first introduced, a judge of the high court of British Columbia said that if we were going to implement this type of state control in Canada, then truly—his very words—fascism had arrived on Canadian soil.

Those were very extreme words used by that judge in respect of marketing legislation. He held that particular bit of marketing legislation to be *ultra vires* of the federal government; that is to say, beyond its power.

The federal government for many years tried to regulate marketing under the trade and commerce clause of section 91 of The British North America Act; and in each occasion when it attempted to get into this field, the law lords of the Privy Council, and indeed as did the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, denuded the trade and commerce clause of any real meaning so far as to enable the federal government to do what it wished to do. The judges always held that the provinces have the right to control and regulate the production of agricultural products within the province. The

only place the federal government would come into the scene at all, or come on the scene, was if those agricultural products moved across provincial boundaries or went into foreign trade. Only in respect of that movement, in the interprovincial trade and on foreign markets, was the federal government given any authority by the courts to regulate the production of the products.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is going to Quebec on the last day of March to discuss these problems; and I, for one, hope that marketing and the sale of our surpluses will be a question which will have a very high place on the agenda. There are many problems in respect of our constitution, its development, and making it to conform more with the changing economy, the development of our nation, but I cannot think of any area which relates more closely to the future prosperity of our country, where the problems are more vexing, than they are in respect of marketing and the sale of what we produce.

That brings me to this point—with considerable interruption from the back row back here—that is to say, it seems to me to be the very essence of unreality that provincial governments should have the right and the power, and indeed the duty, to say to farmers: "Here is the quota that you are able to produce; here is a regulatory mechanism under which you will produce your agricultural products"—and then, when those products are produced in surplus, the farmers look to the federal government to get rid of the surplus.

That is to say that the federal government has nothing to do with the production of the products. The provincial government regulates that. But the federal government is left with the necessity of selling the surplus and, indeed, is subject to the pressures of that sector of the economy which wants the surplus sold. So really, in essence, in marketing, you have two senior levels of government, each of exclusive jurisdiction within its own field, in something of a conflict.

I noticed in a column by that noted columnist that he says that the farmers producing tobacco, who are faced with a very heavy surplus, bypassed the provincial Minister. He gave the impression, sir, that the provincial Minister, my hon. friend, was somewhat hurt by the fact that he was not given notice, that the farmers bypassed him and went directly to the federal government.

I do not know that the columnist can see inside the hon. gentleman's mind, or whether

he can tell whether he was hurt or not, but it is symptomatic of the problem if they did that—symptomatic. The farmers know very well that, in respect of their marketing legislation, that is controlled and directed by the provincial government. But seeing the great economic necessity of the sale of the surplus of the tobacco, whether it be to Bulgaria, or Communist China, or to Soviet Russia; and I believe if I may mention that very august lady's name, I believe the hon. Judy LaMarsh made a remark not long ago that—

An hon. member: Is she the one who elected Robarts?

Mr. Sopha: Yes, so he says. So I read that she says that if, indeed, tobacco is carcinogenic, it is just as well that we give the cancer to the Russians by selling to them.

An hon. member: Nice humane attitude.

Mr. Sopha: Yes. Well, I notice she said that. However, the need is there to sell this great surplus to someone and my plea, Mr. Chairman, is simply this. I believe in 1964 the province and the federal government have to get together and they have to devise some new method for the regulation of the production of our agricultural products. I must confess that at this time I am not prepared to say what that new method will be. But I can make a comparison.

In the United States, to the south of us here, where they also have large agricultural surpluses, the federal government, the government at Washington, has the right to control production, to take land out of production, and to subsidize farmers for not producing. In that way, the U.S. government seeks to cut down its surpluses. There is no corresponding power in our federal government to regulate in that manner in any way. Whether that is the best means of regulation, you have to ask people who are far more learned in this subject than I am myself. But by referring to it, perhaps it points the direction in which the discussions of the provinces and the federal government should go in order that we devise some system whereby the government that has to sell the surplus, and I always believe, with the greatest respect to my friend the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, that it is the federal government's responsibility and not ours.

We must devise some system, I say, where that level of government has something to say about the regulation of production.

Finally I say, I suppose the premiers when they meet at Quebec in March could set up a commission or a committee or some body that would have to study this problem for perhaps two or three years in order to come up with some suitable compromise between them. But we cannot go on long in this fashion, where the senior level of government does not have any say in the production of surpluses of agricultural products. A way out must be found within our constitutional structure, to devise some acceptable sensible method of the control and sale of agricultural products such as tobacco.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment on the point the hon. member has raised, not so much on the main point on which he laid emphasis today, namely, the question of whether or not the federal government should have control of production, but on another related point that he has touched on previous occasions and laid great emphasis on, and that is the unfortunate confusion of two senior levels of government getting into the interprovincial and the export trade.

Technically speaking, legally speaking, I suppose he is correct, that the province should stay in its jurisdiction and the federal government should look after the interprovincial and the international. But if this be law, the only point—and this is what provokes me to rise—is that it is bad law, because it is so far out of touch with the reality of at least the last generation or more, that I think it is about time we took a look at the law.

A year or so ago, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) catapulted this province into this field, and the irony of it was that he did so at a time when he was representing a constituency in which his federal running mate was the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Presumably he was encroaching on the jurisdiction of his federal running mate, who was responsible for promoting trade and commerce for the Dominion as a whole, including the province of Ontario.

But this is not something new. Yet Ontario has got into this field with a degree of vigour. All I want to draw to the attention of the House is that most of the western provinces have been in this field for years. Indeed, one that I happen to be more than passing familiar with, from the time that the government was elected in 1944, is Saskatchewan, where they appointed what is sometimes referred to jokingly as an economics minister plenipotentiary—Mr. Graham Spry, a very well-known Canadian in London, who has

been there now for well nigh 20 years. Mr. Spry made a very real contribution in developing the export of trade by that "white elephant" known as the Hudson Bay Railway, which had been built to capitalize on the shorter route of shipping grain, but had really fallen into disuse. This was primarily because of the excessively high insurance rates by the insurance companies. By negotiating with the insurance companies he got the rates down to a level where they were exporting many more million bushels of wheat.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, I think experience has proven, whatever may be the law—and I am not disputing that this may be the law—is that this job apparently is so big that even with the federal and provincial governments getting in, and I trust without too costly duplication, but even with their joint efforts, the general conclusion one would come to is that we have got still more to do if we are going to compete in the highly competitive markets of the world. So whatever be the legal argument, I think experience has proved that the province has got a job to do as well as the federal government, and certainly more and more provinces are getting into the picture.

Mr. Sopha: May I add one addendum—the thing I meant to say and I forgot to say and my hon. friend now reminds me? There is no area that points up more significantly the value of what has come to be called co-operative federalism.

An hon. member: Good word.

Mr. Sopha: Yes. Well I think I know what it means. Co-operative federalism means that as we appraise our constitution in the year 1964, the approach must be one of co-operation between the 11 different governments that we have in this country and in this area. I would urge upon my friend, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, that when he goes to Quebec at the end of March, if he believes in the co-operative federalism that he talks to Mr. Pearson about and Mr. Pearson talks to him about, then in the realm of marketing, the hon. Prime Minister of this province can find himself a place in the history books of this country. That will come if he approaches that conference as one of the protagonists and the leaders of co-operation with the federal government in marketing legislation and the revision of our marketing system and the elimination of the conflicts that exist in it, the duplication, such as the two sets of inspectors that they have viewing the agricultural product, as my hon.

friend says, from whether it is going into the export trade or whether it is going to be consumed in the province.

I do not think that I have ever felt more serious about a subject than my urging upon the hon. Prime Minister that he, in his position of leader of the government of Ontario, when he goes to that conference, should say to the other assembled premiers and the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada that in the field of marketing, and bearing in mind the necessity of the future prosperity of our great country, its huge surpluses and a problem that we have to solve in the spirit of co-operative federalism. I admire the person who coined that phrase.

Mr. MacDonald: One of our contributions at the New Democratic Party's founding convention in 1961.

Mr. Sopha: Right. I admire the person. He should get a place in the history books of our country too. I hope that phrase "co-operative federalism" is one that gets into much greater currency between now and the year of our centennial, 1967, which I say is the last chance that we have in this country to rewrite our constitution and bring it in line with the changing economic and social conditions in the light of 1967 as contrasted with 1867.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I could not help but agree that there must be the very closest co-operation between the federal government and our own provincial government in every aspect of moving our agricultural products, in fact all products. But I think we have to recognize the fact that has been stressed by our hon. Prime Minister on numerous occasions, Mr. Speaker, that responsibility to the people of Ontario lies on the government of Ontario. As such it is our responsibility to do everything possible, be it in co-operation with the federal government or not, that we must attempt to move every product that we possibly can and find every new market that we can.

I would also like to point out to my hon. friends who have both spoken, that the marketing legislation that we have in Ontario today is only operative because we have the extension of powers granted by the federal government to the provincial government to operate our farm marketing legislation.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with extension of markets you will recall that earlier in the Budget estimates, and earlier in this session, I announced before the orders of the day, the very active participation of our

Department of Agriculture in the Ideal Home Show being held in London, England, this month. We were shipping 100 tons of goods there and for the third time we were carrying on in this show our promotion of Ontario agricultural food products.

Today it is a matter of very great gratification for us to be able to inform the House that we are going even further afield in our effort to create new markets for the products of our farms and orchards. I am sure hon. members will be interested to know that, with the co-operation of several processors, the Ontario government will be a major exhibitor at the Israel International Trade Fair to be held at Tel-Aviv, June 16 to July 17 next. This fair is a biennial exhibition. In 1962, 33 countries participated with 660,000 visitors attending from 56 different countries. This year it is expected that more than 50 countries will participate and that more than one million visitors will attend. Of particular interest to us is the fact that the show is not directed entirely to Israel's 2.5 million population, but to all of the Middle East and at least half the African countries, whose representatives will be attending the fair. I see it as a wonderful opportunity to acquaint a large number of people with the quality and the availability of our very fine agricultural food products in Ontario.

Mr. B. C. Steers, commercial secretary at the Canadian Embassy at Tel-Aviv, and the Canadian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce feel there are definite prospects for Ontario canned vegetables, soups, honey, pickles and tobacco, of which we recently made a sale of 100,000 pounds. I just spoke about that a moment ago. The Ontario government has taken a prominent position in the Canadian pavilion being erected by the Canadian government. It will be devoted to a display of Ontario products, with explanatory literature in several languages. Services of translators have been arranged to meet the needs of any nationality who happens to be there.

Our experience has shown the successful promotion of foodstuffs is based on sampling, and on selling. A further exhibit will be located in the food building under the direction of a competent staff. The Canadian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce has now confirmed arrangements through M. Loeb Limited of Ottawa whereby the Canadian-owned Israeli firm, Supersol Limited, will be co-operating fully with the department in operating the large sampling and selling stand. This arrangement will assure a very strong representation directed to the consumers of our food products.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that our participation in this international food fair will emphasize the determination of the Ontario government and The Ontario Department of Agriculture to extend to the widest possible degree the demand for Ontario food products in the markets of the world.

Mr. Sopha: I am sure the hon. Minister did not mean to say, as his words seem to indicate, that the province gets its powers in the marketing field from the federal government. Or does it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The interprovincial export boards get their extension of powers from the federal government. This is quite true for interprovincial and export trade, and this relates to several of the products that are sold on an export basis or an interprovincial basis.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, the hon. Minister's words did not delineate, as far as he has gone now. But I would not want the record to suggest, as his words seem to say, that the province gets any of its powers in marketing from the federal government. It gets them from the constitution.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the discussion on marketing, will the hon. Minister tell the House whether he expects the representatives of the flue-cured tobacco growers marketing board to visit his department today or tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Here again, Mr. Speaker, I must confess, as was pointed out by my friend, the hon. member for Sudbury a while ago, that I seem to get my education from the press. I can assure my hon. friend, though, that if there was an inference in the newspaper that I was disappointed or miffed, if I may put it that way, that I was bypassed by the group going to Ottawa, I can relieve his distress right now. I can assure you that I am interested in seeing the Ontario tobacco for 1963, 1962 and 1961 sold to the best buyer as soon as it possibly can be sold.

Mr. Nixon: It is not true to say, then, that you were pleased?

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): The hon. Minister is happy that they are selling the tobacco.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would say this, that I am very happy, my hon. friend from Brant, to co-operate with the federal government or any other government in Canada to promote the sale of Ontario agricultural products.

Now then, as far as the group coming back from Ottawa is concerned, I learned, again from the press, last night that the buyers and the flue-cured board had parted company, shall we say, at Ottawa, that they had broken up. So this morning we convened at 8.30 in our office. Our farm products marketing board chairman, our deputy Minister and myself advised our chairman of the farm products marketing board to immediately convene a meeting of the buyers' section of the advisory board that had been established last fall. This group had never been called together after the closing of the auctions last week to determine anything.

The flue-cured board just simply went to Ottawa, or their representatives went to Ottawa. I have been in discussion with the hon. Mr. Hays at some length on various occasions since they went to Ottawa, and I am advised this morning that he was meeting with the flue-cured board today. If they were coming back I wanted to be able to set a meeting so that they would be able to attend. But in any event, having been advised by the press that the buyers had left, I felt we should at least meet with the board members to find out what is going on. But I have learned since—and this was just handed to me since we came into the House this afternoon—that Mr. Demeyere has been contacted in Ottawa by telephone and asked to attend the meeting that has been set up for the advisory committee. He is a member of that advisory committee and he has been asked to attend, providing his meetings in Ottawa are concluded.

I am not sure when he is coming back. My deputy Minister advises that he has heard a report that Mr. Demeyere is coming back this afternoon. If this is the case, I am willing to meet him at any time, but as yet I have had no communication from him to this effect. But the meeting is set up for the advisory committee tomorrow, and I hope he will be there.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that the hon. Minister and his advisors are ready to meet the chairman of the tobacco marketing board and the other members of the board at any time. But I really must criticize him for waiting to be asked. I know that he wants to emphasize the independence of this board. Yet surely it would have been received in good grace, and received by the public in good grace, if he had extended an invitation to these people to come to Toronto and discuss this; or even to have offered to have his people go to Ottawa. Perhaps we could have even excused him from his esti-

mates if he himself felt he might attend such a meeting. But, of course, this is in his own judgment.

I have some reason to believe, being a representative of at least three of the municipalities involved in the tobacco area, that there are quite a number of farmers interested enough in this to come to Toronto when the board members expect to be here. I certainly would not describe this as any grand march on Queen's Park, but I feel that I should bring to the attention of the hon. Minister, as perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and perhaps the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil) have already done, that there will be quite a large number of these farmers around here trying to speak to the hon. Minister, and perhaps to the representatives in the Legislature itself.

Before we leave the marketing section, I was wondering if the hon. Minister might comment on possible solutions to the difficulty. Would he advise the House whether the time was too late now to bring into effect, once again, minimum grade prices?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, this gives me an opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to make two comments I would like to make. There may be others.

In the first instance, in relation to the hon. member's criticism of me not asking these people to come to Toronto, I want to know from the hon. member how he would expect me to ask these people to come to Toronto? The auctions closed last Friday afternoon. I was not advised the auctions closed last Friday afternoon, and knew nothing about it, until I read it in the paper on Saturday and heard about it. At that time the group were then prepared to go to Ottawa, and went to Ottawa, on the weekend. I came back to Toronto on Monday morning, and the first thing I did was contact the hon. Mr. Hays on Monday to find out what was going on. He was not any more aware of it than I was. And I say this with the greatest of respect to the hon. Mr. Hays.

Nor did I have any knowledge of why they went to Ottawa. I contacted a member of the board who did not go to Ottawa and I said to him, "Why did they go to Ottawa? What is the purpose? What is the reason for the group going to Ottawa?" Not that I was indignant because they went to Ottawa; it is their right to go to Ottawa. Let the hon. member know, and he is the first who should know, that this group of people are operating under The Agricultural Stabilization Act through the federal government for the 47-cent deficiency payment. That brings me to

another point I want to come to; that I was advised by the member of the board who did not go to Ottawa that he did not even know why they went to Ottawa.

It is fine for the press to say, and it is fine for the hon. members of the Opposition to say, that you should do this and you should do that and you should know this or that and you should know something else, because they have no responsibility whatever in the matter at all.

Mr. Sopha: We have a great responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You may have a great responsibility to make political capital out of something, but are not at all interested in trying to do something about it.

Mr. Nixon: I am rising on a point of order, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, and I intend to keep the floor.

Mr. Nixon: The hon. Minister cannot keep it on my point of order.

Mr. Chairman: What is the point of order?

Mr. Nixon: Well, if I can have the floor I will attempt to explain it to you.

The hon. Minister's statements that our remarks in this connection were endeavouring to create political capital are in error. I happen to represent these people and I am the only one in the area who is representing them, who has brought this matter before the Legislature. Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Elgin has said nothing; the hon. Provincial Treasurer has said nothing in this House, we are not attempting to create political capital and we have been trying to keep our questions as moderate as possible.

I feel the fact that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has become disturbed at this point would indicate more than anything else to the people of this province that his handling of the difficulties has been incapable in the extreme.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member can say just as he likes about the handling of this problem by the Minister of Agriculture. I have not yet heard the hon. member for Brant nor anyone else in the Opposition, get up and offer one single solution to the present problem—not one.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, the question which brought on the tirade from the hon. Minister was whether or not he felt it might be possible to reintroduce minimum grade

prices—and I would still like an answer to that suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And the hon. member will get his answer.

Mr. Nixon: Let us have it, then.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member mentioned something before he ever came to that. I said there were two points when I stood up to speak, Mr. Chairman, the first point is the one I am dealing with. I will get to the other one in the fullness of time.

Mr. Nixon: If the first point is political capital, we do not have to listen to it here.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is very good for the hon. member to talk about this. He suggests he has a group of people ready to come down here and—

Mr. Nixon: Not at all, Mr. Chairman. On a point of order, I thought I was doing a service to the hon. Minister and to the House when I informed him that I am under the impression that a group of farmers will be attending their members here in the Legislature today or tomorrow, whenever the representatives of that board will be here. As a matter of fact, I have done my best to see to it that only representatives would appear. And I would certainly say I was doing this as a service with no thought of bringing any undue pressure on the hon. Minister; he is in a strong position, and I, for one, would not attempt to do this.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It may be all very well for the hon. member for Brant to say these things now, but the inference that was there was that he was putting pressure on us here.

Mr. Nixon: The inference was incorrect; there was no implication along those lines.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: If my inference was incorrect, I am the first to be delighted to know this because I believe that if there ever was a time in the history of tobacco marketing in the province of Ontario, when calm, cool heads should prevail, the time is now. This is what I think. And I believe—

Mr. Nixon: Will the hon. Minister get to the second point, please?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: When I am through with this point I will deal with the second point. I did not interrupt the hon. member when he was dealing with the first

point. I want to come to this point, too, if I may, Mr. Chairman, that I feel very keenly that the flue-cured tobacco marketing board has been elected by the tobacco growers of the province of Ontario. I have tobacco growers in my own riding. Do not think for a minute that the other hon. members of the House are not interested in this; of the ridings where tobacco is growing, two were mentioned, and there are many others in this province of Ontario in which tobacco is grown.

The hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakubski) in the Ottawa valley has tobacco growers in his own riding. There are some of them, I believe, in the riding of Huron-Bruce, the Port Elgin area. They are scattered all over the province; indeed, the Stinson report says the tobacco land in the province of Ontario is simply unlimited as far as our production is concerned.

But I do feel this: If our flue-cured board will sit down with the buyers and the advisory board it is the first step; then let us see what are the real problems. I was interested to know, and I spend a great deal of time on this; in fact I have done little else in the last two or three days but talk about tobacco in my own department. I think I have all our people in the department running around in circles on tobacco trying to find out where the trouble lies. This is the thing we want to know. I was interested in looking at the figures for last year, following the sales day by day, and we have a record of every one of these sales.

I was surprised to know that a great many sales had been made less than ten cents a pound last year and that tobacco went home. It was not taken off the market. There was no guaranteed price paid for it. It went home to the farmers—

Mr. Nixon: What was the grade of that tobacco? Would it be—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I cannot tell you the grades. I noticed the prices that were there. I can get the grades. Those things, it is non-descript tobacco, I am told. This went back—n.d. tobacco—this tobacco went home. Those prices were not even calculated in the average prices which were obtained last year; and yet this year, with 117 million pounds of tobacco sold and in the hands of the buyers today, 5.6 per cent of the tobacco offered to date has been rejected. This means about six million pounds, in round figures, a little more than that, has been rejected by the owners of the tobacco when it reached the auction floor.

How much of this tobacco has been re-entered and sold, I am not sure, but I do know this: We have had a man in the warehouses since the first week in February, from our department of farm economics and statistics, to watch the operation of this whole venture. This is how interested I am in this thing.

I think what we should point out to the hon. members opposite, for their information, and this is not critical at all, is simply that when the auctions started, about two per cent of the tobacco offered was rejected. Now this is the initial sales of tobacco coming from the farmers' kilns. This, I think, my hon. friend would agree is a very low percentage. The second lot was very little more. When the third lot came in, and this is the shipment which we are in now, that rejection graph started to go up.

I am not exactly sure of the percentage of rejections today, but I will have these figures before too long. I have heard varying figures as to the price at which that tobacco was rejected. Some of it, I understand, is at substantial prices. The owners felt it was worth still more money and rejected the price offered. This, of course, is their privilege. They can put it back in the line and maybe the next day it will sell for more money.

I would point out to my hon. friend that this often happens at the stockyards, for instance, and I point this out to him because there are several grades of cattle. This is not related to tobacco, but I only use it as an illustration. There are reds, there are blues and there are commercials, as the standard grades of beef cattle. There may be quite a substantial number of reds and blues on the market. But there may be a shortage of commercials. So the lower grade of cattle, commercials, is bid up on the cattle auction out here at the Ontario stockyards, because there is a scarcity of these cattle today, and in relation to the good grades these commercial cattle have come up.

For instance, a typical situation last year was to have choice steers selling at a price that was almost matched by heifer beef, which we all know does not grade out to the same dressing percentage as does steer beef, Mr. Chairman.

Yet, because there was a scarcity of that particular commodity the price went up. I suppose that the farmers who had good steers to sell—my hon. friend, the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. W. E. Johnston), back there had as fine a group of steers as I ever saw in any one lot—these farmers found that the steers sold for little more than a good lot of heifers that the hon. member knew about, for that

very reason, sir. Now what happened? This winter the scales went the other way, or the trend went the other way, and steer beef moved ahead because there was a scarcity, and the reds and blues moved ahead, but heifer beef dropped back. Just this last week, in fact in yesterday's *Globe and Mail* I read the livestock report, and heifers were in strong demand and sold within almost a cent per pound of steer beef.

I use this as an illustration to show what can happen in a free auction market and this is what we had in tobacco this year. My hon. friend suggests that there may be a possibility of going back to grade prices. This is fine if we go back to grade prices. A great discussion developed between my hon. friend the hon. member for York South and me the other day, Mr. Speaker, about this withdrawal of the minimum grade prices and the regulations contained therein. But I would point out to my hon. friend that the reason this was withdrawn is told in the full explanation of it which I have right here. This relates to a newspaper account of the tobacco meeting that was held in Delhi on Saturday, February 29. It includes a statement reported to have been made by a former member of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board, to the effect that the farm products marketing board, and this is in quotations, "has shorn the tobacco plan of its powers." This reference would appear to draw attention to the removal of the regulations from the tobacco plan providing for negotiation and arbitration. These regulations are mandatory on the tobacco board. Section 10, subsection 1 reads as follows:

There shall be a negotiating agency to be known as the negotiating committee for tobacco.

This was to establish minimum grade prices which my hon. friend from Brant just referred to. The tobacco board, this is the flue-cured tobacco board, decided not to proceed with negotiations, but instead said that the market would operate on the basis of open price.

This was done after the flue-cured board had been to Ottawa last fall, had negotiated with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada for a deficiency payment under The Agricultural Stabilization Act of 47 cents a pound. They came back to Toronto. They advised our chairman of the farm products marketing board, Mr. McCague, that this is what had happened and they immediately said, "We want to go on the open market."

In order that the tobacco board be not in breach of the regulations in the flue-cured

tobacco growers' marketing plan, the regulations were withdrawn by the farm products marketing board. This action was taken after the growers' board had clearly indicated the basis of marketing the 1963 crop—this is significant—after the growers' board had indicated to the farm products marketing board, the basis on which it wanted to market the 1963 crop.

Mr. Nixon: Was there a two-way discussion on that before the formal indication came from the local board to the Toronto board?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I understand that there was negotiation before the board went to Ottawa, that there were discussions with the board as to how best to proceed with this, but the flue-cured board went to Ottawa to get some type of a guaranteed price on its tobacco.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister will permit a question since we are again in calm waters. Were the local members of the board in receipt of a recommendation from the farm products marketing board on the open market?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I cannot answer that question. The chairman of the farm products marketing board has come into the House and he advises me that this is not the case.

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. Minister permit another question?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Can you explain how and why for something like two to three months now, out in the tobacco communities the impression is widespread and accepted that the decision of December 3, or whatever date it was, was in effect a dictate from the Toronto board? It seems to me that if there had been an agreement with the local board, that this is a factual point that could have been clarified a long time ago and I am just puzzled as to why it has not been clarified.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I cannot answer the hon. member. As a matter of fact, I did not know this was the case. No one had ever mentioned it to me that it was a dictate from this board. I knew nothing about it until, I believe, a court case last week that you referred to in your newspaper clipping the other day, indicated that this was indeed the fact.

I would like to go on, Mr. Chairman, to continue to read this because I think it does shed light on it. Now then, this action—and I

stopped in the middle of the sentence there to say that in order that the tobacco board be not in breach of the regulations in the flue-cured tobacco growers' marketing plan, the regulations were withdrawn by the farm products marketing board. This action was taken after the growers' board had clearly indicated the basis of marketing the 1963 crop. The auctions opened on November 14, 1963. The regulations were withdrawn November 20, 1963, at the specific request of the flue-cured board in order that they would not be in breach of the regulations that had applied in previous years. The reference in the newspaper account must have been a misunderstanding or a misrepresentation of the facts surrounding this matter.

Should there be a request from the flue-cured tobacco growers' marketing board for the reinstatement of negotiation and arbitration, and this will answer the second question of my hon. friend from Brant stating that these regulations should be employed, the farm products marketing board would re-establish the regulations. It is entirely up to the discretion of the flue-cured board. I think it is only fair to point this out.

I referred a moment ago to the fact that I would have some information that I had requested to be compiled from the economics branch of our department. My deputy Minister tells me that this is a sample day, that I think pretty well illustrates what has been going on.

Before I read this, however, I do want to reiterate the fact that everyone thought this free auction—I should not say everyone, but that certainly most of the people that I had anything to do with thought that the auction method was working exceedingly well. My goodness, I read the paper every day; the *London Free Press* carries the tobacco auctions for every day's sale, the total number of pounds sold that day, what it sold for, the total number of pounds sold for the entire season, and the average price.

Mr. MacDonald: As long as the companies played ball.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Everything was going along fine. But I think that we should recognize the fact that we have come to the third shipment here, and it could well be that the stockpile of rejections are building up, and they are now coming back on the market. This is a possibility. I am not saying it is happening but I think it is a distinct possibility.

Here is a summary of the ten first catalogues offered for sale at the three auctions

on Thursday morning, February 26. It indicates the following facts:

First: Of the 1,820 lots of tobacco offered for sale, 26.1 per cent of the offers were rejected. As indicated in the table this proportion ranged from a low of 24.3 per cent in Aylmer to a high of 28.9 per cent in Delhi.

Second: In total, 525 lots secured a price of at least 50 cents per pound on the first bid. Only 49 lots, or 9.3 per cent of these offers were rejected. Delhi rejected most with 11.5 per cent, and Tillsonburg least with seven per cent.

The third point: On 1,295 lots of tobacco the first offer was less than 50 cents a pound; almost one-third of this tobacco was rejected.

In summary, it is clear that growers rejected lots priced under 50 cents three times as often as lots priced over 50 cents. This is a summary handed to me today.

I think we have to recognize the fact that, even though last year we did not include the low sale tobacco at all, that is, the low sale offer which was taken home in the average price, this year it is being considered; and even at that we are half a cent a pound above the price which was offered last year—and we are including the tobacco which sold at the low price this year. Last year we did not, Mr. Chairman.

Now, I think this is significant. The fact that 117 million pounds of tobacco have been moved at a higher price this year in total, than the tobacco that sold last year, eliminating those grades of tobacco which sold at that low price and were taken home, is clearly indicative to me that this free auction system was working reasonably well.

All of a sudden it collapsed. Many reasons may be advanced for this; there may be many reasons. For instance the MH-30 thing that happened up at Aylmer, when was it, a week ago today or yesterday; that one of the growers blocked the door and refused to move his truck. This is a matter, a civil matter, between the flue-cured board and the growers; they operate the whole thing. As far as the MH-30 is concerned, I have been to Guelph, I have seen the tobacco which was taken from the respective lots in the various warehouses or auction barns. I have seen it taken to Guelph by messenger—it is not shipped by mail, it is placed in unidentified bags save for a number. No one at Guelph knows; I had no idea whose tobacco I saw being tested, but I saw it dried, ground and tested right before my eyes and saw the reading; and there was no doubt whatever in my mind that some of this tobacco is indicative of the very high use of MH-30.

Six pints per acre is the recommended use for proper suckering. Anything which shows two pints per acre or more is classed as MH-30-treated tobacco, but anything which shows any less than that, even though it is just the lightest shade on the colour chart, is allowed to go through because of the fact that there might be some difference of opinion there and some tolerance should be offered.

But I have seen those grades with my own eyes right from the beginning, from zero right through to six pints per acre. I compared the test with the chart they have there before them to indicate which category this fits into. If there is any doubt about MH-30 tobacco and the fact that our tests may not be right—and there is always doubt, I suppose, in someone's mind; who could say, well, "your test is not worth a hoot" but this is the test that has been proven to be absolutely reliable as far as we are concerned.

I would point out to my hon. friends that there have been 171 random samples of tobacco chosen by the inspector of our department who would walk in to the auction floor and take samples of tobacco out of the various owners' tobacco unidentified, put it in a plastic bag, seal it, put a number on it and send it to Guelph and have it tested in the laboratory by the technician. I was advised yesterday, and I spent a great deal of time yesterday examining this in detail, that not a single sample of the random tested tobacco proved positive for MH-30. Not a sample of that 171 tested positive; it was all free of MH-30.

I would suggest that if anyone doubts the validity of that test there is a laboratory here in Toronto—I am not sure of the name or location, I am sure that you men could tell me, I have heard the name—which will test this on a private basis. I understand that it is supposed to be absolutely fool-proof, but there has not been a grower, to my knowledge, whose tobacco has shown positive MH-30 treatment in the Guelph test, who has ever availed himself of the check test that is available in Toronto.

There is the story as far as we are concerned. This may have been one of the things that incited all this trouble. I regret it as much as anybody else does, but I think we have to assess this whole matter, bring these people together and try to work out the difficulties and, in the aura of calm reason, try to get this market open and get this tobacco moving. I do not think we can accomplish anything, Mr. Chairman—I say

this with the greatest respect, in this House—by criticizing each other, or by saying we are going to have great droves of tobacco farmers come to Toronto, or that we should go out to the tobacco country.

Mr. Nixon: I am not bringing them; but I hope the hon. Minister will give them a cup of coffee.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Very good. I would like to say this though: There was a suggestion made the other day in the House, which I noticed was picked up in the press, that the last time there was trouble here, Mr. Chairman, the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister of the day went to the tobacco country and settled this whole matter. I want to make it abundantly clear that this matter was settled right here at Queen's Park between the flue-cured board and the buyers themselves.

Mr. Nixon: Can the hon. Minister do that again?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I do not know, but I am willing to try; I am willing to try.

Mr. Nixon: As soon as they ask the hon. Minister to try?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Not as soon as they ask me to try it; I have asked them to come here. I have asked them to do it. But I am not going to be accused by you people on the other side of the House of interfering with this group of people who went to Ottawa, and saying to them, in effect—as the hon. member suggested I should have said—"Call Ottawa. Come back here to Toronto. Sit down with me and let us iron this thing out."

Mr. Nixon: I said go down there with them.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well now, if I had gone down there with them and the plan had failed in Ottawa, you would have said, "If you had stayed home and minded your own business and let that great Liberal government solve it, it would have been done."

Mr. Nixon: The hon. Minister is the one with the political difficulties.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is the position we find ourselves in today. We have asked for this meeting. So here we are. I am just advised this very moment that Mr. Demeyere and his group have arrived in Toronto, they are at the Lord Simcoe Hotel and they want

to see Mr. McCague, the chairman of the farm products marketing board. I would suggest that he should go immediately from this chamber and meet with them.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I want to come back to this. The hon. Minister has pleaded that we should treat this very calmly and I am going to attempt to.

Mr. Chairman: Is this going to be a straight question?

Mr. MacDonald: No, it is not going to be a straight question. And I do not think at this point, Mr. Chairman, that you can pose straight questions.

Mr. Chairman: Order. In my opinion the hon. Minister has given a very broad and thorough explanation of the problem that exists with the tobacco industry today. I would ask that since it has been explained, that any questions asked should be definitely posed to him to be answered.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not know if I am going to be able to live within the restrictions you have just now imposed.

The hon. Minister a few moments ago said he wanted us to suggest to him what should be done in this situation. I have been trying for a number of moments in this exchange, and I want to come back to this, Mr. Chairman, if I can just plead with you to be a bit lenient for a moment. I want to suggest to you that the basic problem here is that we have a free market which will operate only if the companies are willing to play ball.

It is all very well for us to look back and say 117 million pounds have been sold. This is not the point. There is another 60 million or more to be sold. This is where the worry is—because of the attitude of the companies. Now when you had a scheme operating with regulations, the companies had to live within the regulations. Now you have a free market, at which the companies can do as they please. This is why the farmers are worried, this is why they said to close the exchanges until we find out exactly what they are going to do.

Your basic problem is that you have a free market. Up until now it was my belief that this free market was—and I use the word "dictate", so I shall repeat it again in the hope that it will not be inflammatory—that this was the dictate of the Toronto board. The hon. Minister has just read a letter in which he says that this is not true. He has read a letter in which he states that the Toronto board was only implementing what

had been a decision of the local tobacco board.

Now I want to read to the hon. Minister a few quotes. I just happened to look through this clipping. And here is the basis of our problem: a very serious misunderstanding. It is so serious that to me it is mystifying, because as I look through the story that I quoted the other day when I was speaking on this—the one that was entitled “Black Day” from the Simcoe paper of December 3, not in November, when the word came down that the negotiating and the arbitration powers of the local board were removed. I note that there is a quotation which is perhaps from the same letter that the hon. Minister has just read. There is a paragraph that reads as follows:

The Toronto board’s explanation for removing the powers was the tobacco board’s decision—

that is the local tobacco board’s decision:

—to have an open market and no grade pricing for the 1963 crop, the letter said. If the tobacco board does want minimum grade prices in the future, the sections could be put back in, said the Toronto board’s letter signed by Chairman George McCague of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

Now I would judge from my hearing that this is the same letter the hon. Minister has just read.

What I want to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister is this: In the same story, what was the reaction of the directors of the local board to this suggestion that it had been done at their request? Just let me read some of it:

Director Csubak declared: “I don’t know why the Toronto board went ahead and revoked these powers without even asking us.”

Said director Ted Raytrowsky, “We had an open market in 1957 and these powers weren’t revoked then. Now the Toronto board revokes them and we have not had any say in it.”

Director Rene Strobbe: “The Toronto board has now taken away the plan we fought over in 1957—lock, stock and barrel. They have completely pulled the rug out from under us.”

Incidentally, these are all direct quotes. They are not just newspapermen’s interpolations.

Director Ernest Leitch asks the board: “Was it necessary for the Toronto board to delete all these things from the plan with-

out our knowledge? We have to do something, such as make a strong protest, because of the principle here.”

Chairman George Demeyere explained that he had received a telephone call from Toronto earlier with the request that the tobacco board consider revoking these sections from the plan and this is the reason why he put them on the agenda.

In other words, here is Chairman George Demeyere saying that they had got a call from Toronto, asking them to consider revoking the powers, and further that Toronto had requested the question be put on the agenda. And the decision had been taken. Here are five directors asking the question: Why they had been taken out without their knowledge. That is not the end of it. Mr. Harris replied:

Mr. Harris, board solicitor, was asked by Director William Vamos if these powers had to be taken out of the plan for any legal reason.

Mr. Harris replied: “I don’t think that the reason was a legal problem as the plan you are now operating would be all right if the legislation was in or out.”

Director Ernest Duckett: “I think the argument with Toronto is this: We came here today to discuss a request of revocation of these regulations and we now find it has already been done—”

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What date was that?

Mr. MacDonald: This is December 3. In other words—well, let me finish.

Mr. Csubak: “We should put in a request that we want these powers back and we might want to negotiate with the companies. Then we could wait and see what happens.”

Mr. Raytrowsky: “I can’t see why the regulations were taken out of the plan without consulting the board. It was my understanding that we were to have a meeting with the Toronto board to see where we stand.”

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the light of all those—which are comments immediately upon receipt of Chairman McCague’s letter saying that they had acted on the local board’s request — here is the whole board saying: “This is nonsense. We did not want it done, we did not ask to have it done, we thought we had it on our agenda to discuss today.”

I think, Mr. Chairman, under those circumstances it is idle for the hon. Minister to come in here and to say that they had acted on the request of the local board, because

here is the majority of the local board in direct quotes from the *Simcoe Examiner* of December 3 saying this simply is not the case—indeed, one of them saying: “We should have the powers put back immediately, because we may want to use these powers to negotiate with the companies before it is all over.”

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the hon. member has said here. I can understand from reading that newspaper article that he would be inclined to believe that everything there is the gospel truth. I have no reason to say that it is not in their humble opinion. But the facts are that as far as we are concerned we will reinstate the regulations tomorrow morning if they want it done.

We had a Cabinet meeting today, and I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that if the hon. Prime Minister felt this was important enough for that board to want to have it done, we would call a Cabinet meeting to have a regulation put through to reinstate it. It does not mean a thing to us whatever. We did this—and when I say “we” it is the farm products marketing board acting with our solicitors and, as I understand it, the solicitors for the flue-cured tobacco growers marketing board—we felt that if the open auction were to continue with the regulation for the fixing of minimum grade prices and grading that the flue-cured board themselves would be in breach of the regulation. Now surely this is logical and it was on that advice—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Harris says no.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, there is something wrong someplace. The hon. member is quoting from newspaper reports. I am quoting from the fact as I understand it from my side because I am the fellow who signed the regulations and I know that this was why it was done. Now if there is anything wrong about it, and they want it reinstated immediately, we are trying—

Mr. MacDonald: Their complaint is that you took it away without their having a chance to discuss it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This, I am afraid, is hardly the case. I think my hon. friend can find all sorts of instances. He could quote from various statements that have been made from time to time by people in the flue-cured board. Perhaps one of our great problems is that the flue-cured board themselves are not always in agreement with the policies that the majority follow. This is one of the prob-

lems that we are faced with. I am sure you people in the Opposition who know and understand the tobacco industry know that this is a very real and vital problem. But we have to live with it. We are working with it, but it does create some problems at times, and this I think, is another instance of it.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I was out of the House when this discussion on flue-cured tobacco was taking place. I was meeting another delegation. The hon. Minister seems to indicate to me that he does not know too much about what is taking place through this drop in price in flue-cured tobacco.

Has the hon. Minister made any contact with the buyers of flue-cured tobacco? It does not seem to indicate that they do not know what happened to this price on flue-cured tobacco. It seems to me that the buyers should be met with to see if they have too much tobacco, or that they want this tobacco, or to question what has happened.

That is why I suggested the other night to the hon. Minister that I know when I was in this House a few years ago that they were burning flue-cured tobacco in southwestern Ontario at the tobacco auctions. At that time I read in the paper that the former Prime Minister of this province, hon. Mr. Frost, went down, and in a few days the tobacco market was stabilized and operating very successfully.

Now, has there been any contact with the buyers of flue-cured tobacco?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I regret my hon. friend was not in the House. We have been on this debate for a considerable length of time. I thought he was here but if he has not been here—

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, may I say that the hon. Minister does not need to answer me. I will read it in *Hansard*.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well I am quite willing to explain the fact to him. I read a statement here. We have had a man at the auctions for a month from The Department of Economics and Development. One of the top men of our department has been there for a month because we were concerned.

We had heard rumours about various things and we quietly sent a man down there to check this thing out to find out for ourselves. The sales looked to be going wonderfully well. Then we heard these rumours. He has been there for a month. We have all

the figures taken off every auction for, as I understand it, every day. We know who rejected the tobacco, at what price and who bought it the second time it was offered. We have no record as to what happened the third time it was offered, or if it came back from the farmers' place. But I read a statement earlier and it will be in *Hansard* tomorrow. Just handed to me this afternoon is a summary of last Thursday's auctions at the three different places. It is in *Hansard*.

So, as far as the former Prime Minister ever having gone to the tobacco country, to my knowledge this never happened. The question was settled right here at Queen's Park. The Prime Minister was involved in it at that particular time, but it was settled here, Mr. Chairman. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture of that day—I was a member of the House at the time it happened—were not involved in going out to the tobacco country at any time. The groups came here and I have asked the advisory committee to meet tomorrow. Mr. Demeyere is back from Ottawa this afternoon. I understand he has just arrived. I do not know whether my hon. friend heard that I read the announcement in the House that he had just arrived and that I asked Mr. McCague to leave immediately. He has gone. As soon as I made the announcement he left. I do not know what more one can do than this.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Nipissing has the floor.

Mr. Sopha: He does not want to speak on this problem, Mr. Chairman. I just want to make one final comment on this. One would not want to intimate in any way that one has a very close and searching knowledge of this very complex problem. I do want to say though, that I have had some association with the tobacco industry in that for five years when I was going to school I got to know something by virtue of the fact that for five consecutive seasons I worked in the harvesting of this crop. I got to know something of their problems.

The problem that pressed upon them the greatest was the sale of their product. Without going into any details that one would like to forget, the pressures that these people were subject to when they sold their product under the old method of the buyer coming around to the farm and examining the tobacco, making a grade and making an offer, were unimaginably objectionable. It was to get rid of those characteristics in the sale of this product that these auctions were opened several years ago. I think in that regard—my

memory is very clear—the first auction opened at Tillsonburg and was very successful in its initial stages. There was a great measure of relief among those people I knew who carry on their lifetime activity in this great industry.

Now having said that, I want to go on and point out to the House that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has a very weird idea of responsibility and government. He made the startling statement to us, with reference to something the hon. member for Brant said, that we have no responsibility. He has all the responsibility. We have not. He does not even understand the function of the Opposition to bring these things to the floor of this House so that they may be examined and discussed, in a calm and reasoned atmosphere, in an endeavour by people on all sides of the House to get to a solution.

In regard to responsibility, each hon. member from the Liberal Party who has tobacco growers in his constituency is here present. They are: my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. Whicher), my hon. friend from Kent East (Mr. Spence), my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon), and my hon. friend from Essex South (Mr. Paterson). They are all here.

I look up there for the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Pittock), he is absent. The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil) just came in. He just came in a moment ago and took his seat. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is not here. He represents one of the great tobacco growing areas of the province, Haldimand-Norfolk. I—

An hon. member: Durham is here.

Mr. Sopha: My friend, the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. McKeough) is here and has been.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Sopha: But all these others? The hon. Minister of Agriculture—let me go on—talks about a Cabinet meeting being called. Well, as one who is often victimized for being present, the hon. Prime Minister is not even here to listen to this discussion. Finally, the startling statement was made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture that although the tobacco auction closed last Friday he was not aware of it until Monday. "I read it in the paper on Saturday—"

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I did not say that. I said I was aware of it on Saturday when I read the press.

Mr. Sopha: Well—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Am I supposed to call the auction every night and ask them if they are still operating?

Mr. Sopha: Oh indeed! yes indeed! Because the hon. Minister has an agricultural representative at Simcoe who could inform him Friday night. His failure to inform the hon. Minister is the act of an official—my friend the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), when he was Minister of Lands and Forests, I heard him say something to the effect that if there is neglect in the department he would fire the person. I do not know whether it goes that far in this regard, but one wonders why this representative at Simcoe did not inform the hon. Minister Friday night—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I contend, sir, I am in order. I contend I am in order discussing the very things the hon. Minister raised himself.

Finally, in order to make the record absolutely clear, the hon. Minister went on and made this offensive statement, which is offensive on this side of the House, very much so. He said not one constructive proposal had been advanced from this side of the House for the solution of this problem. My friend, the hon. member for Brant always spoke on this problem in the most reasoned and moderate tones, endeavouring to be constructive in every way. My friend, the hon. member for Kent East made the suggestion last Tuesday that the hon. Minister of Agriculture go to the very scene in the endeavour to achieve a solution and he pointed out the great precedent. Does it really depress the hon. Minister of Agriculture to that extent? My hon. friend pointed out the great precedent was that the Prime Minister of this province once went himself—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Which was in error!

Mr. Sopha: —to solve the problem. Well, that is what has been said, that he went himself to solve the problem—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Sure, it was said—

Mr. Sopha: —and the auction opened the next day. But is that so unreasonable a suggestion, is it so wild in imagination? My hon. friend from Kent East suggests that it is rejected out of hand by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Finally, those suggestions by the hon. Minister that no constructive proposals come from this side will never be

accepted with equanimity so far as we are concerned.

Vote 112 agreed to.

On vote 113:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, just one question.

Mr. Chairman: I grant the floor to the member for Kingston.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston): Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the comment and debate that has been going on this afternoon and I thought it might be a good idea to read you an article from what you might call a non-partisan area of the country. This particular article is an editorial which appeared in the Wednesday, March 4, edition of the *Kingston Whig-Standard*. It gives maybe a little different view of what this particular argument is about. I might mention that the *Kingston-Whig-Standard* is one of the finest papers in eastern Ontario, and I feel that this might bring a little bit of refreshing thought to what has been going on here this afternoon. It goes like this:

The hysterical reactions to the failure of a free market to absorb farm products at a price growers think "fair" is perfectly illustrated in the present tobacco marketing fiasco. The Ontario tobacco farmers concerned became so hostile that they actually forced the closing of the free market auction exchanges under the threat of violence.

Tobacco prices have fallen for various reasons, an instance of the drop being a day's selling at an average of 47.23 cents a pound, compared with an average for the season of 51.14. This is not something one would have thought would lead to violence but apparently the tobacco men resent any interference—whether from a "free market" or not—with the prices they have become accustomed to. It is also true that buyers have been offering ridiculous prices for tobacco, probably as a deliberate tactic of harassment, but since nobody sold at those prices all the fuss seems to be just a bit uncalled for.

Another cause for high blood pressure for the farmers is the Stinson report, which is the report of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Industry Inquiry Committee, released last week. This report called for the gradual abandonment of tobacco acreage control and the eventual opening to all farmers of the privilege of growing tobacco. As it is now, tobacco farming is

restricted to those who have been granted acreage rights by the growers' marketing board. Anybody who thinks free enterprise means freedom should think about this remarkable arrangement, by the way.

One more element in the battle of the prices should be noted: a higher-than-normal percentage of green tobacco on the market this year. The industry does not want green tobacco and won't buy. It has also been revealed that most of the price cuts were directed at tobacco of lower grade—all of which, if true, rather robs the tobacco growers of their reasons for emotional display.

There are other, broader, implications in this situation which must be considered. The free auction system of selling was adopted by the tobacco board in the hope that more export buyers would be attracted thereby. Export buyers have long complained that the minimum grade price system, under which tobacco was withdrawn from the market when it failed to sell at minimum grade price, meant instability of the market. They could not, under this system, trust Ontario as a stable and continuing source of supply. It is pointed out that so far the new system has not stimulated export buying that the foreign buyers must be convinced that the new system will be a lasting one. They want to see Ontario get through a year without changing its selling policy.

It would appear that interference with the growing and selling of tobacco, or of any other crops, has much more to condemn it than to recommend it. Farmers inevitably argue that, since all the rest of the economy is managed and its prices administered, they should also use these methods. But rigidity of agricultural prices never works for long where a wide market is being sought. There are too many competitors who are not bound by arbitrary boards which refuse to let them meet market demands in their own way—this is, by cutting prices.

The rebel tobacco farmers who were in the news recently have the right idea and they should have taught the growers a lesson they badly need.

Mr. Chairman, I thought it might be a little bit refreshing to read this particular editorial to you, coming from a part of the country, you might say, which takes a bird's-eye view of what is happening up here. I realize it has no effect on the solution of the problem involved right now, but I did want to let you know what some people think of this particu-

lar problem that is causing so much concern here in the western section of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Nipissing has the floor.

Mr. Troy: No, as it is not on tobacco, sir, I will defer to the hon. member for Brant.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, just briefly, it is always refreshing to hear the hon. member for Kingston and the island. I would like to say that the gist of the editorial that he has read, as well as the information contained in an editorial in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* yesterday, and to some lesser extent the comments of the hon. Minister, have left the impression that the average prices are down only slightly from what they were when the market was progressing smoothly and to everyone's satisfaction. With this I am in agreement.

The point, however, which has set off the difficulties at the auction has really very little to do with the average prices, but the prices that go to make these averages, and the fact that they are erratic and unreasonable. The hon. Minister himself said that he has questioned his assistants in the department to find some reason for this. I submit to him that it is an unreasonable situation in that the prices being offered are unreasonable and erratic. When he speaks of a curve of rejections it might possibly be related to a steady curve of price dropping. I feel to some extent this curve is unrelated to the actual facts, when the prices have varied from what would be considered by any reasonable farmer to be a good price, down to one which is considerably below a "reasonable return," to the ultimate extremes of the three- and four-cent bids that have been referred to previously. I think this is the important thing, and not so much the average price.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, just one question on this particular vote. When I asked a question earlier of the hon. Minister I was told that this subject should come under this vote.

I want to know, sir, if you can tell me, what was the result of the negotiations of the farmers who came to see the farm products marketing board with regard to forming a marketing board for pulp wood?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What vote is this under, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Troy: Vote 112.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are past 112 a long time ago.

Mr. Chairman: I made a mistake when quoting the number, and I had the member's name on my list from a previous time when he asked the same question.

Mr. Troy: What vote is this discussion on, in which the hon. member for Brant, the hon. member for Kingston, and the hon. Minister himself spoke?

Mr. Chairman: Vote 112.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I answered the hon. member for Nipissing the other night. He asked the same question the other night. I gave you the answer, and now you are asking the same question again.

Mr. Troy: I am asking the results of the negotiations.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The results of their negotiations? I have not heard anything more from them. Apparently they did not pursue the idea of going ahead and forming their own marketing plan for pulp wood.

Vote 113 agreed to.

On vote 114:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): On vote 114, we have had quite an influx of immigrants in the last five or six years. Some of the immigrants would be younger people and have gone into farming. Is there a requirement of citizenship for one to obtain a loan under The Ontario Junior Farmers Loan Act? I know there are residence requirements, but is there a citizenship requirement?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They would have to be resident in Ontario for three years.

Mr. Newman: For three years. No citizenship requirement is there, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I do not think so. No citizenship requirement.

Mr. Newman: Thank you, sir.

Vote 114 agreed to.

Vote 115 agreed to.

On vote 116:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on vote 116, one year ago I had asked the hon. Minister concerning amendments to The Weed Control Act. I spoke on behalf of those who were affected by ragweed, and at the time the hon. Minister replied that he would give this matter every consideration and would make some comments. The request did come from a constituent of mine, but it does affect the

whole province when it comes to The Weed Control Act. The suggestion was that the destruction of the ragweed flowers be before the release of pollen. Has the department given any consideration to the three or four different suggestions that I made last year? Could the hon. Minister comment on it now?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am advised by the director of the soils and crops branch that there appears to be plenty of controls in the present weed control Act, which is enforced by local municipal weed inspection to control any weeds that happen to be in the municipality.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, that was quite true, but the suggestion was, and if I may read, section 3, subsection one of the Act now reads:

Every person in possession of land shall destroy all noxious weeds thereon as often in every year as is necessary to prevent ripening of their seeds.

The proposed amendment I made at that time was that, in the case of ragweed, the destruction shall be before the ragweed flowers have opened to permit the release of pollen. Likewise, I made a similar suggestion in section ten, subsection one, and section four, subsection one. The hon. Minister, at that time, replied, "Well, let me say, Mr. Chairman, we will be glad to give this matter every consideration."

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I would say this: We will take this matter under consideration entirely. This is up to the local weed inspectors in their municipalities. It may be, that if we put this into the Act, this means that every local weed inspector in every municipality has got to enforce this according to the Act. I think it should be left to the discretion of the local weed inspector to do these things. You could have one set of ragweed plants which would reach a stage of maturity and be ready to flower, and yet in another field in the same block, you might have a group of ragweed plants which would be at an entirely different stage of maturity. I do not think you want the weed inspector of the local municipality running to this one and running to that one, trying to enforce an Act that surely could be enforced with discretion, so that he might, himself, exercise good commonsense and judgment.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to hear the remarks of the hon. Minister today, but he could have given me these same remarks one year ago and I would not have brought this up at all today.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 116 agreed to?

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, on one question put by me there, in reference to the junior farmers loans: Would the hon. Minister tell me whether arrangements have been made now with the banks so that the province can endorse for loans which were promised in the past and could not be done until a month or so ago?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The bank loan has been in effect for three weeks. I have a letter before me, which was sent out from the banks to their local branches, and a letter from our director to the Canadian Bankers Association. It should be in operation now, Mr. Chairman.

Vote 116 agreed to.

Vote 117 agreed to.

On vote 118:

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I would think that this might be the proper vote to raise the question I have in mind, inasmuch as this experimental station is close by my riding.

Over the past year or two a great deal of concern has arisen over the indiscriminate and maybe improper use of pesticides spraying, to the degree that it may be harmful to humans, to wild life and to plant life. It has got to such a degree in the United States that there have been very strong delegations and representations made to the committees to bring this type of spraying under state control.

I have had this question raised by a couple of farmers in my riding who are concerned about it. Apparently they were disturbed about the fact that small children had been affected by sprays when playing in the orchards, and there have been cases of adults who have been violently ill from the effects of the pesticide sprays.

Their concern is that the spray may not be being used properly because of the difficulty in understanding the charts given out. The formulas are of a technical nature and the mixture is of a chemical nature, quite hard for a layman to understand. I wonder if the hon. Minister would explain what concern the department has in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I appreciate the concern the hon. member has expressed. I am sure we all recognize that many of the sprays which are today accepted as commonplace in use are potentially dangerous if they

are inadvertently handled or come in contact with people who might happen to be affected adversely by them.

It was with this thought in mind that The Department of Health, co-operating with The Department of Agriculture, are holding courses for the spray operators in order that they may become fully aware of the potential hazards which are involved and also to make them aware of the fact that there are dangers inherent in this; but, also, The Department of Health is registering all operators of spray equipment. I do not want it to get out and abroad that we are going to license and require all this kind of thing. This is simply that we may know, through The Department of Health, who operates these pieces of equipment and the products they are using, so that checks can be made and trace kept of use of these various products.

There are several courses being held in Ontario to which I referred earlier, and I believe that the operators of spray equipment—that is the custom operators who do roadsides, rights of way, commercial sprayers, some of them have contracting work—are all to be licensed by The Department of Health. Now this again is a recognition of the problem. We are co-operating, of course, with the federal government in keeping on top of this situation. I do not think it applies nearly as much in the province of Ontario as it might in the western provinces where certain chemicals have been used for insect control.

But we are aware of the situation, we are keeping on top of it. I do not think it is something we should become alarmed about, nor that it is any great hazard. It is like many of the chemicals we have used in the past. They are fine and safe, but let us know how to use them and be aware of their hazards.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. In order to set the record straight, I believe the hon. Minister of Agriculture said that the hon. member for Sudbury and myself had erred in saying that the former Prime Minister of this province had visited auction bale warehouses in southwestern Ontario. Now, I am referring to the debates of the Legislature of 1958. It says here:

Mr. Speaker, might I just mention the tremendous advance that has been made in the past year in farm marketing, that it is a very great subject indeed which time would not permit me to develop other than to refer to the situation which has been facing the tobacco growers in this province in that I now come before the House

with a very considerable experience for this reason, that for a week or so I sat daily, almost hourly, with representatives of the planning board of growers of the independents and certain objecting groups.

I had the opportunity of visiting one of the fine friends of this House down in Aylmer, and also visiting one of the marketing places that has been constructed by the marketing board, the warehouse. There I had an opportunity of talking to farmers who were there selling a portion of their tobacco crop by the auction system. I would say that I came to the conclusion that the people there were overwhelmingly in favour of bale auction system and they wanted it and I spoke to the people who had sold a portion of their crop and they all assured me of their enthusiasm for this system.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I accept the explanation of my hon. friend, Mr. Chairman, but we are talking about two entirely different things. My hon. friend the other day suggested, as did my hon. friend from Sudbury, when my hon. friend from Sudbury substantiated the suggestion of my hon. friend from Kent East, that the hon. Prime Minister and I should go immediately to the tobacco area and settle these problems. I said at that time that the Prime Minister had not gone to that area to settle the problem, they were settled here.

Mr. Spence: What I said—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Now, just a moment, my hon. friend, I listened to what you said. After the problem was settled, the auction was operating, and the tobacco was moving—the hon. Prime Minister was in the riding of Elgin at the time of my hon. friend's by-election, the hon. member for Elgin—he visited the Aylmer warehouse, and so described his visit in the words of *Hansard* which you have now read. This is what happened, and this is what I advised the press, after the session the other day, right here on the floor when they questioned me about this. I knew the facts, and what my hon. friend has said has substantiated them 100 per cent. We will try to settle it and we will try to settle it right here.

Mr. R. Welch (Lincoln): Mr. Chairman, with respect to vote 118, I would like to clear up a point. I may have misunderstood the hon. member for Wentworth East, and if I have I apologize in advance. I understood him to mention that the horticultural experimental station in Vineland was located in his

station is in my riding, in the riding of Lincoln.

Vote 118 agreed to.

Vote 119 agreed to.

On vote 120:

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, in asking us to vote the \$20 million-plus for the federated colleges, it might be in order to—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, no, not on this vote.

Mr. Nixon: Oh, I am sorry.

Vote 120 agreed to.

On vote 121:

Mr. Nixon: On this vote, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some remarks about the federated colleges and what may lie in store for them if the money we are here asked to vote is expended.

A week or so ago we had a most interesting tour of the facilities at Guelph. Those of us who took part in it were most impressed, not only by the facilities but by the staff which had been gathered there, not only to teach the students but to give the service that is so well known to the agricultural areas of Ontario. We note with great interest that well over \$6.5 million is earmarked for research, and the fact that this is being directed under the new plan introduced last year is of great satisfaction to all of us, I am sure—that is, the overall control of research in the agricultural field in this province.

It is also true that we are very pleased with the announcement in the Throne Speech that the federated colleges are going to be chartered as a university, we expect, during this session of the Legislature, so that this money earmarked for research can be put to better use, and for many other reasons I will refer to either under this vote or at a later date.

Certainly the fact that the jurisdiction of the University of Toronto over the federated colleges did not allow research and graduate work beyond the master's level to take place, has seriously inhibited agricultural research in the province of Ontario, and in large measure is responsible for the fact that our better students, in pursuing Ph.D. degrees in agriculture, have had to leave the province of Ontario; and many of them, unfortunately, have not seen fit to return. But of course this has been discussed before; and I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that the decision to charter this as a university in its own right, so that it can conduct research and graduate

work at all levels, will do much to remedy this situation.

But here we are chartering a new university. I would predict that it will become one of the greatest in Canada, and I would think that it has a very special role to play in the province of Ontario, one that is not presently being played by our universities. This new university will have no history of private support; even though there will be fees to be paid in the future as there have been in the past. We will view with much interest any changes in these fees because, at the present time, I understand that the fees of the students are subsidized to a greater extent than is customary at other universities; but there is no history of private support.

This institution will be supported probably to the extent of 85 or 90 per cent by the votes of this Legislature—so that its development will be based on government money. In this connection I feel that it will be able to draw on its history of community service in order to move its facilities out into the community. I would predict, and I would hope, that it would be the centre of a vastly increased network of community colleges. It may be necessary to give them some other name in the future; they would have, as their centre of direction, the network of facilities in Guelph itself.

I hope that the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who is no doubt consulting with the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) and his colleagues in the Cabinet, would have this in mind as the bill to charter the university is under discussion.

But as well as this, Mr. Chairman, as we see the new university perhaps leaving behind to some extent its basic agricultural responsibility and moving more into the realm of community service and the realm of increased education at the community level, I am sure that he, sir, as well as all the other farmer members of the House and others, will see to that there remains in this new university a strong nucleus for the training of those who are going to continue their work in agriculture in all fields; as well, of course, as the essential facilities for agricultural research, and extension of these facilities.

Again then, Mr. Chairman, I feel that in these estimates we will have an opportunity to give our views to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, as these facilities are discussed under his direction for perhaps the last time. We do not know what the government holds in store for the new university. Surely they are going to maintain and increase the agricultural training and experimental facilities

there. But it will not be possible to keep on regarding this as an agricultural university in the strictest sense if the university is going to fulfil its role and expand into the communities which require educational facilities at the post-secondary level from one end of the province to the other. I would be very interested to hear the hon. Minister's view in the future of the new university, under this estimate.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would say that it has been the proposal of the hon. Prime Minister to incorporate the university as outlined in the Speech from the Throne—the university at Guelph. I am sure when the bill is brought in to charter the new university, there will be ample opportunity for us to see exactly what is intended for the university, and for the respective colleges now established on the Guelph campus.

I would be in favour of what the hon. member has suggested regarding the emphasis which should continue to remain on agriculture as far as the OAC is concerned. Certainly we who like to think of ourselves as associated with agriculture in the province of Ontario, be it at the farm level or at agribusiness level, look upon the agricultural college at Guelph as the source of those who will continue to fill the ranks in increasing numbers, as time goes on, to meet the challenges which confront us in ever-increasing numbers.

We feel there must be a university established there to do as the hon. member suggests, to serve many communities, not the least of which must be agriculture. I would feel, with that in mind, we will look forward to the introduction of the bill which will incorporate the university.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member for Brant said I would like to underscore and agree with; but my comments, I think, would more appropriately come under the bill, or The Department of Education estimates, or the new Department of University Affairs.

I just want to make one point in passing, Mr. Chairman, and that is that when one recalls the sense of urgency underlying the report of the advisory committee on university affairs a year ago, and the need for a number of new university development including the independent status and the expansion of the Guelph complex if we were going to meet the number of students we will have in 1965, I am puzzled at the slowness with which this whole thing is taking place.

In my contacts and discussions out in Guelph, and from anything I have heard here around Queen's Park, I do not detect any move to provide the facilities for the increased number of students we must have in 1965 if this new institution is going to take its share of the 6,000 new places specified in the advisory committee report. However, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, I think that might more appropriately come elsewhere.

But getting back to agricultural education, or at least education in relation to agriculture, I was most interested in a report that was given to the Ontario Federation of Agriculture convention this past fall by J. A. Ferguson, who has been for some years on the national, technical and vocational advisory council of The Canada Department of Labour, on the aspect of that committee's work in relation to agriculture. Without going into the detail, he pointed out how for years this committee had gone on with no reference at all to agriculture. Indeed when he came on to the committee some four or five or six years ago, if I recall correctly, he had to inquire of the chairman what was being done with regard to agriculture—and nothing was being done—and something was initiated.

Apparently—and I will just quote a couple of paragraphs from this report which was presented to the OF of A convention:

Earlier I referred to a conference on agricultural education held in Ottawa in October of 1962. One of the most important resolutions coming out of this conference was to the effect that each province or zone was to hold a conference to discuss their individual situations and their needs. To date nothing appears to have happened in this regard in Ontario.

Recently I received a notice of a meeting being held in Alberta for people interested in proposed agricultural programmes of study, as well as people interested, or possible employers of trainees of such proposed agricultural programmes. This is the kind of action which is important and which needs to be duplicated in many other areas across Canada.

We have excellent work being carried on now at the present schools in Ontario, and none of us are condemning these institutions, but we feel that agriculture today needs a different type of education than is currently being provided and certainly we need a greater degree of co-operation between The Department of Education, The Department of Agriculture, and the farm organizations, in establishing

agricultural education and programmes in the future.

I was a little intrigued with this observation of his that, flowing from this national approach, other provinces or zones within provinces had been meeting to consider their particular needs, and his emphasis on the fact that nothing of this had been done in Ontario.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister why this is, and to what extent, in relationship to that, does he feel that the rather phenomenal development of technical and vocational schools across the province, as a result of the new 75 per cent capital grants which were supplied from 1960 on, has met this need? I mean, is this the reason we have done nothing in Ontario? If it is, I am puzzled as to why Mr. Ferguson would not be aware of it and would not have acknowledged it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: From what the hon. member suggests there, you would think nothing was being done. This is not quite the case. The representatives of our department do sit on this same committee with Mr. Ferguson, with the federal and provincial committee he refers to.

As far as the reference to the vocational schools, and their training of agriculture in vocational schools across the province is concerned, the committee look upon the schools at Ridgetown and at Kemptville and the associate course at Guelph as courses in vocational agriculture. I think we have to go back—and I would like to say this, at the risk of taking a little time, Mr. Chairman, to mention the fact that for ten years I was a member of a secondary high school district board where there were three fairly large secondary schools in operation. In those schools we found that it was exceedingly difficult to maintain the interest, to any degree, of any student past Grade 9. We made it mandatory in Grade 9 that all the boys entering that school should take agriculture, whether they came from the urban area or whether they came from the rural area. But past that it was difficult to maintain much interest.

There were a few who went on and took the agriculture course, and we provided a vocational agriculture course.

I was chairman of the committee of the board which had to deal with agriculture. I was exceedingly interested in it because I felt here was an opportunity for us to provide secondary education, vocational training in agriculture, for the boys of our community,

the same as we were providing commercial courses to the girls in the same school.

We found, in discussing this with The Department of Education people, that in connection with secondary education there appears to be, generally speaking, very little interest among even our rural boys in vocational agriculture at secondary school level. However, I do believe that there is a very great need, after the boy leaves secondary school and goes back to the farm. When he starts to farm for a while, and begins to realize there is a great deal more to this business of farming than that which his father may have been able to teach him, and he reads of the advances of research and scientific application to practical agriculture, he says, "I have to get more"—but he has left high school. He may not have his Grade 13. But he may have Grade 10 or he may have Grade 12 or something like this.

This boy can now enter the school at Ridgetown, at Kemptville, or our associate course at Guelph. The directors of our schools here have found that those are the very best students they get, generally speaking, because those are boys who recognize the need, and they are there for a purpose.

We have these courses at these various schools filled, generally speaking, to capacity. There may be instances where we could absorb a few more, but they are fairly well filled. I do not think there is a great demand for more than is being provided in those various areas.

Along the very line the hon. member has suggested, we have set up an agricultural educational committee within The Department of Agriculture, of which Mr. Bennett, our assistant deputy Minister, is chairman. It is comprised of the dean of agriculture at OAC, the director at the Kemptville school, and the director at the Ridgetown school—to see how best we can serve the needs of agricultural education in the province of Ontario.

Frankly, I think there are things to be done. We are exploring various areas whereby we may change courses to improve our agricultural education facilities. I think we must recognize the fact that there is little point in developing rather expensive vocational courses unless there are going to be students to fill those courses. If the need develops, then I think we should go ahead and do that very thing.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, a number of educators and placement officers in the Ottawa area and some eastern

Ontario constituencies have complained to me that many of their young people are unable to take advantage of the educational facilities of The Department of Agriculture because instruction is not given in the French language.

Mr. Chairman, you will realize that instruction in French would be more satisfactory to students who have received their elementary education in that language. I realize there might be a problem of available staff to give instructions in that language, but I would suggest to the hon. Minister that some planning be done to attract French-speaking instructors, so that in the near future many of the young farmers from that area would be able to benefit from these courses.

If it is not possible to give these courses in French in our own schools at this time, would the hon. Minister consider the possibility of an exchange of students between the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec. French-speaking students could be given the advantage of attending schools in agriculture in Quebec and, in return, English-speaking young farmers from that province may be invited to attend our own schools here.

This would serve a dual purpose. First, increase the facilities for training many of the farmers' sons from eastern and northern Ontario who are not being trained at the present time, and secondly, both segments of the population would understand each other better. May I ask the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, whether he sees a possibility of implementing such a programme in the near future?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, in answer to my hon. friend's remarks, I would like to say that this is a programme that has been going on for many, many years. My hon. friend the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs reminds me that many years ago, on his first entry to the House here, he brought this same matter to our attention, and in fact, at that time even, it was in progress.

We feel, in fact we know, there is a very close working relationship between the officials of The Department of Agriculture in Quebec and our own department people. My deputy Minister even says that he gets letters from The Department of Agriculture officials in Quebec written in French.

We have looked upon Macdonald College and Laval University in Montreal, where agriculture is taught, as a source at times for our bilingual extension workers. It is a very satisfactory arrangement. It has worked out. On the other hand, some of their students

have come up here to Kemptville and some have come to Guelph. They have taken these practical courses. Macdonald College works out very well. It is perhaps a little more concentrated than our course at Kemptville. It is extended over a little longer period of time, but it is that type of a real, down-to-earth practical course. The Laval University course is a degree course. I think it is an arrangement that is working out exceedingly well.

Mr. Racine: Mr. Chairman, could I just say one word about this? This problem has been brought to me by some of the educators in eastern Ontario particularly, and they were worrying about those courses—not the graduate courses, but the courses given to the people who have been attending maybe Grade 9 or Grade 10 schooling and were finding it quite difficult to get the proper training. I am very pleased with the explanation from the hon. Minister and perhaps some of the agricultural representatives in the area could do their homework a little better in order to get those farmers' sons to attend those schools whenever they are available.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question with regard to research under this vote. It has to do with the question of blackbirds, which is quite a serious problem down in our part of the world. Last fall, the hon. Minister was visited by the wardens of the five farming counties of southwestern Ontario and at that time the deputation asked the hon. Minister to take steps to see what could be done about this problem. I would like an answer to this.

Before the hon. Minister gives an answer, if it is possible, I would like to put on record just what a serious problem this is. I think we can dismiss it very easily and say that blackbirds are a problem. But in Kent county—my own county—the commercial corn crop is a \$13.5 million crop and the damage from blackbirds is estimated last year in the neighbourhood of eight to ten per cent. This means we are talking about damage in Kent county alone, which is where better than a third of the commercial corn is grown in this province, we are talking about damage in the neighbourhood of \$1 million a year in one county.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that the blackbirds attack the ears during the milk stage. They feed on the soft corn and of course a certain amount of the corn is then consumed and is not available for sale.

There are secondary effects. The damaged corn becomes warped and becomes dwarfed as well, and sooner or later if this happens rot will set in, and the corn is just not either the quantity or the quality that it would have been without this damage. Many fields in Kent and in other areas during last summer were rendered unfit for use and the blame is to be laid squarely on the blackbird problem.

This is not a new problem, Mr. Chairman, but it is an increasing one. It stems from the fact that nature over the past few years has got out of balance. A great deal of marsh land and low lying land, has been reclaimed and is now highly productive land, and the birds having more to feed on, have grown and multiplied. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that this is not something about which the good people of Kent, the good people of southwestern Ontario, are coming to the hon. Minister and saying, "What can you do?" They are coming in desperation, because they have been taking steps themselves over the last few years and frankly they are not getting far with the steps they have been taking, Mr. Chairman.

The only known method of controlling the blackbird problem at this time is the use of commercial bangers, as they are called, or shotguns. The problem is that these things go off all the time and the birds just move around from one field to another, so this really does not accomplish anything. Live ammunition is better. Many of the farmers during the season of the year patrol the fields, so there is not only the direct loss of the crop but there is also a tremendous loss in terms of manhours which are spent with this problem.

I do hope that the hon. Minister is in a position to give my people and the people of southwestern Ontario some assurance that his department will as soon as possible give the utmost consideration to some ways and means as to how the present population of blackbirds will be, not eliminated but reduced, so that nature once again will be in normal balance, and that the really, wholesale destruction of crops in our part of the world will be stopped.

Mr. Troy: Apropos of the remarks that the hon. Minister of Agriculture made to the presentations of the hon. member for York South and the hon. member for Ottawa East, sir, the hon. Minister pointed out that there was a committee consisting of, I think, the deputy Minister and the principals of Kemptville and Ridgetown agricultural schools. Would you ask that committee to consider also the possibility of establishing, as I

brought up before, an agricultural school in northern Ontario? And also, in regard to the programme that I understand was initiated by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs for exchange of students from Ontario to Quebec, Mr. Chairman, are the schools throughout the province and particularly in the area of northern Ontario informed of that opportunity?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As far as I know there is every attempt made to advise the students of northern Ontario of the access to the college in Quebec. We have a considerable number of students from northern Ontario attending the Kemptville Agricultural School annually. I think this is indicative of the fact that they are aware that it is there, and are coming there to the school.

Mr. Troy: But the point I ask is this: Would you have that special committee consider the possibility of such a school in northern Ontario? Also, I hope the students of northern Ontario know that there is this opportunity, as there is an exchange of students from Ontario to Quebec, and also from Quebec to Ontario.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word and give the hon. Minister some credit in regard to the increase in expenditure in the Western Ontario Agricultural School at Ridgeway. I understand that your budget is \$57,250 more this year than it was in 1963-64. The hon. Minister knows quite well what a wonderful job this school is doing in southwestern Ontario, and the large number of young men making use of the courses being taught there. I must say how pleased I am to see the increase in the Budget this year.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that the dining room facilities are getting very crowded in the Western Ontario Agricultural School. As you know quite well, I think you were there not too long ago, Mr. Minister, there are many conferences, many meetings of farm groups, held at the farm and the dining facilities are getting very, very crowded. I hope the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and see if they cannot enlarge the dining room facilities.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, before this vote is passed I just want to make a comment in regard to the remarks of the hon. member for Brant.

I think, sir, perhaps, even although this matter will be completely debated when the

bill setting up the new university is introduced and passed through the various procedures in the House during the estimates of The Department of Education, I should reassure all those in the Legislature who have a particular interest in agriculture, and in OAC and OVC particularly, that it is not our intention in any way to disturb the traditional place these colleges have held in the agricultural life and the development of agriculture in our province. We feel that the organization at Guelph can be more fully utilized and the functions can be expanded, but in whatever arrangements we make, I can assure all hon. members here, and indeed the great body of alumni of these institutions and those who have benefited and presently use the research and so on, that we intend if anything to strengthen the position of OAC, OVC and Macdonald Hall in this new structure that we will create. I just want to allay any fears anyone may have in that regard.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, previous speakers have mentioned blackbird research because of the problem it brings to communities that grow corn. However, there is a problem that affects municipalities and that is the starling problem. Has that been solved yet; is the department carrying out research on this?

Mr. Troy: Seagulls, too.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member for Kent West mentioned blackbirds. I think probably he was including the starling problem in this as well as the blackbird menace. It is all a problem. I can assure you that we recognize that this problem that the hon. member for Kent West has raised is one of the most significant ones that face agriculture in southwestern Ontario today. This is a serious matter and we established an inter-departmental committee immediately following the meeting which my hon. friend referred to, of the wardens from five southwestern Ontario counties who came in to see us. I have been to Kent and Essex counties in the last two years and have seen for myself at first hand the damage that these birds were doing. The matter is under active consideration in our department and I quite frankly feel that it demands our utmost interest and our very great concern as time goes on. It is a very great problem and affects more, even, than the province of Ontario. This is a problem of the United States, where it is, I believe, a worse problem than we have. There has not been any real answer found to it yet but I think we

have to work toward the solution of this problem.

Vote 121 agreed to.

On vote 122:

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like the hon. Minister to say something about the loans in accordance with The Co-operatives Loans Act. Perhaps I could get him to say something with this question: Just who can start a co-op in the province of Ontario, how many men would have to be involved and how much money would they have to have to start a small co-op in order to qualify for loans?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: To form a co-operative in the province of Ontario, a charter must be obtained from The Provincial Secretary's Department, sir, under the companies branch, I believe it is. When this is obtained, then they can apply for a loan and I believe our Co-operatives Loans Act—I have not got the Act before me, I am speaking purely from memory—will grant a mortgage on the capital assets of the co-operative up to 50 per cent of the value with a maximum of \$100,000.

Vote 122 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Agriculture.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, before the close for the vote on agriculture here, I would like to keep before this House the fact that in my riding in North Grey in Georgian Bay, the Beaver Valley grows the finest apples in the world. I know that there is a concentration of agricultural schools and research in southern Ontario, and I would just like to keep before the House the need for an experimental farm in the Georgian Bay area of the Beaver Valley district. I spoke to the hon. Minister about this before, and I would like to know what plans he has in mind to bolster this industry, the finest in the world for apples, by setting up an experimental farm in the Beaver Valley area.

ESTIMATES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

On vote 2301:

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to present the estimates for The Treasury Department. Last year I commented upon the reorganization of The Treasury Department, which was then being com-

pleted. I am pleased to report that the benefits which we foresaw from this reorganization have materialized and that the administrative changes which were effected have assisted the department in discharging its vital functions. As a result of continuing studies of the various facets of departmental administration, it has been decided to strengthen further the revenue collection activities of the department by the establishment of a revenue inspection section within the revenue division. This new unit, which will have branch status, is responsible for ensuring that the various statutes under which taxes are collected are administered as efficiently and economically as possible. In addition, the new branch will study intensively the systems, procedures and controls employed in revenue collection. Improvements will be made where appropriate. The new branch, which began operations early in February, has been created with a minimum of additional outlay. Included among its staff will be officers on loan from other branches of the department. It is felt that experience in such work will provide valuable opportunities for development of staff in keeping with future departmental requirements.

As the hon. members are aware, tenders have been called for the construction of an addition to the present Treasury building. After careful consideration of the administrative advantages in relation to the cost of such a project, it was concluded that the general efficiency of the department would be significantly improved and that there would be, in addition, a number of direct savings on the dollar side.

For instance, the area at present under lease outside of government buildings to accommodate head office employees of The Treasury Department is greater than the area which the Treasury building itself provides. The hon. members know there are decided advantages in consolidating the administration of any government department within one building. They include convenience for the public; improved communication between branches, and resulting faster action, and integration of departmental operations. Therefore, the decision to proceed with the addition to the Treasury building is a logical follow-through to the decision taken in 1954 to construct a separate building for the department.

At this time I would point out to the hon. members that the expenditure estimates for all departments have, for the second year, been prepared on a programme basis. Such an approach to the presentation and consider-

ation of estimates permits assessment of the benefits to be derived from existing and proposed new government activities in relation to the costs involved and total government policy. After a second year of experience with this method, we feel that programme budgeting is proving a valuable method of ensuring rationality and economy in the application of the taxpayers' dollars to the purposes of government.

The permanent secretariat to the Treasury board, established two and a half years ago, is continuing to assist the Treasury board most effectively in its scrutiny and control of expenditures. This is accomplished through the analysis of departmental programmes, staff requirements and proposed expenditures on a continuing basis throughout the year.

Another arm of the Treasury board concerned with promoting efficiency, economy and improved service to the public is the organization and methods services branch. Since its inception two and a half years ago, this branch has carried out a wide variety of studies of organizations, systems and procedures throughout departments in order to assist management of those departments in carrying out their responsibilities as efficiently as possible.

I am pleased to report that the Ontario Committee on Taxation, appointed more than a year ago, has just concluded a successful period of public hearings. A total of 36 private individuals and more than 80 organizations, representing almost every area of interest and activity in Ontario, submitted views and opinions on taxation and revenue problems, both at the provincial and municipal levels.

In addition, the committee has commissioned more than 70 studies covering every facet of the taxation and revenue systems of the province and its municipalities as well as of intergovernmental financial problems generally. These studies, which are being conducted by persons expert in their respective fields, will take into account both the structure of the various revenue-bearing arrangements and the economic considerations which underly them.

In framing its recommendations, the committee will thus have before it a broad cross-section of informed public opinion and the findings of an intensive research programme. In addition, the close liaison which has developed between the federal government's Royal commission on taxation and the various taxation study organizations which have been established by the provinces is providing an effective basis for an integrated

approach to the taxation and revenue problems which all levels of government are experiencing.

Provision is made in the estimates of The Treasury Department for the first year of the operations of the Pension Commission of Ontario, which is responsible for the administration of The Pensions Benefit Act. In keeping with one of the major intents of the Act, which is to ensure portability of pensions, the commission to date has received information returns concerning more than 7,500 pension plans covering approximately one million Ontario employees.

In some cases, these are multi-employer plans in which a number of employers join in a single plan.

The analysis of these plans presents an administrative task of some proportions. The processing of statistical information on these plans is proceeding, and it is expected that registration will commence shortly.

Certainly I would be remiss on this occasion if I did not express my sincere thanks to my colleagues on the Treasury board, both for their personal support to me as chairman and for their devotion to the difficult task of discharging the important responsibilities which the board carries. The fact that the board has met on approximately 70 separate occasions since last April 1 is, I think, an indication of the increasing tempo of government business.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to acknowledge my thanks to all personnel of the department whose diligence and effort throughout the past year have contributed to the successful operations of this department.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, it will not be my intention this afternoon to take too long in dealing with the remarks which the hon. Provincial Treasurer has made this afternoon. I think that in the past, ever since I have been in this House anyway, there has been a tendency to more or less skip over The Treasury Department estimates. It has been looked upon as somewhat of a small department. But on the other hand, Mr. Chairman, looking today we see that in the total ordinary expenditure alone there is almost \$155 million, and in the capital disbursements an amount equal to almost \$20 million.

I was somewhat astonished in listening to the résumé that the hon. Provincial Treasurer gave and the fact that he told us some of what I would regard as some of the minor functions of the department, although interesting. I should not say they were all

minor because I know that the functions of the Treasury board are most important, but in his remarks, so far as I can recollect, not one word was mentioned about an item there that stands out in front of us showing a total of almost \$136 million insofar as public debt and the interest thereof is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, I say that generally speaking not too much is known about this department among the hon. members and for this reason I would like to suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that he follow very closely the public accounts committee that has been set up this year. To my view, for the first time, the public accounts committee is working in a proper fashion. We have met several times and certainly will have several more meetings before this Legislature rises and it has been most educational. We have had the provincial auditor in to talk to us, dealing with his department. We have had an official of the Treasury board. We intend to carry on from there to study probably one department of government, anyway as far as the accounts paid from that department are concerned for the last fiscal year.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, that quite frankly in this House very little is known about the method of collecting taxes in the province of Ontario by those of us who sit in these chambers, and furthermore, that very little is known about the actual paying out to the different departments of the estimates that go to each department. For this reason I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps the public accounts committee should sit the whole year round. I think that perhaps it should sit not only because it could be described as somewhat of a watchdog of public expenditures, but because it would be a training for all of those members who sit on the public accounts committee. I would even go so far as to say that perhaps in any one Parliament the public accounts committee should be changed each year so that other members would have the possibility and the opportunity of learning just some of the great financial implications there are in the running of a province such as Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, as I said before, the hon. Provincial Treasurer said nothing or very little about the public debt situation in the province of Ontario. I know that he is not worried. Certainly the critic for the New Democratic Party is not particularly worried about the fact that debt has increased greatly in this province in the past number of years. He feels, I believe, and I believe the hon.

Provincial Treasurer feels too, that the debt situation in Ontario is quite manageable and they have their reasons for believing this.

Those of us on this side of the House are not suggesting that the province is going to go broke either. But we do say, when we look at the item marked "Interest, etc." in the public debt under "Ordinary Expenditure" and see that this year it comes to \$94,696,000, that this is a figure that is substantial indeed. I know, Mr. Chairman, that this is the gross interest that has to be paid by the province, but nevertheless to bring it down to figures that we all understand may I tell you that the interest we are going to pay this year, the net interest, is going to increase by over \$5 million. This is a substantial figure. It is a figure that must be paid each and every year. If, as has been said by many people, the governments of today never intend to pay off their debt anyway, nevertheless one thing that we must remember is that the interest on the debt must be paid each and every year. In this the province of Ontario the item "Interest, etc." is becoming substantial and greater each and every year.

In the Budget criticism I gave, I pointed out that in 1939 the total Budget estimates in the year that the war started were less than the amount of interest paid now in the province of Ontario. I am not going to attempt to compare the standards of living and the degree in which the government spends money now with what it spent in 1939. Nevertheless, in 1939 the government representing this province looked after all of the various departments—highways, education, welfare, our hospitals and all the others, including interest on the public debt, for some \$88 million. This afternoon we are going to be asked to vote "Interest, etc." of \$94,696,000—over \$8 million greater than the whole Budget in 1939.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this is a substantial figure and I am somewhat disappointed that the hon. Provincial Treasurer today might not at least have something to say about this. He could acknowledge that this is a substantial figure and agree at least that it is a figure that is costing the taxpayers of the province of Ontario a great deal of money out of their pockets and a great deal of anxiety to many people who are responsible citizens of this province.

Another item that I would like to mention under public debt in this province is that this year there has been provision for the sinking fund of \$40 million. For those of the hon. members who have not been here too long, I might say that the figure five or

six years ago might have been anything. It could have been \$17 million or \$29 million or \$25 million, but I believe that it was last year, or the year before, that the hon. Provincial Treasurer said to us that the province of Ontario was going to set up a table for the reduction of the public debt, in the same manner in which Ontario Hydro is run. I believe that provision for the sinking fund was made so that the debt of the province of Ontario would be paid off in 40 years.

My question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer is simply this—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Thirty years.

Mr. Whicher: Thirty years? All right. The debt would be paid off in 30 years. My question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer is simply this. If this is correct—

Hon. Mr. Allan: I have an explanation.

Mr. Whicher: Well I shall be glad to hear it. Why is it that the provision for the sinking fund last year was greater than it is for this year?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Would you like to know now or do you want to wait?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: That may be true. Of course they borrow the money that they—

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): They borrow all the savings on deposit.

Mr. Whicher: That would be a very nice way for the rest of us to be able to do business in our businesses, I might say. But the hon. Provincial Treasurer says that he has an explanation for this and I will be glad to listen to him.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to conclude by simply saying this. During the past weekend I was with a gentleman who has just come back from California. He has a responsible position and very shortly will be the president of the Ontario Restaurant Association for the Dominion of Canada. He was talking about minimum wages—naturally he is in the restaurant business—and he talked about the fact that in Toronto and in this particular area this Legislature and this government has a minimum wage law of 85 cents per hour for female labour—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: It is 95 cents.

Mr. Whicher: Ninety-five? Well, all right. It was brought up to 95 cents. I was hoping it would be \$1.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: It soon will be.

Mr. Whicher: Soon will be \$1. You will be interested to know that in California it is \$2.54 per hour for anybody who serves coffee—\$2.54 an hour.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Want that in Bruce?

Mr. Whicher: Just one minute. That is a great deal of money. As a matter of fact we cannot afford it in Bruce and you cannot afford it in York South either. But everything in California goes along the same line. For example, it costs \$2.85 for bacon and eggs. It costs a great deal of money to do anything there. Everything is bigger. Wages are much more. Except one thing, Mr. Chairman. There is one thing in California, and to my knowledge only one, that is not greater than it is in the province of Ontario and that thing is taxes. The taxes in the province of Ontario are just as heavy as they are in the state of California.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Ever pay room rent down there?

Mr. Whicher: I am not talking about room rents. Workers get paid for being down there. This is the reason, of course, why they go. Room rents are much greater in California or in Los Angeles than they are in the city of Toronto, for example, and minimum wages are much higher too. Everything is on a higher basis, except the one thing we are dealing with this afternoon—taxes in the province of Ontario.

I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that this is something that must be faced by this government, yes every government in Canada. For California, I may say this. The hon. Minister of Mines asked me if I ever paid room rent in California. Yes, and I have also gone on the highways in California and I am not being critical of the highways in Ontario at all at the moment, but I simply say this, that in California they are better and the gasoline—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: —and the gasoline tax is less, Mr. Chairman. Now I am not going to—

Mr. MacDonald: Sounds like a Liberal programme.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Everything is higher except taxes, Mr. Minister. That is what I tell you. Everything is higher except taxes and this is the estimate with which we are dealing this afternoon. All I hope is this, that inasmuch as the hon. Provincial Treasurer did not say anything about taxes this afternoon when he gave his little résumé of the department. I hope that before he is through, that somewhere along the line, he will give us at least a little consolation in the fact that perhaps his department is going to attempt sometime in the future to stabilize this thing so that taxes will not be continually rising, so that we drive people—literally drive them—out of the country.

I mention California. The incoming president of the Ontario Restaurant Association told me in 1966 there will be more people in California than there are in the whole Dominion of Canada, and that one million of those, Mr. Provincial Treasurer, are Canadian citizens. Live ones, not dead ones. People who are down there working today. Now it is not just weather that sends them down there. It is a combination of things. One of the things, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that taxes have reached such an extent, have gone so high in this province, and indeed in the whole country, that we are driving some people to get relief in other places.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose there is any point in trying to do anything to produce informed and intelligent thinking on economic questions by the hon. member for Bruce, or, indeed it would appear, by the whole Liberal group here.

During the Budget debate I recommended to the hon. gentlemen a little book published a couple of years ago in the United States called *A Primer On Public Spending*. Obviously he has not read it. I am not so hopeful as to think that he ever will, but I wish he would. It only takes a couple of hours and would, if he read it with a view to the content, shake the firm conviction he now holds and the antediluvian economic ideas he is putting forward.

He has suggested, I take it, that we try to stabilize the Budget and the public debt. There is one way we can do that and one way only, Mr. Chairman, and that is to stabilize growth in the economy, to halt further growth. If the province grows, and I hope it will, then the Budget will become larger and the public debt will become larger. That is inevitable.

Mr. Whicher: But not necessarily taxes.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Bryden: Well, as a matter of fact there are countries in Western Europe growing a lot faster than Canada where taxes are substantially higher than here. However, it is very difficult to make comparisons of taxes because the application of a tax varies greatly. Also, one has to consider taxes in relation to what one gets in return for them. Therefore it is very difficult to make international comparisons.

I was rather interested in the hon. gentleman's assertion that taxes in California are no higher, I think he said, than here. I would not care to express any opinion on that, and I do not know that anybody else would, without a very detailed study of the question.

I have found, from what I have read, that people who have made detailed attempts at tax comparisons become less and less confident of the results they have arrived at because of the complexities involved. However, that is not essentially what I am concerned about at this time, Mr. Chairman.

In view of the references the hon. member for Bruce has made to the interest on the public debt, I would like to make one or two observations. Unfortunately, public thinking on questions of this kind is sometimes bedevilled by attempts to treat a government as if it were a private individual. It is as if managing the affairs of a nation, or a province, were the same thing as a housewife looking after the household at home. It is an entirely different thing.

I think one thing we should bear in mind about the interest on the public debt is that, to the extent that it is internally held, it really represents no burden on the economy at all. If one takes the question in terms of a country and assumes that its debt is all held, as is the case with most countries, by residents of that country, then there is really no burden on the economy. The government raises taxes from the people and it pays interest to the people. The only economic effect is that there is likely to be some redistribution of income within the community. Some people will get proportionately more in interest payments than they will pay in taxes, and that may have an economic consequence that is not entirely desirable. But apart from that, it has no economic effect at all.

In fact, if the citizens of a country held government bonds in exact proportion to the

taxes they pay, there would not actually be any interest on the public debt at all. The government would simply collect taxes from them and pay some of the taxes back in interest. They would pay the interest to themselves. I do admit that it is not quite that simple, and that there are some transfers of wealth and income as a result of interest payments on public debt. But otherwise, there is no economic effect at all.

What I have just stated now is less true, I admit, of a province. A considerably smaller proportion of the public debt of a province is internally held. Considerably more of it is held outside the province.

I will accept the information just given to me by the hon. Provincial Treasurer, but I would think that with regard to the government of Canada, a greater proportion of its debt is held within Canada than is the case with Ontario. I am now talking about the debt of the province of Ontario, held within Ontario. I assume that is the case. I must say I have never checked, but if it is then what I have said is not as true of Ontario as it would be of Canada, although it is true to an important extent even so.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, even in Ontario the public debt, even to the extent that it is externally held, is surely not a major burden. The payment of interest on it is not a major problem we should have to concern ourselves with here.

Actually, what I regret about the constant hammering of the hon. member for Bruce and others on this question of public debt is that it bedevils genuine economic thinking and stands in the way of the kind of economic policies that will produce growth, and will mean that the administration of the public debt will not be burdensome.

A public debt is burdensome only in an economy that is stagnating or declining. It is not burdensome in an economy that is growing. And as to the idea of paying off the public debt, the public debt of this province has not been paid off. It never will be paid off. It will continue to grow as long as the province continues to grow.

There is not a corporation in this country that is going anywhere whose debt is not increasing. That may be too broad a statement, but I know of none. Those that are going somewhere have increasing debts; those that are expanding, that is a part of their expansion. I should think that the farmers of this province—I am not too familiar with agriculture, but I think farmers whose farms are developing and growing are borrowing money for equipment and buildings

and as long as their revenue capacity is increasing—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. member does not know how comfortable that makes me feel.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I must say I could not care less about how comfortable the hon. gentleman from Sudbury feels. The way he acts around here most of the time I would say he is rarely comfortable. In fact he acts as if he has needles in the seat of his chair.

Mr. Sopha: As ye sow, so shall ye reap. I will not be talking again.

Mr. Bryden: That is the best news I have heard since this session opened.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Sudbury interrupted me just before I was going to make my concluding point on this issue, but I will not bother going back to it.

There are some other matters relative to these estimates that I would like to take up with the hon. Provincial Treasurer. The first relates to succession duties. I suppose it is a brave man who ventures into that field because it is one of the most complicated tax fields there is. I will tell the hon. Provincial Treasurer right off the bat that I certainly do not understand The Succession Duty Act of this province in all its ramifications, or anything like it. But there are certain broader implications in which I am interested and they arise from the Dominion-provincial conference of last fall. At that conference, as we all know, various provinces got various types of increased assistance from the federal government, but Ontario got one concession only and that was in the succession duty field, as I understood it.

Essentially, and without going into the complexities, the concession made was this: The federal government agreed that it would increase the abatement under its law from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. That would mean that Ontario, and other provinces which collect their own succession duties rather than simply take a payment in lieu thereof from the federal government, would be able to make an increase in rates which could be charged against the federal succession duty; and, as I understand it right now, with the 50 per cent abatement—the provincial rates are somewhat more so—the taxpayer will pay a certain amount of double succession duty, both to this province and to the federal government.

However, that is not my main point. My main point is that it is now possible for

the provincial government to increase its rates, and the taxpayer to get corresponding relief from the federal government. But what I want to know is: Is the provincial government going to take advantage of this opportunity? Under the present system, for the provincial government to take advantage of the present abatement it has to have its own succession duty legislation, with its own rates, Mr. Chairman.

Unless I am gravely mistaken, if it is going to take advantage of the new set up, it is going to have to increase its rates. If it does not, I think the beneficiary will be the taxpayer because I believe that he will still be able to claim the abatement; but unless the provincial government does something with its present succession duty rate structure, neither the province nor the Dominion will get the benefit of it. It will go to the taxpayer.

The estimate, as I understood it, was that if Ontario took full advantage of this situation, it would get something more than \$14 million in a full year. I do not think that will become fully operative right away but in time it would get an additional \$14 million.

I have been watching the order paper. I have not seen any bill or notice given of any bill to amend The Succession Duty Act. If the provincial government plans to get, or has an undertaking that the federal government will simply pay us, the money without it changing its present legislation, I think we should be advised of that. But if there is no clear understanding with the federal government at the present time, I think that this Legislature should be doing something about it.

I would hate to see us miss that \$14.5 million, or whatever the amount may be. The House has given second reading to a bill to increase the gasoline tax by two cents, and by administrative action the hospital premiums have been increased. I certainly would not want to see us lose anything on succession duties which may be coming to us, and I would like some clearcut assurance from the hon. Provincial Treasurer that he is going to take whatever steps may be necessary to get that money.

I would also like to suggest to him that there are some other fields where he and the federal government together might start looking as to ways of getting more money without increasing any actual tax rates. I think that it is about time we started to take a look at our income tax legislation. I realize it is fashionable nowadays—at least no government considers it is up to date if it does not have a commission investigating the whole

tax situation. I think every government in Canada has one now, and I know all these inquiries are under way.

I sometimes feel a little unhappy about these inquiries because it takes so long for them to produce anything. There is a tendency for any sort of reform to be deferred until the commissions have gone through the whole story and got themselves and everybody else thoroughly confused, which you are bound to do when you start inquiring into taxes. As a result, we do not undertake reforms that could be undertaken quite readily and quickly. I think certain features of The Income Tax Act are overripe for reconsideration.

This affects this province in two ways. First of all we get a certain amount of revenue out of the income tax. The federal government admittedly gets most of it, but we get some revenue. Also, I think the revenue situation of the federal government is of interest to us because federal money is an important part of our revenues here; it is an important part of the revenue of provinces all across the country. Anything which can be done to strengthen the federal government's revenue position, I think, will indirectly be of benefit to the provinces.

I think that we should take a look at The Income Tax Act and see if we cannot get more money out of it. There has recently been announced, as everyone knows, a 20 per cent tax reduction—as far as income tax is concerned—in the United States. I do not think that is through, but it is well on the way. The unfortunate part, as I understood it, is that what is now in the hopper in the States does not include what the late President Kennedy regarded as an integral part of the tax reduction, and that is what he described as tax reform. What he meant by tax reform was closing up the loopholes in the income tax and corporation tax legislation. In fact, one authority in the States estimated a few years ago that if all the exemptions and allowances under income tax legislation in the States, other than personal exemptions, were eliminated, there could be an overall tax reduction of 20 per cent—that is an overall reduction in rates of 20 per cent—without any reduction in revenues at all or any reduction in yields.

The situation is not as extreme as that in Canada because we do not have anything like the galaxy of allowances which are permitted in the United States, but we still have some which are costing us a lot of money. I would suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that he take up with Ottawa

the question of having some of these allowances eliminated, so that either the tax rates can be reduced without loss of revenue, or alternatively, increased revenue can be obtained without increasing the rates.

I would like to say, first of all, that I am not talking about personal exemptions. I think that personal exemptions should stand, I am not suggesting that they should be altered. I am not suggesting for the present that there should be any change in the progression of rates. But one thing I suggest should be considered very seriously, or reconsidered, is the dividend tax credit which amounts, on the average I think, to about 3.5 per cent of the total yield of the income tax.

In other words, if that dividend tax credit were eliminated the yield on income taxes could be increased by somewhere between three and five per cent without any change of rates at all.

It is also noticeable that the dividend tax credit is mainly of benefit to the people at the upper income levels. The average amount of the dividend tax credit in 1959—that is the last year I have. I admit there are more up-to-date figures but I have not had time to work them out. The last year for which I have the figures is 1959, but I have no doubt they are much the same now.

The average dividend tax credit per taxpayer was \$13. This ranged from an average of \$1, in the lowest income class, to an average of nearly \$10,000 in the \$100,000-and-over class. I just said a minute ago that the benefit of this accrues largely to those in the higher income brackets; the people in the lower income brackets get little or no benefit out of it. If they do hold ten shares of Bell Telephone they may get a few cents; but most of them do not hold even ten shares of Bell Telephone and a few cents makes very little difference to them anyway. This is a tax which discriminates in favour of the wealthy in a way that I do not think can be justified; and it does cost the Treasury—the Treasury of Canada in particular, but also the Treasury of this province—a fair amount of money.

I also think that we should take another look at the whole procedure with regard to medical expenses. I cannot now, and never have been able, to see the logic in permitting a person to put in as medical expenses amounts of money that are paid on his behalf by an insurance plan. I just cannot see the logic in it. I could see the logic of letting him claim, if the amount is sufficient, the premiums he pays for an insurance plan, but

the actual amounts paid out on his behalf do not come out of his pocket. I do not know why he gets an allowance on his income tax for that sort of expenditure.

There is another area I think should be looked at, although I admit this is an area where one moves in with considerable trepidation. That is the whole area of charitable contributions. I believe that people should make charitable contributions. I believe that corporations should make charitable contributions. But I do not see why one should charge one's charity up to the government to some degree, and that is what we do under our present income tax law.

As a matter of fact, this again works very much more to the benefit of the higher income tax groups than the lower income groups. A person, say, in the \$25,000 category, since his charitable donations are necessarily allowed at the marginal rate, can charge 50 per cent of them up to the federal and provincial governments, both of whom collect income tax. A corporation can charge approximately 50 per cent of its charitable contributions up to the government. But a fellow in a more modest income category can only charge up about 20 per cent of his. Indirectly, governments are being assessed for a large percentage of these charitable contributions for which corporations and individuals take so much credit, on the basis of which some of them no doubt expect to get to heaven.

Mr. Sopha: It stimulates giving to charity to some extent.

Mr. Bryden: I do not know if it stimulates giving to charity or not; but I think, if there is a true spirit of charity, the giver will not expect the government to subsidize him in his givings, and that is what the present system provides for.

Another area—and I think a more important one than the last two I have been talking about, at least it would be more important in terms of revenue—where there really should be a crackdown is the whole area of expense accounts.

Mr. Whicher: A fellow named Garland is looking after that.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. gentleman says a fellow named Garland is looking after it. At the rate the fellow named Garland is moving I would think we might have something done about it by 1990.

Mr. Sopha: He is a very ponderous fellow.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): A very intelligent fellow.

Mr. Bryden: He is now conducting a survey of taxpayers to find out just how they are chiselling on the expense accounts. I am not too certain as to the reliability of the information he will get from the survey. But the fact of the matter is surely beyond dispute. The high living on expense allowances should be treated as a form of income. The small income taxpayer, who does not have the benefit of any swindle sheet, is taxed on all of his income subject to the personal exemptions which I think should continue; but the president of the company will take a trip to Europe, take his wife with him and use as an excuse the claim that he is inspecting the European branches of the company. He may spend ten per cent of his time inspecting the European branches and 90 per cent having what all the rest of us would call a holiday. He charges the whole thing up to his company and it is not treated as income at all; the corporation to whom it is charged can charge it up against its corporation tax. That sort of racketeering should be ended.

An hon. member: What about Hoffa?

Mr. Bryden: I was very interested to hear one of the hon. gentlemen here—I do not know which one it was—mention the case of Hoffa. I was just going to deal with that case. I would like, while I am at it, to mention also the case of Banks. I think that men like Banks and Hoffa are a disgrace to the trade union movement. The sooner they are thrown out of it the better, as far as I am concerned.

But let us just consider what it was they did. They went in for high living on the basis of their union funds. I think it is despicable to use other people's money for one's own high living, especially when it is the hard-earned dues of working people. It was a despicable thing they did and I think they ought to be thrown out of the union movement for it. But what was it essentially? It was exactly the same thing that goes on day in, day out, in the business world, and that is where they learned it from. This is commonplace in the business world, and I think it is time we had a crackdown. I think a great deal of extra revenue could come into the federal and provincial governments if there were a real crackdown on these so-called swindle sheets, these expense allowances.

So I am suggesting to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, in view of his quite natural concern to maximize the revenues of the province,

that those are certain areas that he should inquire into in co-operation with the federal government, since both governments are intimately interested in this problem.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few references to the savings offices of the province, which are covered by a statutory vote under this estimate. I can remember several years ago, at a meeting of one of the committees—I think it may have been the committee on government commissions, but I do not remember exactly which committee it was, it may have been public accounts—the hon. Provincial Treasurer indicated that he was very much interested in the activities of the savings offices and, more particularly, from his point of view, in the amenities, if I may call them that, which they can readily provide to a Provincial Treasurer by way of readily accessible short-term credit.

He said then that he was going to look into the savings offices and study their operations, with a view to considering whether or not they might be expanded. I think the hon. member for Bruce was present at the meeting. In fact, I think he is the man who raised the question at that meeting, and evoked that reply from the hon. Provincial Treasurer. I have asked the hon. Provincial Treasurer several times how his inquiry came out and I can never remember him ever giving us an answer. I would be interested in knowing. I suppose I have my answer. I know that nothing has been done to expand the operations of the savings offices in the province. I think this is regrettable.

We have another province in this country that is getting itself involved in setting up a full-scale bank. I am not suggesting that in Ontario it is necessary or desirable for us to do this, but I think we have missed the boat as far as savings offices are concerned. The trust companies have really moved into the field of personal savings and personal chequing accounts and are running the banks ragged.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): What is wrong with that?

Mr. Bryden: The answer of the banks—as far as I can see—is to take over the trust companies. But they simply have not been able to compete with the trust companies or, let me put it this way, are having great difficulty competing with the trust companies in the personal savings field. I think that our own savings offices should have been in there getting some of this business.

An hon. member: Should have been in long ago.

Mr. Bryden: They are sound asleep. I am not saying the administrators and officers are sound asleep. But the government has been sound asleep. The savings offices were set up a great many years ago. I believe they were set up under the farmers' government in the early 20s. The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) can perhaps correct me on that if I am wrong. They were set up a great many years ago, and since then we have had succeeding governments that never dared to bring an end to them. But have always done everything possible to let them languish on the vine; done practically nothing to expand them and develop them.

This is a good institution for people, particularly those with small savings. The savings offices, the few there are, provide a real service. People who deal with them tell me that they get the best of treatment in the savings offices. They are very happy with the service they get from the staff and with the whole operation. Yet nothing is done to promote them. They are left, in many cases, in ancient offices that are badly in need of renovation. I think that we should be setting up these offices in as many places as possible and mobilizing savings, particularly small savings that would give the hon. Provincial Treasurer an important source of short-term revenue that he can borrow from these offices.

I think it is regrettable that we have allowed the trust companies to move right into the field. I do not blame the trust companies for doing it. As a matter of fact I am very happy that they have. They are giving the depositor quite a good break. He is getting a much better interest rate than the banks could ever be induced to give.

I am glad the trust companies have moved into the field, but it is a matter of great regret to me that the government has simply allowed the savings offices to carry on very much as they have always carried on, and has made no effort, or no noticeable effort, to promote and develop them. I would urge the hon. Provincial Treasurer that he revert to his good resolution of a few years ago and really take a look at this situation to see if he cannot do something to develop this very important facet of his department's activities.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I promised the hon. member for Bruce that I would make an explanation in connection with the lesser amount of money that is provided for the sinking fund this year, in order to do as

we had planned and to retire our debt over a period of 30 years.

If we would just look back upon the statement that I gave to the House each year for the last two years when my Budget was presented; the statement, of course, is based on 8 months actual and 4 months forecast. If you will look back on those figures, which you can readily do very easily, compare them with the abridged financial statement that is published and furnished all the members later in the year after the results of the final financial operations are known. You will find that each year the financial abridged statement has shown that we have had a better year than I have forecast at the time of the presentation of the Budget.

As a result of that, our net debt each time has been less than was forecast. The provision of the \$41.5 million mentioned in the Budget statement was sufficient to provide a sinking fund to cover the forecast that was made at the time of the presentation of the Budget. Since the lesser amount of money was borrowed, and since our net debt was less than had been forecast, a lesser amount was necessary to be provided in the sinking fund.

Mr. Whicher: But the net debt, surely, Mr. Chairman, is higher now than it was a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am sure everyone else in the House is understanding what I am saying, Mr. Chairman. The net debt is not as great as my Budget forecast indicated. As a result a lesser amount of money is necessary in the sinking fund than was provided. Because there was a surplus in the sinking fund from the last two years, it was only necessary this year to provide \$40 million instead of the \$41.5 million. I hope that I have made that clear.

Mr. Bryden: Do you consider this good management, or just bad forecasting?

Hon. Mr. Allan: It was good management.

Mr. MacDonald: True or false.

An hon. member: No conceit in his family, he has it all.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, we are very happy that our net debt was less than was forecast. If I should be blamed for a forecast that was not as good as it should have been, I am quite willing to accept that responsibility and to have the results better than they were forecast.

I just mention one other item to which the hon. member for Bruce referred. This, of course, I find very difficult to do as the hon. member for Bruce is continually suggesting that taxes be less and less, that expenditures be more and more; yet we should borrow less.

Mr. Bryden: "Balance the Budget."

An hon. member: It won't work.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I must admit that I just cannot perform that little feat. I would say to the hon. members of the House that this is a matter that receives the most careful con-

sideration by the Treasury and by the Treasury board. We endeavour to reach a balance that is reasonable. I can agree with many things that the hon. member for Woodbine has said this afternoon. However, it is the policy of this government to keep our borrowing within reason, and that is exactly what we have—

Mr. Whicher: Is that what George Hogan said?

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is what I say.

It being 6.05 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, March 5, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT (continued)

On vote 2301:

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, to continue to reply to some of the remarks of the hon. members, I would like to say that I particularly appreciated the comments of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), with respect to our policy as to the amount of expenditure that we should meet from revenue and the extent to which we borrow.

We are not in agreement, but I guess it is not possible for everyone to be in agreement. I think he recognizes that what we are doing is reasonable. We do not go as far as he does, but in our mind, as I said earlier today, we consider that our policy in this connection is a sound policy.

Mention was made of the collection of succession duties, and of the agreement with the federal government whereby it has agreed to abate 75 per cent of estate taxes in place of 50 per cent as previously. Mention was made in connection with the collection by us of the amount of revenue this year. The hon. member inquired as to whether or not we would receive this. I am able to tell him that we will. I mentioned the amount of \$7 million, although the estimate for a full year is \$14 million. That is because it takes six months to get the collections really flowing in, and although I am not able to advise the House tonight exactly as to how this will be done, I can say that a satisfactory arrangement is going to be worked out. There will be no double taxation as has been suggested tonight, and I am sure that when this announcement is made, it will be well received.

Mention was also made of our policy in connection with savings banks and I would like to say in reply to the comments of the hon. member for Woodbine that since the discussion that he mentioned tonight, the money market, so far as interest on deposits paid by trust companies and some other organizations, is concerned has changed materially.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): But you have not changed.

Hon. Mr. Allan: We did not need to change. The important consideration so far as we are concerned as a government is the cost of the money that it is necessary for us to obtain. It is the cost of the money to us, that is, as determined by the rates of interest that we pay. The trust companies are paying a rate on deposits based upon an interest rate that is much higher. It is based on the interest rate that they receive when they lend that money. It is much higher than the interest rate that we pay for the money that we borrow.

Our experience in connection with the money that we have borrowed has been exceptionally good. You will have noticed that we have not entered the savings bond field. I am not indicating that we never will, perhaps we will at some time, but the reason we have not expanded the savings banks operation is because if we did, and if we got out and were competing in a big way with the trust companies particularly and the interest which is paid on deposits, our money would cost us more than it is costing at the present time.

Mr. Whicher: You could get ten times as much money

Hon. Mr. Allan: We have all the money we need.

Mr. Whicher: How much have you got in the savings banks?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Seventy-five million dollars.

Mr. Whicher: But you could get—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, let us be reasonable. I am doing my best to be reasonable in the explanations I am making. If the hon. member wants to have a political repartee, that is another thing.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Let us not be political.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): No, the hon. Provincial Treasurer is never political.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The cost of the money we borrow is the important consideration to us. Our money is costing us roughly 5.25 per cent; it has over the last years. If we were to pay interest rates in our savings banks comparable to the interest rates paid by some trust companies, our money would cost us more than that. If we were to have savings bonds, taking into account the redemption of these bonds, the money would cost us more than it is costing at the present time. The reason for following the policy we have of borrowing money is because this has been the most economical policy for us to use.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer a question. Of the total public debt in the province of Ontario now, how much is payable in American dollars?

Hon. Mr. Allan: An amount that is equal to six per cent of the loan outstanding or about \$80 million.

Mr. Bryden: Has any of that been floated recently?

Hon. Mr. Allan: A loan became due in the United States last May, and we refunded the loan in New York—\$20 million.

Mr. Bryden: But it was already an American loan? It was refinanced on the New York market?

Hon. Mr. Allan: It was already an American loan, that is right.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I will make my perennial comments concerning items 7 and 8. Here, once again, we see substantial grants being made to horse-breeding societies. Just about two weeks ago, when I attempted to obtain a grant for a most worthwhile project—that is, something in the development and assistance to physical fitness, concerning a coaches' association—it seemed practically impossible to stir this government. Yet here we have the Canadian Standardbred Horse Society's grant being doubled, from \$30,000 last year to \$60,000 this year; and we have the Canadian Thoroughbred at \$70,000; \$130,000 being given to horsemanship; yet for the grant that I requested, which would have amounted to between \$200 and \$1,000, you practically have to get on your hands and knees and beg for it. It certainly is a shame that this government considers the horse-breeding societies far more important than it does amateur sports.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, on this subject I would like to direct the hon. Provincial Treasurer's attention to question 13, on page 10 of the order paper, standing in my name in four parts as follows:

1. Does the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society—I did not ask about the standardbred association, I am more interested in the thoroughbred society—give the hon. Provincial Treasurer an accounting of its distribution of the annual grant made to it?

2. If not, on what basis is the amount of the grant arrived at?

3. If so, how many breeders received grants in (a) the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, and (b) the current fiscal year to date?

4. In each of the said periods, what breeders received individual grants in excess of \$1,000? And how much did each of them receive? I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer can give me an answer to that question now. It has been there for quite a long time.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I am not able to give the answer to the question tonight, but I assure you I am getting the information and that I will give you an answer to the question in full.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, with respect to the—

Mr. Singer: The hon. Provincial Treasurer is not in a position to know how much each breeder gets, is he?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I have asked for that information. I might say in this connection that the grant is made to the breeders, to the society. There has been a method of distributing it. The grant is made and the awards are paid to the breeder of the winners of the purses. It is based on five per cent of the purse that was won by the horses, but the award is not paid to the person who races the horse.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, is this entirely for race horses, or has this something also to do with the development of the heavier draft horses?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, it applies only to these two breeds. The total amount is determined by the amount of money that is paid in the purses. Mention was made that the amount had been doubled for the Standardbred. The reason for that was that the purses that have been paid were greater than they were the year before. This is an estimate—not an exact amount. But that is the basis

of the grant, five per cent of the purse. I have suggested to the racing commission that they discuss this matter with me and with the breeders association, to determine whether this is the proper, the most advantageous way to distribute this money, or whether it is not. It is presently distributed on the basis of five per cent of the purse won by the horse, and it is paid to the person who bred the horse.

Mr. Young: Could I ask this further question, then, Mr. Chairman? Is the hon. Provincial Treasurer convinced—I think there was some doubt in his mind a minute ago—that this is a wise expenditure? Adding five per cent to the very large purse now available to the winner does not seem to be much—

Hon. Mr. Allan: It does not go to the winner.

Mr. Young: It does not go to the winner?

Hon. Mr. Allan: It goes to the breeder.

Mr. Bryden: It goes to the breeder, who, especially in the Thoroughbred area, are some of the richest men in the country. Nobody is in that Thoroughbred breeding field if he is not a wealthy man to begin with.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Not everybody.

Mr. Bryden: I am waiting for the hon. Minister's figures, but I suspect that E. P. Taylor will get a substantial subsidy out of this. What he needs a subsidy for, heaven only knows.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, if my memory serves me correctly, some time a few months ago—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Just wait, one at a time.

Mr. Singer: Has the hon. Minister of Labour taken over the chair here? If he wants to make a speech I will be glad to sit down and let him.

Mr. Chairman, if my memory serves me correctly, a few months ago there was an announcement from the government that these grants were being cancelled. Then as I recollect, again, a great howl of protest went up and then there was a further announcement that the government had changed its mind. Could the hon. Provincial Treasurer take us through that thinking?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am happy to clear this matter with the hon. member for Downsview. I believe that a motion was passed by the racing commission suggesting that the award be discontinued.

Mr. Singer: And then the protests.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Then the protests.

Mr. Singer: From the racing commission.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The racing commission really do not have—it is not their decision as to whether or not the grants are made.

Mr. Singer: We will probably get it from the racing commissioner when he makes his remarks.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, and the hon. Minister, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the comments of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, since I discussed this vote with him in other years. I am interested in item nine, the Ontario Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. What I want to know, sir, is what is done with this money. Is it to assist the various societies across the province or just to pay the expenses of the director? Does the hon. Provincial Treasurer get a financial statement as to what is done with this money, the \$20,000?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, this grant is made to the Ontario society. It does support the organization, that is the provincial organization. My understanding is, and I gained this from studying the annual report, that some of the societies throughout the province do make some contribution as well to the provincial organization, but this is not sufficient to give any security to the operation of the Ontario society. It is with the thought of keeping that society sound that we increased that grant this year from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): May I ask, sir, I am just interested in the logic of the government. I am thinking of the report that was made a number of years ago about having some kind of system in connection with departments and their estimates. I do not quite understand why the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society comes under his department. I do not understand why he suddenly thinks the standard bred horse society and St. John Ambulance Association are in his department and he is giving grants to them. I see grants, for example to the St. John Ambulance Association, and it would seem to me—I understand that it is in

connection with health; not the health of horses but the health of human beings—it would appear to me it would more logically come under The Department of Health. Could the hon. Provincial Treasurer explain to me the reasoning behind his department being in charge of these grants?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think it would be correct to say that for several years certain grants have been attached to various departments. The reason that the grants to the horse breeders associations were made from this department is because the racing commission reports to the Provincial Treasurer, that is the chairman of the racing commission reports to the Provincial Treasurer.

The revenue, sir, that we have received from the tracks in the current year is approximately \$8 million. It may have been that it was felt that because of the revenue, horsemen might receive a little more sympathetic hearing from the Minister who received the revenue. That might be the reason.

Mr. Thompson: What about the other two, sir?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I think these grants have been attached to this department since before I was Provincial Treasurer. They could be very well attached to any other department. I would have no objection to them being moved. However, they are presently in these estimates.

Mr. Thompson: The way it has always been.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, the thoroughbreds and the standard bred are just one society now, are they not?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No.

Mr. Troy: They were meeting in Ottawa just this week and I think the newspaper report said that they were one group.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I do not know anything about the meeting in Ottawa.

Mr. Troy: All right.

Hon. Mr. Allan: It may have been that the horsemen were meeting together, but they are two separate breeds, two separate societies. For the information of the hon. members I have this much information that has been picked up, that has been given me just now. Awards were made to 160 thoroughbred breeders, and there were 477 awards to standard bred breeders.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, in connection with grants to voluntary agencies, I would just like to suggest that it seems to me if I was representing a voluntary agency and appearing before the government it would be very natural I would want to be attached to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's department for obvious reasons apart from his geniality. He is giving grants to voluntary organizations, and there seems to be much discrepancy throughout. I know that in other estimates we stand up and we ask them why they are giving so much of a grant, say, to the VON—I am looking across at the astute hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), as I am speaking here, peeking over the top of that article or whatever it is he is reading.

But in connection with this, in order to get a clearer picture of why he apportions certain amounts of money, I would think it would be logical—and I am sure that he has a very logical mind himself and would like to see system in it. I would suggest to have a voluntary agency either fitting into the department, where it is obvious that the interests they have are part of the voluntary activity supplementing what the government department is doing, or else having them grouped together in some way other than this haphazard way. The explanation you give—"Well it was done before I came along"—with great respect I say that you have been in this Parliament for a very long time. If that is the basis of your following procedure, it seems to me it is one that should be perhaps re-examined.

While I am on my feet, having said that sir, I would like to ask under the expense for Dominion-provincial conferences, if you have either a Minister or a department set up to keep in liaison with the federal government? When I say that I am thinking of two other provinces, which I understand do have either a Minister, or else an office, set up to keep close contact with the federal government and with other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the first comment, I would like to assure the hon. member that I appreciate his comment and will give it careful consideration.

We have no Minister designated as a Minister of federal-provincial affairs. I think our experience has been that it has been wise to have the Prime Minister take the lead in this connection.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I noticed in the public accounts last year, housing mortgage branch, a sum

of \$26,000-odd. This is certainly not under the head office vote, but there is no vote at all this year. Has that been transferred to some other department? I know it is not under head office vote and I apologize to you for bringing the matter up now.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I can inform the hon. member that the expenses in connection with that vote, which are becoming less each year in the cleaning-up process, are transferred to the accounts division and are included in that.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Is that Housing Corporation Limited?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes—vote 2302.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Well I notice—is it in order to discuss it here? Or under a later one? Under the accounts division—the next one?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes; vote 2302.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, in 2301, item six, I note that we have \$300,000 allocated for special studies. There are special studies in a number of departments. I wonder if the—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is mainly the estimate of the cost of the Ontario Committee on Taxation.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, as everyone knows, I have always bled for the hon. Provincial Treasurer when he has been beleeboured by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the hon. member for Bruce and others for his extravagant expenditures. I have been intent upon helping him out wherever I could in these estimates.

I have not been able to find any items in the estimates until now, sir, that I really thought could appropriately be reduced or struck out, and these hon. gentlemen have not suggested any to him either. But in an effort to help him to weather these attacks to which he is subjected, I am now going to make a concrete proposal. I am going to move, Mr. Chairman, that item eight be struck out of vote 2301.

We have not got complete information on it, but on the basis of any information we have been able to elicit up until now, my opinion is as it was at the beginning, that it is not a vote that is required. In my opinion, subsidies to E. P. Taylor and Connie Smythe are among the less urgent expenditures of this province, therefore I think this vote should

be struck out. That will at least save the hon. Provincial Treasurer \$70,000.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2301 carried?

Mr. Bryden: No, Mr. Chairman. I moved that item eight be struck out.

Mr. Chairman: Is that a motion?

Mr. Bryden: Do you want it in writing?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, before the motion, would the hon. Provincial Treasurer tell us again how many people were affected in this item?

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved by Mr. Bryden that item eight of vote 2301 be struck out.

Shall the motion carry?

All those in favour please say aye.

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, an hon. member has been trying to catch your eye to speak to the motion.

An hon. member: Too late.

Mr. Bryden: Well, he was trying before the vote was called.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I cannot support the amendment so I can speak on the issue for a moment, can I not; or am I out of order, as usual?

There are thoroughbred horse breeders in the province who do not come in the same category as Conn Smythe and E. P. Taylor. I do not know either one of these gentlemen and I have never met them, but there are thoroughbred horse breeders in this province who are small people. As I understand it, this particular grant is given to the horse breeder, regardless of who owns the horse after it was bred in his stables; he takes part and collects five per cent of that purse as long as that horse runs and wins. There are many small horse breeders in the province who would be deprived of a small amount of money to which I think they are entitled. And I believe they should be encouraged to raise horses.

I felt that, on this particular issue, you should at least know that in my riding there are people who have one, two, three, or four horses; and they have been winning from time to time—

Mr. Bryden: Cut the peanuts out of the fund.

Mr. Bukator: You know what that man reminds me of? He would cut the sunshine

off the poor people, of which there are many more than the two people, Conn Smythe and E. P. Taylor.

I understood, Mr. Chairman, that when a man was elected to the Legislature he was to do what, in conscience, he believed was right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: He says he is questioning my judgment. Well I tell you: I have a lot of people, in the riding I represent, who are in this business throughout the county of Welland, who are benefiting by this particular grant, and I cannot see, under any circumstances, how I could support this particular amendment conscientiously. I just could not do it, and in good judgment too. I have had people contact me about this very matter. I have listened to their problem, but I will tell you this: Six months ago I knew nothing of how they collected on this particular grant you have set aside. I know now, and under no circumstances can I support the amendment.

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): May I have a word to say here? There seems to be a wrong conception entirely among a number of our people regarding E. P. Taylor. First of all, let me say this: The hon. Provincial Treasurer has told you, I believe, there are about 165 thoroughbred breeders in the province of Ontario. Of these 165, only seven, I believe it is, receive over \$1,000 in breed awards. Only seven.

Mr. Bryden: And they get the most of it, do they not?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: A great number of them receive from \$50 to \$150. There are a few receive \$300 or \$400.

Mr. Bryden: How much do the seven get? The hon. Provincial Treasurer would not tell us, so we would be happy to know.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: I would like to put before the House some of the observations that I have made, in my short while as a member of the racing commission—of the work that E. P. Taylor has been doing for racing in this great province. Until the racing commission was created in 1950, the government of racing was done by the seven race tracks to the detriment of the horsemen and the public.

At that time Mr. Taylor was a director of the Jockey Club. Colonel Marshall was its president. However, as time went on the public confidence increased in the racing

commission and in the honesty of racing. Shortly after the creation of the commission in 1951, ten jockeys and one trainer were suspended for life for being involved in fixed racing.

Mr. Taylor became president of the Jockey Club. Under his ruling the Jockey Club acquired the other six Ontario race tracks. This was all to the good, despite many deficiencies in racing of that day.

All of them were scrapped, except Fort Erie I should say, and about \$50 million was spent to provide three race tracks. The so-called New Woodbine, Greenwood, sometimes known as Old Woodbine, and the Fort Erie track were completely rebuilt. Today these three tracks have no superior on the continent, which means in this great world of ours there are some bigger. But the best race tracks in the world, and I consider New York is one of them, is no better. Just three times the size, that is all the difference there is.

All security measures that are in existence on any other race track on the continent exist at Ontario's three major race tracks. It is freely admitted, of course, that the Jockey Club Limited has a monopoly in the field of thoroughbred racing in Ontario.

Mr. Bryden: Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: But it is, and has to be a monopoly.

An hon. member: Oh, sit down.

Mr. MacDonald: This is under the racing commission.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to you that this would be a very fine speech under vote 2305, but I do not think it has anything to do with the—

Mr. W. E. Johnston: I am speaking to your motion, sir.

Mr. Bryden: You mean you have a prepared text to speak to a motion that I just thought up 15 minutes ago?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: The financial report of Jockey Club Limited shows that their net profits are about \$1 million less than their income from admissions. Their share of the handle is eaten up in overhead, purses to horsemen, salaries, and so on.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: In 1950, the tax was 22.5 per cent. Now listen to this—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: —the government income from racing was about \$4 million and now it is 15.5 per cent—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: The racing commission—

Mr. Whicher: Call the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I would ask you please to request the hon. member to deal with the subject under vote 2305.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, we are very interested in the hon. member for Carleton running around the race track. It was a good demonstration of a good race there, but I would say this in reply to the hon. member for Niagara Falls: I also have in my riding people who breed poodles, and some who breed some very fine cats, and these people get no subsidy as far as I am aware.

An hon. member: What kind of cats?

Hon. Mr. Allan: We do not get any revenue, either.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this vote is a carry-over from years gone by when horses were a little more useful and—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: A horse is a horse is a horse.

Mr. Young: All right. At the present time the number of people who have been given us as benefiting from this are very, very few indeed. My guess is, and I think it is the estimate of most of us in this House tonight that this breeding would go on just the same whether the subsidy were there or not.

An hon. member: Just natural.

Mr. Young: Just natural, my hon. friend says. Right. This does not help in any real sense except to put a few more dollars in the pockets of certain individuals. I think in all fairness before this vote is called tonight that the hon. Provincial Treasurer should have given us the answer to the question from my friend, the hon. member for Woodbine, as to who is getting these subsidies and in what amount.

The fact is that those amounts are known. The hon. member for Carleton seems to have them, and therefore the hon. Provincial

Treasurer should have them as well. So I support this amendment and—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Young: Well, perhaps we should ask the hon. member for Carleton to pass them down over the rows there so we can get the answers. If we had the answers, we could vote more intelligently. But since we have not the answers and, since the suspicion is that the breeders in question simply do not need this subsidy, I think it is time we stopped this kind of archaic vote and help to cut down the budget the way my hon. friend wants.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, as one who is particularly knowledgeable in regard to this particular matter, I was just coming into the House when this matter arose. Imagine such a subject coming up at this particular hour of the night.

I want to say to the House, Mr. Chairman, that this is a bit of a political trick on the part of my hon. friends to the left. They used to get away with this kind of political trick.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that that remark is quite out of order and should be withdrawn. I put forward a motion within the rules of the House and the hon. member has no right to accuse me of trickery, because that has nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Chairman, as usual my hon. friend raises a very trivial point. Surely I have the right to say, in my opinion, this was part of a political trick. I mean they are engaged all the time in those things. This is not any exception to the general rule.

But on the point at issue, and speaking seriously on the matter, I would say this. In my opinion there are perhaps one or two, or a small number of breeders, who do not need this grant. Consequently, I suppose, they should not be getting it. But for the one, two or three or so that are getting the grant who do not require it, there are many tens, in fact, over 100 I would say out of the 160—the small breeders out in my hon. friend's country, up in my own riding and all the other ridings of the province—who do a substantial amount of good in the improvement of the breed.

I do not see what my hon. friends, if they want to be, have in their minds. Economy?

Surely they can hit on something that is more susceptible to the mood they have in mind.

Mr. Bryden: What do you suggest? This is our idea.

Mr. Oliver: My hon. friend does not need to be facetious. In fact, when he tries to be facetious, he makes such a mess of it that he becomes even more ridiculous than even before he started to be facetious.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver: And so I just say to the House, Mr. Chairman, that so far as I am concerned I am not particular which way it goes, actually, except that I feel that this amount of money is still doing a great deal of good for the breed of horses mentioned in this vote. And for that reason, while admitting at the same time that money is perhaps going to some individuals who do not need it, I would certainly be in favour if a line of demarcation could be drawn between the two classes of those who need it and those who do not. I hardly know how you can do it. And for the general good that comes from the expenditure of this money, personally I am going to support the vote.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, when the hon. member for Yorkview was speaking he mentioned about poodles and cats. You said you get no revenue from dogs, but you certainly can if you would permit dog racing in this province.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Is that a party plank?

Mr. Troy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Are you in the leadership race?

Mr. Troy: No, I am not in the leadership race; if I were I would be praying—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria): Mr. Chairman, this five per cent, as I understood the hon. Provincial Treasurer to point out, was five per cent of the earnings. Am I right? If this is five per cent of the earnings—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Purse.

Mr. Hodgson: —or purses, it then is part of the contribution of the winner back to the actual people in the racing field.

Mr. MacDonald: No, no, it's a grant.

Mr. Chairman: Order. All those in favour of the motion by the member for Woodbine say "aye".

As many as are opposed will please say "nay."

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the ayes are 7, the nays, 65.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

On vote 2301:

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, in connection with item number six, I realize that we have discussed item number seven. But one of the principles that seems to me to come out of the discussion of item seven, which is applicable to item number six—that is why I can talk about it—is that really there does not seem to be a lot of facts presented to this House. I am suggesting that the question was raised about who these seven distinguished breeders were. I think, sir, that what I am referring to has to do with item five. I am talking about Dominion-provincial conferences.

My question is this, sir. In my own peculiar fashion I will arrive at it. If you will listen first, it will come in due course, in the fullness of time, sir.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I cannot hear.

Mr. Thompson: Can you hear me now, sir? I count that one of the principles that came out of the last vote is applicable to what I am talking about now, and that is why I am talking about the last vote at this point. One of the principal things is that surely we can get all the information we can, presented to us. As I said on the last vote, we never did understand who these mysterious seven were who received the grants. We hope, among them, were some small people.

Coming to this item number five, I had asked about Dominion-provincial conferences and the amount you are giving. I wondered if you were setting up some form of liaison branch between the federal and the provincial governments? I say that because, once again, we see that the facts do not seem to be presented properly. I think that you should have a permanent secretariat set up.

I am thinking, for example, of the remarks of the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) in which he said that one of the problems with the federal pension plan and the provincial plan was that it seemed to get into a political issue beyond the technical understanding of it. I would suggest, sir, that we see in the letters written between the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Robarts) and the Rt. hon. Prime Minister

of Canada—the questions raised by the hon. Prime Minister with respect to the pension plan, to know about the integration of existing plans in the federal scheme.

The reply from the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada stated that he would hope that experts from both provincial and federal fields would get together and work on these things. I am just thinking of that one area. It would seem to me that, rather than just saying you rely on the hon. Prime Minister to keep an eye on the relationships between provincial and federal governments, there should be some permanent secretariat setup. This relationship has become so interwoven.

I understand that, later in the month, the hon. Prime Minister will be going to a conference in Quebec. Among questions raised there will be shared-cost programmes, hospital insurance, whether unemployment insurance should be grouped together with other welfare services and so on. I suggest, because of the apparent confusion taking place with respect to pension plans alone, that it seems to be all the more essential, that instead of just giving a grant to a Dominion-provincial conference, that you should set up, as two other provinces have, a permanent secretariat.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, Mr. Chairman, I should perhaps have pointed out before to the hon. member that there is a continuing technical committee. This committee is composed of certain senior officers of Treasury and Department of Economics. They meet regularly, not at a definite date but at quite constant intervals, with technical people from the other provinces; and, I suppose, in those provinces where they have a department of federal-provincial affairs, with those persons. So there is what amounts to a secretariat, and this exists, I think, in all the provinces.

Mr. Thompson: I noticed in one of the letters from the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada with respect to the question raised by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, where the hon. Prime Minister of this province was saying that he would like to know how the pension programme of this province would be integrated with the federal pension scheme. In reply to that letter—and if I could just remark about this—he expressed concern about the pension plans for the people who had these plans. It struck me as somewhat ironical. I would suggest that the majority of people who have these pension plans in this province are people who belong to unions. And yet it would seem to me that the spokesmen of the unions, from what I have read, do not feel that the hon. Prime Minister should

be continually querying the plan. They are suggesting that we get on with it.

After all, it is the union members who are the consumers with respect to the holders of pension plans in this province, so for the many union people the union representatives were saying, "Let us get on with it." However, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, because he was speaking, I presume, for persons other than the consumers of the pension plan and other than the persons who are contributing and hoping to get a pension, was asking, "How do we integrate this?" And the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada was suggesting, "Well, why don't your experts come up and discuss this with us." If you had a continuing committee, I think this would have been an excellent example where it should have got together and should have—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I just want to inform the hon. member that we have discussed, that is, the technical people from our government have discussed, this pension arrangement with the technical people at Ottawa. But a stage is reached when the decisions are not made by the technical people and it was to that that the hon. Prime Minister was referring.

Mr. Thompson: I am sorry, if I could still continue on this, I think it is a very important question to everyone not only in this province but across Canada. We now find that the technical people—and I am talking about this Dominion-provincial conference which we are paying for—yet we find that the technical people have arrived at answers, they have worked something out. But you are saying it is not their question, it is the hon. Prime Minister's. In other words, it is a political decision, and a political question on his part that he wrote about rather than a technical question that he was writing about.

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is not very clear.

Mr. Thompson: It will be clear to the people in *Hansard*.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I want to direct a question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer about the field men of his sales tax office.

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is vote 2303.

Mr. Troy: Right.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Chairman, I would still like to discuss this—the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Pertaining to that particular group, did the hon.

Provincial Treasurer not get a brief from it requesting certain legislation? Maybe I had better read the letter, it might bring this to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's attention, I realize he is a busy man. Mr. Chairman, I received a letter from the SPCA and it says:

The Ontario Humane Society has submitted a draft of proposed legislation to regulate and license dealers in animals for research containing necessary safeguards and proper enforcement.

Our society strongly endorses this proper legislation which is long overdue. Ontario SPCA so strongly endorses Ontario Humane's proposed legislation that it would have the effect of requiring any municipality in the province of Ontario to provide certain minimum standards of accommodation for impounded animals, together with adequate care, and if not returned to the owner, a humane death. Such unnecessary cruelties are a disgrace to Ontario. Strenuous action on your part could help in their elimination.

Apparently there are people who have animals for research. They pick them up, put them in some kind of kennels that are not properly maintained, and then send them on for research. The SPCA group throughout the province feels that there should be legislation so that when one has these animals for research purposes or for sale or impounded to sell to citizens, at least they should be given proper care. According to this letter it would indicate to me that there was a brief submitted to some government body and I would take it it would be the department of the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, it would not be my department.

Mr. Bukator: It would not be that department?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, Mr. Chairman, this has to do with municipalities and should have been directed to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Bukator: Would the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs care to comment on it? Did he get a brief on it?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I have never heard of it.

Mr. Bukator: Pardon, I did not catch that?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: No, I have not heard anything about it. If the hon. member would like to send me the correspondence, I would be glad to have a look at it.

Mr. Bukator: I think perhaps this is a good place to discuss this matter and I have another letter from a gentleman here. If this is true, then I think somebody should look into it and I think it is this particular estimate where I should discuss it. This gentleman writes me a letter and tells me that:

We would like very much to endorse proposed legislation regarding the licensing of dealers in animals for research now being proposed by the Ontario Humane Society. While the use of animals in research is a very necessary evil, there is no reason why it should not be done in a humane manner, with some consideration given to the health and comfort of the animals while they are being kept for disposal.

I think that is just about as clear as I can make it. I feel that these animals should not be treated in the manner that they are treated, from what I gather. People have been fined for not giving animals proper treatment, and I understand they go right back again and use the same process. In the meantime, they are making a lot of money. This particular group says that "they speak for those who cannot speak for themselves".

The hon. member for Carleton did a good job the night before last, speaking on behalf of inspection of dog and cat food. If a man is going to buy a can of this food to feed an animal, Mr. Chairman, at least he should know what the contents of that particular can are. And I think his point is well taken. That was under The Department of Agriculture and I suppose I should not dwell too long on it.

But if we are going to buy anything in this province, we should know what the contents of that particular can are. If we are going to have places where animals are impounded, they should be treated properly if people are going to commercialize off them and make money. I feel that someone, somewhere in this government, should take that matter up. It seems at the moment at least, that two of the oldest and most capable hon. Ministers in the government are passing the buck, one to the other. And I have never accused the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs of ever doing that before, but he says, "send me the letter and I will look into it".

For five years I have been talking to this particular group of legislators and they are going to look into it, but nothing comes of it. A year ago you thought it was a good idea to inspect dog food and cat food. When people buy something they should know what they are getting and what they are

feeding their animals, and you say you are going to look into it. Yes, there is a man barking like a dog over there, I bet a lot of animals have had better training than he has had in his home.

I get a kick out of the little man in the black hair, if you do not mind my deviating for a moment. Everybody does, you know. And I hope you do not call me out of order. The black-haired man over here from Woodbine with the black hair reminds me of one of the disciples, the one that committed suicide. He is for and against everything that comes along. You cannot lose that way, but at least the member for Niagara Falls has taken this one stand for five consecutive years.

An hon. member: He got under the skin of you fellows.

Mr. Bukator: Not a nickel's worth.

An hon. member: There are some guilty consciences.

Mr. Bukator: I suppose a louse can crawl under the skin of a man, that is true, he is not much bigger than that.

Mr. Bryden: Are you for or against dog food?

Mr. Bukator: I would say, Mr. Chairman, getting back to this particular subject, it is an important matter and I think someone in this government should look into the possibility of licensing the people who are impounding these dogs and making money off them.

Vote 2301 agreed to.

On vote 2302:

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer a question about the housing and mortgage branch—I am sorry, I thought you said it was on the accounts division.

Last year there was about \$26,600 spent on it. I noticed in the provincial auditor's report he has listed the deficits of this particular corporation since 1958. Why is there nothing in the estimates for the next year? There has always been something for the last fifteen years. If I remember rightly most of those mortgages are for 15 or 20 years. This should go on for another four years at least. Has it been transferred to another department yet?

The next question is, who are the present directors of the Housing Corporation Limited? I assume they have changed since last year?

My whole purpose in bringing this matter up, of course, is that a number of the hon. members do not realize that this government at one time was in the second mortgage field. I feel that if we are going to pay administrative charges every year in any event for this corporation, then I think it would be an extremely wise thing to reactivate it and also put it under the Minister who should be looking after these things, namely, the Minister of Economics and Development.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should explain what the item is that the hon. member for St. George is speaking about. This is the Housing Corporation Limited and it was a second mortgage operation.

From May, 1948, to December, 1949, sir, an amount of about \$16,614,000 was lent on second mortgages. The present operation consists of the collection of the payments on these second mortgages and that is why it is in Treasury. Last year the money that had been in a separate vote was included in the accounts division vote because the operation was getting small enough for the accounts division to take on the extra work. That is the reason why it was discontinued as a separate item. Presently there is only a principal of \$1,710,000 still outstanding. The reduction during the last year was \$384,545. There was a total of 14,695 loans in the beginning. There are still 4,336 outstanding as of January 31, 1964. The president of the corporation is H. E. Brown, deputy Treasurer; vice-president, H. H. Walker; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Browning, and the fourth director is D. P. Holmes.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: I just wonder if, because there are administrative charges on this, and it is still an existing corporation, especially if the old loans are now being retired at a very rapid rate, that this might be a possible vehicle for getting this government back into the second mortgage field. In our select committee on consumer credit, of course, we have heard a great deal about the second mortgage business in Ontario. This might be a vehicle for the government to get back into the field and if so, of course, I think it should be transferred over to a different department.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): I would just like to support what the hon. member for St. George said. I am surprised that the matter of second mortgages comes up under here. As it was being discussed, I recalled what success the Drew administration had with second mortgages, and I believe they

were second mortgages on new homes. Then the government retired from this field and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation came in. But what is needed and what could be used right here under this division, as I suggest and as the hon. member for St. George said, is to transfer it to another department. It is for this government to go into the second mortgage field on older homes once again, because in many districts, such as my own district of Parkdale, there are many people who can raise a first mortgage, but as we have learned through the press, so many find themselves the victims of the second mortgage racket. It is most unfortunate that this government has not taken action to reactivate this account and to get back into the second mortgage field.

Vote 2302 agreed to.

On vote 2303:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat a question that I asked several times before of the hon. Provincial Treasurer. In his sales tax office in North Bay and among his field personnel who cover the area from North Bay north, has he yet added any to that personnel who are bilingual?

Hon. Mr. Allan: We have added very few to the personnel within the past year. It is our practice to employ bilingual people in those areas where both English and French are spoken.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, up to last year in an area where, as the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs very well knows, most of the smaller storekeepers are French-speaking and where the hon. Provincial Treasurer opened the office, if it was his practice, certainly it was not a practice that was followed in the North Bay office. There was not one, not one. I do not know if he has added any personnel, but if he has not added any since the past year then he still has none.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Mr. Chairman, would this be a proper vote to speak about succession duty forms? It would be, would it not? There is no other one? This would be it.

This is an extremely petty matter and it only concerns the legal profession in the province, but I would like to draw your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that—I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but I would assume that the succession duty forms for the province of Ontario have not been changed for 50 years, as far as the form of them is concerned. I do not think there is a practising lawyer in the province of On-

tario who does not curse the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario every time he has to make up one of those succession duty forms. They are extremely ridiculous, extremely cumbersome, extremely bulky, and nine-tenths of the items on those forms really went out with high-button shoes. As a matter of fact, I think there is an item on there for the value of high-button shoes, I am not sure.

The estate tax forms of the federal government, of course, now are quite easy to make up as far as lawyers are concerned. As a matter of fact, they are so simple that they can be made up by people who are not in the legal profession. I would suggest to you, sir, that a close look be taken at the estate tax forms and something along that line be made up so that the information is easily changeable and the same headings are used, so it would be a lot easier to make up the succession duty return. They are pretty outdated. There are just reams and reams and reams of paper to go through and most of it does not mean a thing and does not help the department in its assessment of the value of the estate. I have promised three or four people in the profession that I would make this plea to you, sir, and I am now doing it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there is a matter that I would like to place before the hon. Provincial Treasurer that has been brought to my attention by a good many of my constituents, particularly women with small children, or children of various ages. It relates to the exemption of children's clothing and children's footwear under The Retail Sales Tax Act. I am far from an expert on these matters, but the information given to me leads me to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the definitions given to children's clothing and children's footwear in the regulations. From reading over the regulations on this point I assume that the department simply followed standard commercial practices in the sizing of children's clothes or the description of the sizes. I understand that these commercial practices are a long way out of date. The Canadian Association of Consumers, I believe, has taken considerable exception to practices within the trade with regard to the size designations put on children's clothing. I think one of the factors involved is that the average size of human beings is increasing and children, age for age, are now considerably bigger than they were even a generation ago. I think some of these sizing practices relate to children of a generation ago rather than the children of today.

I am told by women in my constituency

that, because of the application of the regulations, it is not uncommon to have to pay the sales tax on clothing for children of 12 years of age, and even as young as ten years of age in some cases. I am also assured that, with regard to footwear, you are lucky if you can provide a child of six or seven with shoes without paying the sales tax.

I do not think that was contemplated when the Act went through the House. I think it was contemplated that the clothing of children, in some meaningful sense, say children under 16, would be exempt from sales tax; also their footwear. I realize there is a problem in designating an age, because proof of age is practically impossible by the time the auditor of the division gets to the store; but I think the whole question of sizes should be reviewed, to try to ensure that they are related in some realistic way to at least average sizes of children up to 16 years of age.

I think, when the Legislature passed The Retail Sales Tax Act, it contemplated that, as far as was humanly possible, the clothing of children up to about that age would be exempt. But, unless I have been gravely misinformed by women who regularly have to buy clothes for children, that is not the way it is working out at all. The cut off is at a much lower age than most of us had in mind when the Act went through.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, replying to the comment of the hon. member for St. George: I think he knows, as we all do, that the committee on taxation is studying all our taxing statutes.

It is not our intention this year to make revisions, except of a housekeeping nature, in any of our taxing statutes; but we look forward to a very thorough study of these taxes when the report of the Ontario committee on taxation has been received.

With respect to the comments of the hon. member for Woodbine, Mr. Chairman, I may say that this is a very difficult problem, and has been to the sales tax branch from the beginning. You have probably heard often that our problems in the administration of the sales tax branch come from the exemptions, rather than the tax. We went to the greatest pains in determining the sizes which would be designated as children's sizes when the sales tax Act was brought into effect. We based our judgment on the advice of an association of standards, an association which determines standards for the retail trade, and those were the ones we used—although I can quite freely admit that there are cases where

the parent must pay tax on clothes for children who are younger than other children of the same size.

Mr. Bryden: I think it is more general than that.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Our experience has been that if we did adopt the children sizes—I know it is true that our children are larger for their age than they used to be, but this is a difficult problem. Although we are very sympathetic, you have to remember that we do want to collect tax from the persons who are adults.

Mr. Bryden: What age did you contemplate? I realize there are variations from the norm, but what age on average were you hitting at as the dividing line?

Hon. Mr. Allan: If I can remember correctly, it was 12 years of age.

Mr. Whicher: Rather young.

Mr. Bryden: I would suggest—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Of course the problem arises from the fact that there are many adults who are no larger than those children of 12 years of age; and even then we endeavour to separate the tax and exemptions—

Mr. Bryden: You talk of different styles of clothing though.

Hon. Mr. Allan: By the styles of clothing; we endeavour to use that as well.

Mr. Bryden: But children are dependent, nowadays, completely dependent, well past the age of 12. I must say that when this Act went through, I thought the hon. Provincial Treasurer was thinking of about 16 as the dividing line.

In fact it is illegal for children to leave school before 16, except by permit. I would think that the department would try to extend the exemption up to at least that age, by some method of regulation. I say that while admitting that there is always the problem, some people are bigger than the average.

Vote 2303 agreed to.

Vote 2304 agreed to.

On vote 2305:

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, since I was rudely stopped a while ago, may I proceed now? I just want to make a very

brief statement on some of the workings of our commission.

First of all, I should tell you that the commission, in 1963, held 51 meetings and continued its policy of hearing anyone who expressed a wish to be heard at a commission meeting. In this way, a large number of disputes between commission and licensees were settled, thus avoiding the necessity of an expensive and long-drawn-out litigation in the courts.

In addition, many persons having complaints, once having been heard by the commission, either found that their complaints had no foundation, or if complaints were valid, had them satisfactorily adjusted by the commission.

Joint meetings were held with Jockey Club Limited, the Canadian Trotting Horse Association, the Ontario Harness Horsemen's Association, the executive committee of the Horsemen's Benevolent Protective Association, The Jockeys' Benefit Association and representatives of the federal Department of Agriculture—all with an effort to improve the standards and integrity of racing.

It has been long-established commission policy that, before any amendments to the rules of racing are made or changed, all entities of the sport be asked to attend a meeting of the commission, to express their views on such amendments. This was done again in 1963. This has always been done in previous years and it is proposed to be done in the future. This policy we have found, over many years, is a successful one. In most cases there is unanimous agreement amongst the various entities—race tracks, owners, trainers, jockeys, and so on—about any suggested rules, before amendment is made.

Our chairman and some members of the commission have attended a number of annual racing conferences held in the United States and Canada during the past year. Some of these conferences were as follows: the federal Department of Agriculture racing conference, which is a Canada-wide organization, held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on April 9, 1963; The Jockey Club round table conference at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 11, 1963; The Jockey Club Limited Ontario round table conference at Fort Erie on August 18, 1963; The Jockey Club Limited harness racing round table conference in Toronto on November 28, 1963. Harness racing was permitted, night racing was permitted, as you know, in 1961, and has since been carried on from the hours of 7:30 to 8:30 on each racing night.

You might be interested in knowing that a

great deal of work is done through our veterinarians examining every aspect of the condition of horses prior to racing each day. Dr. R. W. Ford is the commission veterinarian, who is assisted by other veterinarians and veterinarian clerks. This work is carried on during the forenoon of each racing day. Veterinary pre-race examinations were carried out much as in previous years. Every horse in the entries was subjected to a physical examination by a full-time commission veterinarian on the day that it raced.

These examinations begin at 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. each morning, and include identification, body temperature, pulse and heart action, respiration, general appearance, manual examination of legs, and walking and trotting on the halter. Occasionally a horse is galloped under saddle if this seems desirable or necessary. Any horse which, in the opinion of the commission veterinarian, is unfit to race because of unsoundness, lameness, sickness, injury or any other physical disability, was reported immediately to the stewards with the recommendation that it be taken out of the race. All such recommendations have been implemented by the stewards.

A commission veterinarian is on duty in the paddock at the starting gate for each race, and the veterinarian supervision continues until the race is started. A permanent history card is maintained for each horse which races on the Ontario track, and the findings of each pre-race examination are recorded on it, as well as any injuries or ailments detected during or after a race. These history cards are carried during the pre-race examinations.

The following is a rough outline of the veterinarian examination procedure: Last year in 1963, they made 13,994 veterinarian examinations. Out of this, 186 horses were scratched because of a condition unfit for racing.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): What do you mean by "scratched"?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Taken out of the race.

Mr. Singer: Keep on the bit!

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Horses placed on the surgeon's list as unfit to race numbered 317 in one case, and 127 in another period of time. In the year's operations, ten horses were destroyed.

Perhaps you would be interested to know that licences issued during the year were to owner-trainers, trainers themselves, jockeys, apprentice jockeys, jockeys' agents, jockeys' valets, occupational licences, parimutuel licences, and harness racing licences.

I do not think that I should belabour the House with any further information. I just want to say that the main purpose and thinking behind the commission's activities is to up-grade the conduct of racing throughout this province. We believe, in this province, that this we have accomplished. We believe that the racing in the province of Ontario is second to none on the continent; certainly this is true in the case of the thoroughbreds. We must give a great deal of credit to the presiding judge in the case of standardbred racing, and to the senior steward in the case of thoroughbred racing. Perhaps later I will have more to say to you, unless somebody has a question they would like to ask. Thank you.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have a few comments I would like to make on this vote. I am sorry I have no questions to direct to the hon. member for Carleton.

The members on the standing committee on government commissions had the opportunity this year to hear a report from the racing commission, and I must say that it was a very illuminating one in many respects. Out of that came some information, along with other information we have been able to glean along the way, which raised some questions in my mind to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

I tell him at the outset that I find it increasingly difficult to separate what might be described as the public affairs of the racing commission from the private affairs of The Jockey Club. And I suppose, strictly speaking, The Jockey Club is not up for consideration here, it is the racing commission itself. But in the first instance, for example, we have had many people make the observation, in the course of earlier portions of this debate, that The Jockey Club has done a fine job in providing plants and racing tracks in the province of Ontario which are second to none on the North American continent.

In the words of the hon. member for Carleton, sir, the only difference between those in Ontario and those in New York, are that the ones in New York are somewhat bigger.

But let's face it: It may well be that these great plants which have been built by The Jockey Club have been built with public funds, because it is at least a debatable issue that a great deal of the monies they have had to expand this great private concern are monies which might well have been coming into the public Treasury. I am just referring, without going into the detail again, to the

old argument we have had as to whether or not the take, or that portion of the take that is coming back to the public Treasury, is a large enough one.

But when you move from that into the mixed private and public affairs, I think there are some things which go on in The Jockey Club which are of concern to this House, and concern to any responsible hon. member of the Cabinet. For example, I think the evidence is now conclusive that The Jockey Club is viciously anti-labour. They have people, for example, working in providing service. Two or three years ago an effort was made by a union to establish the employees into the Beverage Dispensers and Bartenders Union. This is the kind of situation they found themselves faced with: The waiters will be getting \$12 a week wage; for the rest of it they live on tips. The bartenders were getting something like \$36 a week wage. In many instances the waiters have to kick in a certain proportion of their tips on a compulsory basis—and you either do it or you are out—to the unit “*maitre d'*”. This kind of a situation makes it impossible for any normal implementation of collective bargaining rights, because the people at the top have a real stranglehold on the workers.

This happened two or three years ago, and efforts to form a union got nowhere; but we have a more recent example. There are a number of employees at the race track who are known as platers; in the more old fashioned and more familiar term, they shoe horses. Last year they came to the conclusion that they were not getting a fair deal and they sought, as is their right, to get collective bargaining under The Labour Relations Act. I draw your attention, Mr. Chairman, and I draw it to the attention of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, exactly what happened. They were immediately fired.

They began to discriminate against them and the way The Jockey Club got at them was this. Anybody who wants to operate around The Jockey Club, has to make application for stalls; but when you make an application for a stall, you have to specify in your application who your plater is, who your veterinary surgeon is, who are the various people you are using. Anybody who applied and said that the plater they were going to use was one of the key people, the president and the secretary of the union that was about to be organized—anybody who made application for the stalls, and put these men down as the platers they were using, simply did not get the stalls. Until they were willing to use somebody else as a plater, they did not get the stalls at all.

So you have this back-door kind of discrimination. It did not even end there. I know that the hon. Provincial Treasurer is a person, I think, of basically decent human instincts and I think he will be rather shocked by this. These people were in effect blackballed by The Jockey Club, but they had their permit. That is not perhaps the correct term—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to shut off any discussion, but I am wondering if this should not have been brought up at the—

Mr. MacDonald: It was.

Hon. Mr. Allan: At the committee?

Mr. MacDonald: I did bring it up at the committee but—

Hon. Mr. Allan: If it met the commission, because the racing commission is an independent body—

Mr. MacDonald: I will show you in a moment where I feel there is a relationship here.

Hon. Mr. Allan: —deals with the various tracks—

Mr. MacDonald: I will show you where the racing commission comes in if the hon. Provincial Treasurer will just bear with me.

I was just going to point out here that the racing commission issues the passes which give people the right to go onto the track, so that these men who had been blackballed by The Jockey Club still had the right to come onto the track, though they could not work. Here is another case of where The Jockey Club is a private concern and the commission is a public agency and their efforts overlap. But while these men could come onto the racecourse out a Woodbine, The Jockey Club actually assigned guards who went around with them, sat down when they were eating, followed them when they went to the washroom, and in other words just hounded these people so that they could not do anything by way of attempting to organize. They could not work, because they had been denied the opportunity to work at their trade. But they just hounded them so that they could not continue to do organizational work.

Another point that I would like to draw to your attention, and this admittedly may or may not be of any concern to the hon. Provincial Treasurer directly, but the general rule in the province of Ontario is that if a

person gets a liquor licence he cannot sublet it. The Jockey Club traditionally sublets its licence. It sublets it to what it calls the Sports Services Limited. When I put this to the chairman of the racing commission, he said that there are only four cases in the province of Ontario where licences are sublet. They are sublet on the basis of the lessee not being able to make any profit out of them. They cited a hotel, for example, in Peterborough, where the licence was sublet, but the owner does not make any profit out of it all, it is just to—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Are you talking about the racing commissioner?

Mr. MacDonald: I am talking about the racing commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Allan: How would he know about a hotel in Peterborough?

Mr. MacDonald: No, I am sorry. It was Judge Robb of the liquor licensing board who explained that there were four cases in the province of Ontario where, on a management basis, licences are sublet. Normally, for example, if a hotel keeper gets a licence, he cannot sublet it. It is his and his alone. It is in effect trafficking or it comes close to trafficking.

But this is the kind of thing that has gone on in the instance of The Jockey Club. It is subletting and I would be very curious to know who is getting all of the profit that results. I think it would be worthwhile for the hon. Provincial Treasurer or somebody to study the books to see whether or not the person who is subletting the licence is not making something from it, this Sports Services Limited.

Let me just point to the inconsistency here, because another interesting development took place out at the racetrack this year. Suddenly the news stories began to appear that the veterinary surgeons who were at the racetrack were going to be forced to come into some sort of a clinic and to establish what was dubbed in the press as "Medicare for horses." I know, without naming any names, that there was considerable determination on the part of the commission that this was going to be driven through. The veterinary surgeons were going to be called in, and in effect, they were going to have Medicare forced on them.

Unfortunately, Mike Armstrong of the *Toronto Telegram*—and perhaps some of the other reporters—wrote stories about this, thereby emphasizing the inconsistency of one

government agency forcing Medicare for horses on a group of veterinary surgeons, at a time when the government is taking such a standoffish and completely voluntary approach to the whole issue of Medicare. The inconsistency of this was just so striking, that when we got to the committee stage, with Magistrate Bigelow, the commission had retreated to the point of saying that it was going to meet with the veterinary surgeons, and if the veterinary surgeons were not willing to go along with it purely voluntarily, they would have nothing more to do with it. I have reason to believe that this was because of the pressure of public opinion.

But the interesting thing is that the reason why they had moved in this instance, *vis-à-vis* the platers, or why they had moved *vis-à-vis* the veterinary surgeons, was that they thought the owners were not getting a square deal. So in one instance you have the commission or The Jockey Club moving against certain people, whether it was the veterinary surgeons or whether it was the platers, if they thought the owners were not getting a square deal. But they will sit back and fold their hands if the workers are, for the variety of reasons that I have just spelled out, incapable of organizing the collective bargaining unit. It is apparently all right if they move to protect the interests of the owners, but it is all wrong if they move to protect the interests of the workers.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I just suggest that there are many activities and decisions in labour relations and in other matters, with reference to The Jockey Club, that to some extent comes under the jurisdiction of the racing commission. In other cases, they just wink at it. I think that, as the responsible hon. Minister under whom the racing commission comes, this is a matter that perhaps the hon. Minister should take a look at.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on vote 2305 and on the racing commission, I would like, through you, Mr. Chairman, to ask the representative of the racing commission here, the position of the racetrack that is to be set up in the Windsor area. Will the track be all set up late this year?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, this is a question I am unable to answer. All I can say is that as far as the racing commission is concerned, we do not have one thing to say about whether or not there is a track at Windsor. We have been asked to allocate racing days at Windsor, which we have done and approved. Whether or not the track is built, or the plant is built, and whether or

not there is racing there in 1964, remains with the group that is building the track at Windsor.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the next is, not too long ago we had a trade crusade going on in the province. We sent trade ambassadors all over Europe, into the United States, everywhere that we could possibly send them to bring in a little business to our province. Yet here we have a racing commission that still insists on sending out passes that are printed in the U.S.A. This may be a minor thing, but surely we should ask our chairman now to get after the racing commission—

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member is quite wrong, the racing commission does not send out any passes.

Mr. Newman: I know that, Mr. Chairman. I am simply asking that the—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I am telling the hon. member.

Mr. Newman: —chairman of the racing commission use his influence, what little he has, to convince these people to have this type of work done in Canada rather than the United States.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, the thoroughbred people and the standard breds, I notice, were in conference in Ottawa and while they discussed off-track betting nothing concrete arrived from their discussions. Before that—I believe he is the president of The Jockey Club—Mr. E. P. Taylor discussed off-track betting and gave certain points about it. At the meeting of the committee on commissions at which Mr. Bigelow, the chairman of the Ontario Racing Commission, was present, he said at that time that off-track betting in his opinion was legal. Everybody knows that most of those who go to the races do not go there for any other purpose than to bet. I do not think they care how good a horse is as long as he wins or comes in first, second or show. Also, it is well known, according to the report of the Roach commission, that there is a great amount of off-track wagering with the bookies that is illegal.

What is the opinion, or the position, of the hon. member who represents the government on that commission in regard to off-track betting? I certainly think it should be allowed if the receipts are funnelled into the parimutuels. What is the opinion of the hon. member of the commission on that?

And also what is the reason for their

antipathy and their strong objection to having dog racing in this country? In many other jurisdictions it is allowed. Certainly in England one of the favourite pastimes is to go to the dog races at Epsom and other places. Also, in the United States, some states have it. What is the objection to having dog racing, too?

I wonder if we could have some comments from the hon. member for Carleton.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think I will reply to the hon. member. The commission does not set the policy of the government and our government is opposed—it is not the policy of the government, let us say—to allowing off-track betting. Neither is it the policy of the government to have dog races.

Mr. Troy: What is the objection of the government to off-track betting?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I have told the hon. member that that is the policy of the government.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. member for Carleton a question. I addressed a question earlier to the hon. Provincial Treasurer and he corrected my faulty memory. The discussion about the cancellation of these grants to thoroughbred racers had originated from the commission. Then they changed their mind. In view of what the hon. Provincial Treasurer said, I wonder if the hon. member for Carleton could explain to us why the commission suggested this, and then reversed its field?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Singer: The hon. Provincial Treasurer said he did not know, it was the commission. Now surely the hon. member for Carleton should be allowed to answer.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the hon. members had an opportunity to discuss these matters with the commission at the meeting of the committee on commissions.

Mr. Whicher: We are not all on that.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I suggest that if there are any questions that the hon. member would like answered in connection with the racing commission, I will do my best to answer them.

Mr. Singer: But, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Carleton is a member of the commission, and I understand—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Singer: No, but the hon. Provincial Treasurer was objecting. I was just laying the groundwork for this. The hon. member for Carleton should have got up and explained many things about the racing commission. When he sat down he said if there are any questions, he would be glad to answer them. Now earlier on this evening I had asked a question of the hon. Provincial Treasurer and he said that was not—

Hon. Mr. Allan: The provision was made for you to question the commission. They came and they—

Mr. Whicher: But many of us are not on that committee.

Hon. Mr. Allan: This is an independent commission.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, this matter is before the House. It is the proper vote; the representative of the people of Ontario in the Legislature on that commission is here, and he has offered to answer questions; and it seems the hon. Provincial Treasurer is not going to allow him to answer questions.

Mr. Whicher: And he is capable of doing that.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, before you finish this, it seems a very hypocritical attitude when it is the policy of the government to sell booze. They take money from booze. They do not have any sales tax on pulp magazines, and all sorts of those things. But it seems to me that they are very hypocritical about off-track betting.

Vote 2305 agreed to.

On vote 2306:

Mr. Young: As a new member, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer: We have a savings bank in the province and it is a provincial savings bank. How much business does this bank do in the sense of, say, handling current accounts?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Does the hon. member want me to answer him now?

Mr. Young: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, it is a savings office. It does not do any banking business except savings. The savings are turned over to the government for the use of the government.

Mr. Young: So that the government itself would not make use of this bank for any of its accounts?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, we deposit any surplus funds we have in certain areas. That is, for instance, there might be surplus funds in Guelph. Some of the institutions might have surplus funds, and they would be deposited there. It would be transferred here and taken into the Treasury.

Mr. Young: But The Treasury Department itself would not use that bank to do its banking for its current work? And that is not possible under the legislation?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am not sure that I understand the question of the hon. member.

Mr. Young: Well, if I could clarify it, then. Could a department of government—and I use the department of the hon. Provincial Treasurer just as an illustration—use that bank to deposit its income; then write cheques and do its business through the bank?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes, it could do that.

Mr. Young: If that is possible, then does this government, or any of its departments, use the service of this bank?

Mr. Bryden: How much of your money do you deposit there?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, we use it for accountable warrants, mainly. Not for our regular banking business.

Mr. Young: Why not for regular banking business? Because it seems to me here there would be a great deal of saving in service charges, and so on, and a very convenient method of doing government business.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I might inform the hon. member that we would not save anything by the way of service charges.

Mr. Bryden: Well, your own agency would get them instead—

Mr. Young: You would be paying to yourself instead of to another agency, would you not, in this case?

Hon. Mr. Allan: The statement I made is quite correct: That we would not save any money by doing it.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Provincial Treasurer is answering in a purely technical sense?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer, at what rate of interest does he pay on the savings in the Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Three per cent on the minimum monthly balance.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for the improvements that they have put on the bank in the city of Windsor? It is a real credit to the province, and likewise to the downtown area. But I would suggest that he do exactly the same in other communities as he has done in Windsor. Moving the offices from the second floor to the first floor has been a tremendous asset, not only to the bank but also to those who are interested in doing business with the province.

I would also like to make a suggestion that he do a little advertising for the bank, because there are a lot of people in the community who do not realize that the province has a savings office in the community and they could do business with them.

One question now, Mr. Chairman, and that is: When was the last time the employees in there received any upward revision in their salaries?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I do not have that information. It is very easy to obtain and I would be glad to get it for the hon. member. Of course, as the hon. member knows—I do not know what he really means by that question. The employees receive increases in salary each year until they reach the top of their class, so long as they are satisfactory in their employment.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, I understand that; but my thought is that the employees in the Province of Ontario Savings Offices are not paid a comparable wage to what they would receive were they to work in another banking institution, a privately run one. I think it is time that the government seriously considered increasing salaries for all personnel in there. Otherwise, it will be most difficult to keep them. They are well trained, but will go to other banking institutions.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, we have the largest business in the province of Ontario in the government, and we have our own bank, and I cannot see why we do not do business with our own bank instead of using the chartered banks. There must be some logic in the hon. Minister's

thinking, but why do we not do all our business with our own bank?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I have already made a statement. I do not intend to go into the details of our banking business with the chartered banks, but I have made a statement which is correct and which I think should satisfy the hon. members. That is that what we are doing is being done in the most economical fashion, and that to do as the hon. member for Grey North suggests would not be a saving.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I fail to see the reasoning of that because the other banks are—

Hon. Mr. Allan: I have done my best.

Mr. Sargent: The other banks are not being operated at a loss, I do not believe.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well I am not running the other banks—

Mr. Sargent: Well this is public money we are spending and it should be spent the best way we can. To do business through other banks, letting them loan us money, when we have our own banking system and we are not using it—I cannot see the thinking of this government. On this banking system we have, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville mentioned the good job being done in the banks there. I think that the majority of the province of Ontario banks, as I know them, are a disgrace to the province. Either the government should get out of the banking business or go into it properly.

Vote 2306 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Treasury Department.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

On vote 301:

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, in dealing with the estimates of The Department of Civil Service, I would like to state that The Department of Civil Service which provides for the estimates of the Civil Service Commission and the operating staff of the department under votes 301 to 308 inclusive is asking the approval of this Legislature for a total budget of \$1,058,000.

The estimates submitted for the year ending March 31, 1964, totalled \$922,000, so that the increase requested is \$136,000. The

largest part of this increase, \$89,000, is to provide for increased staff and services in the recruiting and examination branch and to establish a new employee relations branch.

Since I described the work of the civil service department in considerable detail last year when the estimates were presented, I do not intend to repeat a detailed statement on this department except to report upon the events of the past year and to explain the requirements of the department in connection with each of these items.

Last year, in an amendment to The Public Service Act, two major provisions were enacted. The first provided for a joint council for collective negotiation procedures between employee association representatives and management representatives.

The second major change was to provide for certain privileges in regard to political activities and municipal candidacy which are contained in the various sections of the Act.

The Public Service Act, with the amendments of last year, represents a statute which has attracted international attention.

We have in Ontario, over the years, established the basis for a fine civil service. The Public Service Act provides for the methods of recruitment and selection, appointment by an independent Civil Service Commission, the statutory responsibility rights and privileges of civil service administrators, and the method whereby regulations may be passed to provide for terms of employment and conditions of work with the public service.

The amendments in regard to political activity replaced the old Garrow resolution of 1897, which stated as legislative policy that no public servant should engage in any form of political activity or in municipal government activity, with new provisions which allow public servants the full rights and privileges of citizenship. Section 15(a) of the regulations sets out the positions in schedule II which are excluded from political activity rights; generally at the level of branch head, up to and including Deputy Minister.

Another effect of these provisions has been to clarify for employees and management within the public service what is to be done when the responsibilities of citizenship come into conflict with those of public employment. Last year three requests for a leave of absence to engage in political candidacy were made and approved. However, any person standing for election will be covered by a leave of absence. If elected, he must resign, but is entitled to return to the civil service employment within five years without a break

in service, except for the period of his absence being a hiatus in employment. We know of a number of public servants who have been able to participate in municipal life because of the provisions of this statute. Since the onus is on the officers concerned not to engage in any activity which will conflict with the interest of the Crown or with the performance of his duties, we are not aware of the actual numbers who have engaged in such activities under this section, since approval is not required.

A word about the joint council. The Act spells out the method of appointment of the council briefly: Four members of the staff side and four members of the official side meet under a chairman who has no voting rights. Any item may be placed on the agenda by a member of the council relating to working conditions and terms of employment. The council, however, drafted interim rules in its meetings last summer and requires that, before an item is placed on the agenda of the joint council, it must have been negotiated with the agency with authority to make a determination. The council meets every month and has held special meetings as required to deal with urgent matters. When the council makes a decision it is signed by the chairman and the vice-chairman, who is the senior representative of the staff side, and it is transferred to the appropriate authority to be implemented. This means in effect that the decision is binding, subject to any requirements for another body to act in a formal matter, such as the passage of a regulation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The only matter excluded from the agenda of the joint council was contained in regulations which excluded any matter affecting the police officers and constables of the provincial police force. This was at the request of the members of that force.

If the matter cannot be negotiated to conclusion in the joint council, and the side initiating the matter feels that a deadlock has been reached, the chairman will refer it to a civil service arbitration board appointed in accordance with the statute.

Because of the increased activities of civil service administration in regard to the Ontario joint council and employee relations, votes 307 and 308 were increased by \$17,500 and \$47,000 respectively. I shall describe in detail later the reasons for these increases.

There were a number of amendments to the regulations which will be of interest to this House, even though there are no direct financial implications on the estimates of The

Department of Civil Service. The regulations in respect to overtime were amended and clarified and meal allowances were increased.

With the establishment of the Ontario joint council, the joint advisory council system had to be reconstituted. Accordingly, the regulations respecting departmental councils were redrafted to provide for the continuation of branch and department councils and to simplify election procedures. These provisions are contained in part 4 of the regulation, under sections 17 to 24 inclusive.

The grievance procedure was continued without amendment.

The new regulation (8a) was introduced to provide, sir, for medical examinations for employees frequently absent and unable to perform their duties. The expense of such examinations will be borne by the department concerned and a report filed with the commission.

The disciplinary powers of the deputy Ministers were broadened and clarified under section 14 of the regulations—continuing the rights to grievance procedure on any disciplinary action.

The practice of granting maternity leave was continued in the regulation providing for one such a leave as a right. It also established the privilege of reinstatement in regard to a subsequent maternity resignation, if the public servant returns within two years of resignation, in which case service will be deemed to be continuous.

There are many other changes in the operating rules of the Civil Service Commission, and in the directives of the commission to improve standards of the administration and to provide for the needs of a modern and up-to-date civil service.

I have mentioned these developments since the estimates of the civil service department are largely intended to cover the costs of salaries of officers appointed to administer personnel management procedures in the civil service.

Returning to the actual votes themselves to explain the need for the increased monies I shall first deal with vote 301 which provides for the expenditures of the main office.

The main office consists of the chairman of the civil service commission, two part-time commissioners who are not charged to this vote, the executive director and administrative and clerical staff. Although this vote showed an increase of \$24,500, offsetting this increase, however, is the fact that the programmes and standards officer and his secretary, formerly charged as a separate vote, have been transferred to main office, reducing that item by

\$19,000; and a filing clerk and a commission officer have been transferred from administrative services branch and the position administration branch to main office and they have not been replaced in those branches. In actual fact, therefore, there are no increases in complement or cost of the main office, except to provide for salary adjustments. This was as a result of the reorganization of the department, establishing the employee relations branch, and strengthening the civil service commission secretariat.

Out of the total figure of \$88,500 for item 301, \$82,000 represent provisions for the salaries of 11 persons involved, \$3,500 provided for travel, and \$3,000 for maintenance.

The commission continues as it was constituted last year; that is, Mr. D. J. Collins is the chairman, Mr. A. E. Stacey continues as a member part time, as does Mr. Carl Brannan who is now the secretary of the Treasury board.

Mr. Stephen is the executive director of The Department of Civil Service. His position and his staff are charged to the main office. Mr. Collins fills the position also as deputy Minister of The Department of Civil Service and therefore serves in a dual capacity. The purchase of Quarter Century Club pins and buttons formerly charged to vote 307 now comes under the main office vote.

Vote 302 concerns the position administration branch and provides a total of \$204,500, as compared to the estimates of last year of \$187,500. The increase of \$17,000 is made up of \$14,500 for increased staff, and \$2,500 for increased maintenance cost. The increased maintenance is a capital expenditure for office equipment. This branch is charged with the responsibility for evaluating and classifying positions in the civil service using classification and point rating techniques. The branch is divided into two major parts: Classification section and the planning and audit section, both headed by highly qualified supervisors. Mr. H. Copland very ably directs this branch.

Phase one of the reclassification programme has been reported and the revised classifications and pay rates affected some 16,000 employees. By the end of the year 118 new classes were established, covering 15,000 employees; and within the next month all of the remaining positions will be completed.

General classification studies were continued, establishing new series for the following classifications: Legal officer, economists, statisticians, community planners, tax administrators and tax auditors, photographers, architects and property officers.

Grievances filed with the classification

rating committee, of course, involved this branch; and the determination of these grievances involve technical features of classification rating. In the previous year, 40 grievances were presented to this committee, compared with only 18 in the past year. Ten were withdrawn from grievance, four decisions were given in favour of the grievor, three against and one deferred.

It is essential to maintain a good position administration plan to ensure that proper information has been supplied on the position and the evaluation of the job is maintained up to date. This is the functioning of the planning and audit section, recognizing the continuing need for planning improved techniques and the development of more efficient procedures and classification rating.

Thus the departments are more involved in classification ratings and the writing of positions. This provides considerable assistance to civil service commission officers in covering a civil service of the size of the Ontario public service. During the year, 84 organizational units were studied, involving 1,236 positions in 18 departments. This demonstrates the wide scope and the demanding type of work carried out by classification officers. This provides the necessary basis for pay determination on the duties of the job and its responsibilities.

The total complement for this branch is 32, an increase of one over the previous year.

Under vote 303—the recruiting and examinations services branch headed by Mr. Alex Clark—the request is for a total budget of \$241,000, an increase of \$42,000 over last year. Thirty thousand dollars of this increase is for four more staff in recruiting, and two in examinations for a total of six. With the present method of programme budgeting it is necessary for the department to demonstrate the need for increased staff not only through increased services and work to be provided but also to identify the level of the job concerned. In this case, for example, our requests are for: a clerk, two; a senior clerk stenographer and two personnel assistants, one; as trainees for recruitment officers. In the examinations section the request is for a clerk three, and a senior clerk. This requires an increase in salary vote of \$24,400 for recruitment and \$13,400 for examinations.

In the year 1963, and this is interesting, there were 13,100 interviews with 2,700 vacancies filled, an increase in volume over 1962 of approximately 13 per cent. It is anticipated that this will continue into the new year. In regard to the examinations section, this is a specialized service to the

recruiting branch and to operating departments to test applicants for qualification standards. Persons tested cover a wide range of positions from entry level clerical positions up to and including the director level. The heaviest concentration of work is in the areas of test development and the validation of tests.

Examinations officers work directly with the departments to develop appropriate testing standards to ensure that the commission recruits only qualified persons for vacant positions. In addition, examinations are conducted to aid in promotional selection. Examples of such examinations are those for attendants, rehabilitation officers, provincial police officers, retail sales tax field representatives, engineering aids, computer programmers and others. The hon. members will be interested to learn that last year, Mr. Chairman, 8,114 tests were given in over 90 categories of work. This has resulted in an improved standard of performance for the persons employed in these areas.

The highlights of the year for the recruitment branch include the establishment of eligible lists throughout the province for certain positions, for appointments to every vacancy in the Metropolitan Toronto area, and the clearance of all eligible lists and appointments outside Metro Toronto. In particular, the recruitment branch was engaged in an accelerated programme for the recruitment of constables and cadets in the Ontario Provincial Police. Indeed the Civil Service Commission actively supported the concept of the recruitment of young graduates of the secondary schools, of at least the Grade 12 level, for future career officers, engaging them as cadets and giving them the appropriate training and experience.

In co-operation with The Department of Health, the recruitment branch obtained some 50 trained nurses in the United Kingdom and participated in a special recruitment programme of The Department of Municipal Affairs for qualified municipal accountants.

Great attention is paid to establishing relationships with the universities and high schools, so that the best graduates of these institutions will turn to the Ontario government for career opportunities. A recruitment officer, for example, in February, made personal visits to the guidance departments of 52 Metropolitan Toronto secondary schools to publicize the civil service, and spoke to massed student groups at nine of the schools. It is interesting to note, too, that the educational level of intake has improved since, out of 139 students recruited for positions in the

Toronto area during May, June and July of last year 94—that is 94 out of 139—had at least Grade 12 standing.

In the fall, the first edition of a newspaper entitled "The Ontario Call" was published. This had a very favourable response throughout the schools and gave necessary literature to the vocational guidance counsellors to assist the students in choosing appropriate careers.

In October, the department was one of 36 exhibitors in the three-day career exposition sponsored by the Galt "Y's" man's club. Over 4,800 students and parents from Galt and the surrounding areas visited these exhibits. Through the activities of the recruitment branch and the training branch of The Department of Civil Service, the universities are now aware of the opportunities for study and for work in the Ontario government—several post-graduate students are preparing masters' and doctorate theses on provincial government. In addition, the universities recognize the greater careers in public administration at the provincial level.

In connection with the Ontario Provincial Police recruiting programme, 4,250 applications were received and 2,300 of these who met the minimum standards were interviewed and wrote the examinations. Of these about 1,700 were successful and passed through the final stages of interview by the selection board.

By the end of the year, some 437 appointments of well-qualified Ontario candidates were made to the Ontario Provincial Police. This cannot help but strengthen the Ontario Provincial Police force to the benefit of all citizens of this province.

In order to obtain information on the attitude of high school students about Ontario government as an employer, a survey was conducted. A sample of about 1,000 students, drawn from 14 high schools, participated at the levels of Grades 10 to 13. The results of this survey will be a guide to recruitment programmes and indicates the need for information released by The Department of Civil Service to correct some misunderstandings about government employment.

Vote 304 requests a total of \$101,500 for training and development services. This represents an increase of \$7,000 over the budget requested last year. The bulk of the increase is an item of \$5,000 in regard to salaries—\$1,000 additional is provided for maintenance and for general training costs.

In brief, the programmes conducted in the new fiscal year will include a senior officers' conference, a personnel officers' conference,

a continuation of the certificate course in public administration, the publication of self-development booklets, a survey of existing training activities within the service and within the community, and assistance to the departments in ascertaining their training needs and planning for the future.

Although in the coming year the internship programme will not be continued, the money which was available to it will be continued—an amount of \$25,000—to conduct a survey to further identify the needs of the service in regard to training programmes. One difficulty in the Ontario public service which is experienced by other large employers, is that there are some problems of retraining in the re-assignment of persons to new and emerging tasks. This must be given careful attention.

The survey is projected to ascertain two conditions: (1) the gaps between present staff qualifications and those qualifications which are required to do the work at a high level of efficiency, which will be reflected in the job descriptions of the Civil Service Commission. And (2) the present staff qualifications in relation to the jobs that such staff will be expected to perform in the near future.

The staff to conduct this survey will consist of two interviewers—a research assistant and a clerk stenographer—under the supervision of the officers of the training branch.

We have many dedicated and energetic persons within the civil service who lack some element of qualifications to proceed to higher and more technical duties. It is our hope to identify the training needs and to assist the staff to take appropriate development programmes, thus bringing their qualification standards to a higher level in order to compete for these positions. Education and training does not end at the school-leaving age. We have learned that mature persons can re-equip themselves through training programmes for more responsible tasks.

Technical developments and the high levels of competence required today demand re-training programmes for such persons. It is our intent to do everything possible to assist departments in preparing for future needs through development programmes for present staff who measure up to certain standards.

One of the important tasks of the Training and Development Services Branch, under director Stephen Davidovich, has been to develop criteria for the granting of educational leave. It is anticipated such leave will be granted on three bases. When it is in the interests of the department to release the employee for a duty assignment in regard to

further educational training, it will be at full pay. If there is a request by the employee to engage in a training programme which will provide an advantage to the department, and an advantage to the employee and it is in the interests of the department to grant such leave, the leave will be on the basis of half pay. If, however, the employee wishes to advance his own knowledge without any direct relationship to the duties he fills with the department, the leave will be on the basis of leave of absence without pay if it is supported by the department.

The senior officers' conference conducted last year from May 12 to May 31 at the Ontario Agricultural College was very successful indeed. Dr. R. O. MacFarlane, Director of the Department of Public Administration of Carleton University, Professor Walter Thompson, Associate Dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario and Professor Craig Lundberg of the School of Business Administration, also of Western, acted as consultants in planning this conference; with Dr. MacFarlane being one of the co-directors. Twenty-eight officers from the Ontario government departments, boards and commissions participated in the conference. A representative of the government of Canada and one from the province of Nova Scotia also participated to enrich the experience of those who attended from Ontario.

The certificate course in public administration went into its second year. The results of the first course led to a certain number of changes to meet the needs of the participants. The new course consists of four major subjects—political science, economics, human factors and public administration—and it is intended that a new group will begin this course this year.

In establishing and maintaining a training and development services branch, and in obtaining Mr. Davidovich, formerly director of citizenship and before that assistant director of community programmes branch in The Department of Education, as the director of this branch, the government demonstrates its support for the development for new skills and knowledges within the civil service itself. This programme will assist the member of the civil service to meet the increasing challenges of positive government.

Vote 305 provides for the administrative services which continue under the direction of Mr. A. Hemmingway. This branch deserves the commendation of the hon. members of this House, Mr. Chairman, because it has cut out some unnecessary procedures

and is relying upon data processing equipment. In relying upon data processing equipment it has been able to reduce its costs by \$7,000 over the amount requested for the budget of last year. The total budget, therefore, of \$276,500 represents a reduction of \$7,000 compared to the amount voted last year.

The major responsibility of this branch is for the implementation of all personnel and salary changes within the government service under the jurisdiction of the commission. It provides office services to The Department of Civil Service itself, maintains files and an inventory of the positions which exist in the government, and processes all appointments and certificates. This involves more than straight processing since each transaction must be carefully checked to make certain it is accurate and proper.

Under this vote it is appropriate to mention that the perquisites officer of the civil service commission is responsible for administering the perquisite charges as they apply to civil service employees. Payroll deductions for all types of perquisites in the calendar year of 1963 totalled \$1,129,048. These include living accommodation, maintenance services, furnishings, meals and laundry. This represents an increase of over \$80,000 over the previous calendar year, Mr. Chairman. A new procedure for the setting of perquisite charges was developed, with rentals established on a more current basis with adjusted rates effective April 1, 1963.

In regard to separations, 28.6 per cent of the employees who separated had over five years' service and were eligible for the payment of a gratuity of their sick leave credits to a total cost of \$1,153,948. This money was paid to 1,206 former employees. This together with the rights of the vesting of the pension after ten years' service demonstrates that the Ontario government as an employer treats its former employees fairly and protects them against future contingencies.

Vote 306 concerns the monies requested by pay research to carry out pay research studies. This branch is responsible for conducting pay research studies for all classifications in the service, making comparative studies of fringe benefits and conditions of employment in outside employment. Since studies are conducted on a cyclical basis, it was considered necessary to provide for a total of ten staff members to conduct these important studies. Two economists and a civil service commission officer will be added to meet the staff requirements of this branch.

Because of the provisions in negotiating procedures with the employee association it

is even more important, sir, that we have accurate pay data so that both the official and staff sides can make responsible decisions in the light of salaries and fringe benefits which exist outside the civil service. In the year just past reports were provided to the civil service commission on a great many classes including clerical, typing, stenographic, institutional, cleaning and caretaking classes. These were complex detailed reports which accompanied recommendations for revised salaries.

Last year 276 new classes were formally established with new pay rates. Three hundred and fifty five other classifications were given revised salary ranges. As a result 17,600 civil servants received increases costing approximately \$5,850,000 on an annual basis. In addition, \$525,000 was needed to establish new classifications associated with new and increased programmes. A long list of positions received salary adjustments as a result of the foregoing. In addition, many more classifications were granted the rights of semi-annual increases in the initial stages of employment. Under Mrs. Etchen, this branch has established a very high reputation indeed, for accurate and complete studies in regard to pay administration and fringe benefits, which is, of course, most important to the civil service commission in making appropriate recommendations to the government.

In regard to the reclassification programme, the salary adjustments were all effected on the basis of September 1, 1962 when the first adjustments were reported. The delays, therefore, which were unavoidable in such a difficult and comprehensive study meant that those persons on staff with us received retroactive adjustments back to September, 1962 and received the full adjustment in pay. Some positions, of course, were red-circled because of being previously overrated. The reclassification programme classified positions on the basis of duties of the position in order to pay a proper rate for the job.

Vote 307 concerns the Ontario joint council and grants moneys for the continuation of grievance boards and the constitution as it may be necessary of the civil service arbitration board. It was necessary to increase this item to \$40,500 over \$23,000 last year in order to provide for three additional staff: an executive officer and a secretary to assist the official side of the joint council in staff work and the personal assistant to assist the secretary of the various boards, since the activities of the council and the grievance boards will require more than one executive secretary to be available. Mr. Culliton, who has served as secretary to the classification rating

committee, the public service grievance board, the joint advisory council and now the Ontario joint council has a heavy load of work and at times it has been necessary to obtain the temporary services of another officer to cover two simultaneous meetings. An assistant to him will be provided so that this important work can continue without interruption of secretarial services.

As the hon. members know, Mr. Chairman, the appeals procedure of the Ontario civil service is divided into two parts: One concerns grievances in respect of dismissal, working conditions and terms of employment and these grievances are heard by the public service grievance board under the chairmanship of Professor Ralph Presgrave; in the other classification grievances are heard by the classification rating committee as constituted by the chairman of the commission with Professor J. A. Sargeant as the regular chairman.

I would like to pay particular tribute to these two chairmen and also their vice-chairmen, Mrs. D. A. Homuth of the grievance board and Mr. J. A. Bridges of the classification rating committee, who is also manager of the personnel department of Toronto Hydro, for their fine work as impartial arbitrators.

During 1963, the public service grievance board met 45 times to hear and dispose of 39 grievances. Out-of-Toronto hearings were held at Kenora, London and Mimico. A change in the board was required because of the resignations of Messrs. Silk, Spence and Bayly, and in their place, Mr. T. R. Hilliard, deputy Minister of Energy Resources, and Mr. D. A. Crosbie, senior solicitor of The Department of Highways, were made by The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The work of these boards continues to grant protection to Ontario public servants in regard to conditions which a public servant may feel discriminatory. An employee in the Ontario public service, therefore, can serve without fear of unwarranted action and indeed we have a true career service based upon the merit principle.

Vote 308 constitutes a new employee relations branch which is headed by the former president of the civil service association, Mr. H. J. Mace. This branch will initially consist of four persons, that is three officers and a secretary. Its responsibilities include: to maintain relationships with the employee association, the employees and the public in regard to matters related to civil service employment; to publish general information concerning the civil service departments, staff transfers and promotions; to prepare em-

ployee handbooks; to advise the commission and operating officials on civil service matters; to investigate problems respecting conditions of employment and to suggest improvements; to address persons interested in civil service matters; to meet informally with employee groups to resolve misunderstandings and to recommend to The Department of Civil Service appropriate steps to offset problems in personnel administration.

A large part of the budget, \$15,000, is provided to grant sufficient monies for an employee news publication which will appear on a regular basis. This is new to the department. It will describe civil service developments, explain new programmes and generally act as a news medium for public servants. A civil service handbook will be published at the cost of \$5,000.

Mr. Chairman, one of the largest employers in Ontario, if not the largest, the Ontario government must provide for a good employee branch to give the employees the necessary information about their jobs and about developments in the service, and at the same time to correct some misunderstandings by the public in regard to civil service careers. This branch will work closely with the other branches of the department and with other departments of government to check into areas where misunderstandings might develop and assist in negotiations with employee groups on matters respecting their employment.

I would commend to the hon. members of this House the passage of the estimates presented to you for The Department of Civil Service. With 20 operating departments of government it is essential that we have a strong central agency to keep uniform treatment and balance among them to maintain salaries up to date. Keeping our conditions of employment attractive is one of the fundamental policies of the government that is managed by the civil service commission. We are fortunate to have fine and dedicated men and women serving in this department in the interests of strengthened personnel administration. The civil service is stronger and more competent because of their endeavours.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, it now being 10.40, I think that we could very well adjourn for this evening and so I would move that the committee rise and report progress.

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Tomorrow we shall proceed with the estimates of The Department of Civil Service and the Budget debate. The list which I have of the estimates next coming up after the civil service next week, will be Public Works, Provincial Secretary, Reform Institutions and Highways.

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves the adjournment of the House.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Minister inform us as to what the programme is next week as to the sitting time? I understand there might have been some change.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) will be here tomorrow and if there are any changes he will advise the House. I do not think there will be any.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.45 o'clock, p.m.





Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, March 6, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1964

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, in the west gallery, students from the John G. Althouse Public School, Islington.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for an extension of the definition of those to whom benefits may be payable. It provides for an adjustment of certain payments to beneficiaries under the fund. It provides for special provision for the expenditure of monies by the board pertaining to rehabilitation, and it further provides the machinery for adjusting the rate of assessment, having in mind the need for greater attention to safe working practices and conditions.

THE MARRIAGE ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Act.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): At the present time a certified copy of the document dissolving or annulling a previous marriage is required to be deposited with an issuer of a licence. This will provide that the original document may be filed.

THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT

Hon. Mr. Yaremko moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, wherever it was necessary to change the record of a person's birth by reason of adoption prior to 1959, the registrar-general could make a notation on the record. There was an amendment passed by this Legislature which provided for a formal procedure by way of application. It is felt that the two systems should be in effect, and we are now so providing.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Yaremko moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, this bill contains a number of amendments to various sections of The Corporations Act.

A year ago we passed an amendment to The Corporations Act permitting insurance companies to use their official name in a language other than English. This is now extended to cover all corporations incorporated in Ontario.

Another provision extends to the auditors' report by the addition to the statement made by the auditor of the words "in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period." This is now the general practice and we are putting it into law. It will enable shareholders and the investing public to make a more valid comparative analysis of all financial statements.

There is a provision now which will enable charitable corporations to give notice of their meetings by publication in newspapers.

A prohibition of life insurance companies in not investing in a company which carries

on a general insurance business is now removed. The power of insurance companies to invest is extended by an increase from 10 per cent of the shares in another corporation to 20.

There is a provision which makes clear that where a change of head office takes place, by virtue of an annexation or amalgamation, that that is not a legal change of head office through The Corporations Act. Nothing has to be done by the company.

There is a provision which enables non-share capital corporations to elect their officers directly at a general meeting.

Under the Act the department, through the Provincial Secretary, has the power of cancelling charters for failure to file annual returns over a period of three years. That is now reduced to a period of one year. And the periods within which an application may be made for revivor in such instances is reduced also from three years to one.

Mr. Speaker: There is a question before the orders of the day.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): My question is to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile). Has the hon. Minister any knowledge of the report yesterday on the TV at Kingston that a provincial welfare worker has allegedly threatened a welfare recipient because she had testified in the coroner's inquest held earlier this week in that city?

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Sir, I would like to advise the hon. member, through you, that I received his question. After investigation, I found out that no one knows anything about this as yet. I have given instructions to find out if there is anything, and I will report later.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement which I am sure will be of interest to all hon. members of this House, and to the public generally:

I am pleased to announce that a director of research has been appointed to the staff of The Department of Reform Institutions. This we regard as a major first step in the setting up of a research section within the department.

The large number of offenders receiving training and treatment in our institutions provides a useful source of research material. No jurisdiction in Canada has, as yet, a suitable research and statistical department for the purpose of collating and assessing all

the information which should be available from the ten provinces and the federal authorities.

About two years ago, the federal bureau of statistics began to set up a system which would help to solve at least the statistical problem. Without the necessary co-operation of the provincial jurisdictions, the federal government's efforts will not be as effective as desirable. Further, the great volume of source material in the files of the various jurisdictions is not being properly mined for the wealth of material available.

Therefore, the setting up of a research branch in our department will not only assist the federal authorities in their efforts, but, we hope will encourage the same action in the other nine provinces and will go a long way towards the ultimate aim of a well-integrated system of research, including statistical information, in this country.

Our department has included in the estimates for the ensuing year, a grant of \$30,000 towards the operating costs of the centre of criminology at the University of Toronto.

I emphasize, at this time, the importance of this centre as a study and research body in the field of crime, its causes and prevention, as well as the treatment of offenders. I recognize that present collaboration between the university and the department in the field of applied research must be greatly intensified. This appointment is a major step in intensifying this collaboration. It is most necessary that, besides the basic research which will be done by the centre of criminology, there should be a strong programme of field research which can only be done by our department and which must be directed by our own staff.

To head this research section we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, who has accepted this appointment, which will take effect on April 1 of this year. Dr. Grygier is both well qualified and long experienced in this field. Academically he possesses a diploma in political science, he is a master of laws, a doctor of philosophy in psychology, and a fellow of the British Psychological Society.

Dr. Grygier came to Canada four years ago to head a special project at the University of Toronto to develop advanced teaching, research and consultation in the field of corrections. His main interest has been in operational research, which uses research techniques to solve practical problems, and he has been particularly active in investigating social and emotional needs of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders in the care of The Department of Reform Institutions.

In this field he has developed new techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment programmes.

Dr. Grygier was born in Poland, where after training in law, political science and psychology, he was called to the bar and was working on his doctorate at the Institute of Criminology, Warsaw, before the outbreak of World War II. During the war he was deported to a Siberian forced-labour camp. After release from the camp and evacuation from Russia, he became director of the department of studies at the Polish Ministry of Information in London. After studying the victims of German concentration camps, he continued research at the Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency in London, England. A Rockefeller fellowship enabled him to work at the American universities of Harvard, Illinois, Chicago and California. Returning to England he established a department of clinical psychology and research at Banstead Hospital which involved post-graduate teaching to psychologists and psychiatrists as well as an extensive research programme.

Dr. Grygier is chairman of the research committee of the Canadian Corrections Association, and is a member of the scientific programme committees of both the American Society of Criminology and the International Congress of Criminology. I think hon. members would agree that we are extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Grygier, and I am pleased to inform this House that a significant factor in our discussions, and Dr. Grygier's acceptance of this post, has been the progressive and co-operative attitude which he has found within the department during the last four years.

I am very pleased at this time to report to this House that we have been able to make this appointment, which augurs well for the future progress of corrections, in this province particularly and in Canada generally.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, on March 6, I do not know in what year, but it was a while ago, there was a fellow born in the province who finally at the age of 22, I think it was, entered this House and he has been here for some 38 years. I think that one of the things that all of us like about him is that he is a real man's man. The only thing that I know that he has ever done that was wrong, was that one night in a game of cards—we found out after it was all over of course—the man beat a pair of kings with a pair of three spots.

But other than that I think it can be honestly said that down through these years he has served his people and served them well. He was not always a member of this party, but, of course, I was not either. But I want to say, sir, that I think there is one thing that we ought to mention and that is the fact that you do not really understand the operation of the various parties until and after you have been a member of all of them.

Mr. MacDonald: Best rationalization I ever heard.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): You'll never get to be a member of this one.

Mr. Reaume: We are getting, I think, closer all the time, I hope. But 38 years, of course, is a long time. I can say that 34 years is a long time. But one thing that you learn in the occupation of office is that regardless of party, you do meet many, many fine people. It is true that while in this House there might be many bitter arguments, but once we walk out of the doors of this House it can also be said, I think with honesty, that we are friends. In doing it in that fashion we can be of better service to our people. There is really no need for any man or woman occupying office to walk around the streets of the community with any hate in his heart for a person who does not agree with everything that he might think is right. This man who is now the acting head of our party is a man in whom we are well pleased. We are happy that he is here at the head of our party, and we feel that we have a man who has been a man among men, a man who has served his people well. In purchasing a little present for him we were thankful for a great man over in England, Winston Churchill, for whom you could not buy a better present than a good five-cent smoke. So we purchased this little box and I want to give it to him with the best feelings and wishes of the hon. members of our party and I hope with the best wishes of every hon. member of the House—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Reaume: He holds the honour of having put more Tories out of operation than any man in the House but I do hope that he and his wife will spend many, many happy years together and that this House will be honoured with his presence until such time as he himself will choose to quit. We hope that that will not be for a long, long time. Thank you very much.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have two pleasant duties. One is

to welcome back the hon. member for Essex North with his ribald flow of rhetoric and nonsense; and two, to join with him in congratulating the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) on his sixtieth birthday.

According to the information given to me he was born in a place called Priceville and entered this Legislature first in 1926. I would echo with my friend the hon. member for Essex North the wish that he may stay precisely where he is for a good number of years.

It is interesting to note that he became Minister of Welfare and Public Works in 1941. As I have said on previous occasions he has found it necessary to bring his organization into drydock occasionally. He resigned in 1942. Really I think he has been a great tower of strength to the Liberal Party, and all facetiousness aside, I am delighted to join with the hon. member for Essex North and congratulate the hon. leader of the Opposition, not only on the fact that he has achieved his sixtieth birthday and in doing so has established a record in this House that I think will not be supplanted for many years, but he has been a great public servant.

We would all join with the hon. member in doing this, particularly because this is the first time we have heard from the hon. member for Essex North for some weeks because he has been ill. But I really would want to be quite firm in our position that we are delighted to honour the hon. leader of the Opposition because it will fall to few of us to serve as long and as vigorously as he has. I note that he was leader of his party in 1945, again in 1954 and again in 1964, and of course as I have said on other occasions in this House, I am not consulted. I know not what goes on in the inner councils of the Liberal Party but all I can say is that from sitting on this side we are delighted to have him there and to have him speak and conduct the affairs of the Liberal Party in this House. We are delighted to join, through you, sir, with the hon. member for Essex North to congratulate the hon. leader of the Opposition on his sixtieth birthday and for 38 years of service to the people of Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to share in this occasion for two reasons. One, I am certain that the hon. member for Essex North is correct when he says that all hon. members of the House will join with enthusiasm in expressing congratulations to the hon. member for Grey South on the occasion of his birthday. I express those congratulations enthusiastically.

The other reason why I rise with pleasure is that I noted in the remarks of the hon. member for Essex North that the only way you know a party is to be in it for a while. He has been a member of every party, except ours, up until now and I take his words as a forewarning. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. W. Downer (Dufferin-Simcoe): I rise on a point of personal privilege. I would like to join with the hon. member for Essex North, the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party in extending good wishes to the hon. leader of the Opposition. The hon. leader of the Opposition is 60, of course, but he is 60 years young. If you do not think so, just try to keep up with him.

He is not only the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, but he is dean of this House. He served not quite as long as two former members of this House who were both, incidentally, former Prime Ministers, the hon. P. L. Kennedy and the hon. H. E. Nixon. But by the end of this particular term of this Legislature he will have served longer than any other man who has served in this House. We hope that he will continue to serve.

Do you know, there is one thing I have never been able to understand. In his moving around from party to party I cannot understand why he did not complete the circle and come over here.

Now the hon. member for Grey South, the hon. leader of the Opposition, the dean of the House, has many attributes of heart and mind that endear him to the House and endear him to a multitude of friends. Personally, I value his friendship and I value his advice. He has made a great contribution to the political life of this province. He has made a great contribution to the political life of Grey South. If I could offer a wish this morning it would be this: Mr. Oliver, I trust and hope that he will live just as long as he wants to, and never want as long as he lives. Thank you, very much.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, there are occasions when one finds it rather difficult to give expression to the feelings that we may have at a particular moment. This is one of those occasions. But I do want first of all to thank my good friend, the hon. member for Essex North, not so much because of his person, but because of the gift that he has given to me on behalf of the caucus. As for the gift itself, you often hear people say, "It is not for the monetary value, it is for the feelings that are attached thereto."

Well now, this has a double meaning. I mean we are not to get an increase in salary. The necessities of life must then be purchased by some means. The feelings of the caucus and the monetary value of the gift are both very important because of those considerations.

I thank the hon. Prime Minister, of course, the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party, and my old and real friend, the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe for their expressions of congratulations. But when one gets to be 60—and the continuous repetition of that milestone in the House this morning almost suggests to one that they are trying to draw attention to that number of years—perhaps the suggestion is that one has been around here long enough.

Now I just wanted to say to the House that 38 years in any Legislature is a long time. When I came into the House, Mr. Ferguson was premier. He resigned a few years later to go to England as High Commissioner. He was succeeded by another gentleman, Mr. Henry, a man who remained in office until 1934 when he was defeated by Mr. Hepburn. That period ushered in, perhaps, the most prosperous era we have had in this province since the turn of the century.

Hepburn, in turn, was succeeded by Mr. Conant and Mr. Conant by Mr. Nixon. Then came Mr. Drew, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Frost. Now we have my hon. friend Mr. Roberts thrust upon us for the time being.

That covers a long period of years, a great number of premiers, and in that period of time of course, irrespective of what party was in power, this province has moved forward toward its proper destiny.

In those long years I have enjoyed the participation in the debates in the House, and participation in government itself. I do not think I have enjoyed a session more in those 38 years than I have the present session. When my colleagues asked me to give them temporary help at this time, I determined upon the course of action and I have, with their help, carried it out resolutely through this session. I think it is having its imprint. I was determined at the outset that there should be a wider participation on the part of the hon. members of the Opposition in the debates in this Legislature, a greater responsibility on each one of the hon. members than I felt they had shared previous to the present time. Both those responsibilities my colleagues have accepted with the proper spirit, and it has made the load lighter and the responsibility less onerous than it otherwise would have been.

My chief difficulty, of course, in this session has been with those who should really be my friends, these fellows from the NDP. Yesterday it was exemplified in real form. My hon. friend from Woodbine, Mr. Speaker, is a very clever debater. But I want to portray the difficulty that a leader has at times. My hon. friend yesterday afternoon would have spent millions without a word of caution, almost, and then last night he becomes quite mean. He would in one fell swoop grab the crumpled dollar bill from the poor horse's mouth. How do you contend with situations like that?

That is what makes a man's hair grow gray, and have less of it than you had the day before. But you have to live with that sort of a situation. I am sure that my hon. friend was doing what he thought best, but in order to reach the ultimate in good, sometimes devious ways are employed. And that, too, you have to learn to live with.

I just want to say here that I hope to be in the House for some years to come. I hope to continue to make whatever contribution I am capable of making, in order that all of us together, not one party but all of us in this House, may help to make this province, as Mr. Hepburn used to say, a better place in which to live. Thank you very kindly.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, in calling the next order of business, I might say that the hon. gentleman has displayed all his political sagacity in taking advantage of the only opportunity he will have in this House of having the last word.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The fifty-fourth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE (continued)

On vote 301:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, in view of the friendliness and mellowness with which this day has started, I would like to also both add my compliments to our leader and also to another gentleman, whom I think has many of the same qualities as my leader—perhaps not all of them, but you certainly have got many of them. I think, sir, that in your kindly way you have tried to give us as much detail as you can. From our side we appreciate that the text of your address on the civil

service was sent to us. I appreciate the late hour in which it was sent, the late hour in which you were introducing it—I am sorry, did you send this bill?

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): No, we did not.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I take back my remarks and say we had to steal it. There is something rather beguiling about the hon. Provincial Treasurer. That smile provokes me to think he is more genial than he is sometimes.

However, sir, I will stop short those congratulatory remarks right now and deal with the discovery I made.

I notice that there were two points you seemed to have made. First, you talked about the joint council for collective negotiation procedures between employees' association representatives and management representatives. I would like to say, if we look not too many years ago into the whole situation of the civil service of Ontario, that we realize how vitally important it was that there should be some form of collective negotiation.

The representatives of the civil service surely should have the same consideration in collective agreements and collective bargaining—as you state with almost a clarion call—as a principle to industry. I am looking at the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) as I say this, and I think it would ill-behoove any government to have a Minister of Labour, sir, on the one hand stating a principle to industry and unions, and then to have a government itself not standing as a shining example. As I look at the method of your joint council, I think somehow that perhaps you yourself should have a look to see that it is a shining example in the process of collective bargaining—and I question this very much.

I suggest, for example, that it seems to me to almost emasculate some of the civil servants when they appear, as they think, in true faith before a bargaining committee and then find that such insidious approaches as orders-in-council can take place when they are talking about negotiations in good faith with the government. I say this, sir, giving three examples.

I think of the example of the woman who had to leave for the noble purpose of being pregnant and of having a child. When this is one of the points that the civil service representative wants to discuss with you, that there should be a leave of absence, we find—and for the life of me I cannot see the logic

in this—that an order-in-council comes out saying that if a civil servant, a female employee, should have two children and has to have a second leave of absence, then she will not get paid during that period.

As I look at the hon. Minister, I would think he believes in family life and the encouragement of children. Surely he himself is shocked at this near brutality on the part of a government, in restricting the leave of people who want to do something to increase the population, to get a leave of absence to do so. If you give it for one, why on earth cannot you give it for as many as people would wish to produce?

But the point I am making is that this came up before the joint council. They were thinking they were bargaining in good faith, and then we find that an order-in-council has been made by the government; so they are bargaining, but the government itself has means of getting around it with an order-in-council.

Let me give other examples. Hours of work: I understand that when the civil service representatives want to discuss hours of work with their employers again an order-in-council comes out with respect to this. Another example is the situation with respect to financial arrangements for employees living in government housing. I understand that if they bargain in good faith with you, here again you consider some order-in-council, or may have already passed this, in respect of the occupancy of government housing.

I would say, therefore, that the civil service had hoped that this joint council of collective negotiation procedures will be based on the fullest good faith between employer and employees. And the example that I point to I am sure would suggest that the civil servant is, indeed, handicapped when the government, through order-in-council, even while negotiations are going on, can make the decision rather than listen to the full negotiations.

The next point I think you discussed, sir, had been with respect to grievances. One point that interests me in connection with grievances from the civil service is, first of all—and I think, as a previous civil servant myself, there is always a certain apprehension on the part of an employee to go through the procedure of grievance because he does not know the repercussions which can take place by his superiors, when he makes a formal approach with respect to grievance.

One thing, it seems to me in the civil service, is that the step a civil servant has to

take in order to get his grievance processed seems to be very long. And I suggest to you, sir, that it is almost a brutality in method, like someone waiting in a cell for a sentence and the time of apprehension and fear that takes place before the final judgment.

With the civil servant, he may have to wait 110 days as this grievance procedure takes place. I appreciate there should be certain time periods because obviously the grievance has to be looked into and studied from both sides. I understand there are three steps in the grievance procedure. The first step is that the civil servant will go to his first-step supervisor. The second step is that he will go to his deputy Minister who appoints someone to look into it, or rather he goes to someone prior to the deputy Minister, an intermediary, and then it comes to the deputy Minister.

I am suggesting that there need not be that second step. I would think that deputy Ministers on the whole are very closely in touch with their departments. After a civil servant with a grievance has gone to the first-step supervisor, instead of having to go to someone who will report this back to the deputy Minister and then from there to decide if it can go on to the deputy Minister, surely he could go from that first step right through to the deputy Minister himself and then on to the grievance committee.

One question that I have, sir, is that I noticed in your last estimates that you mentioned, I think it was 15 people who had presented grievances in which their point of view had been regarded as valid and their grievance had been upheld. This was out of 60 that came before the grievance committee last year. The question I have—and I realize this is a difficult one—is, what happens to the man, for example, who has won his grievance? He goes back again to his department. I would like to ask of those 15 who won their grievances last year, if it might be possible to know if they are holding equivalent positions. Are their opportunities to continue and move up in the service still there?

I might say about grievances that often we feel that someone with a grievance really is a bit of a crackpot. I would just like to leave this message with the whole House, in connection with grievance procedures in the civil service or indeed in any other government or any other body, that the great contributions to civilization have only been made by men or women who had grievances. I ask that you dwell on that a bit, that the men or women who are complacent with their society are the men and women who really do not contribute to progress. There-

fore I think, particularly in this large organization, the largest in Ontario, that we should see that there is a complete flexible approach, an unbiased attitude and that there is complete fairness given to the man with a grievance, because he, as through the ages, may be the man who is contributing very vitally to the progress of this province.

If I could, I would like to talk again about something that we have brought up continually. That is that you, with great satisfaction, stand up and tell us the civil service is a wonderful organization and that you are indeed proud to be administering it, and that the people in the civil service, coming under The Civil Service Act, are people contented and happy, progressive and giving of their best to Ontario. But the thing that one wonders is why, with your feeling of humanity for a lot of people who work for the government, you yourself perhaps have not been more aggressive to encourage the benevolence that extends to civil servants, to try to spread the umbrella further, because there are many who for some reason or other are excluded. They are working on behalf of the government of Ontario but they are excluded from being within the civil service category.

I am speaking of the casuals. It has always struck me as somewhat ironical that a man can work for 25 years in a department and he can still be considered a casual employee. It is not only ironical, it is pitiful, when you think of the superannuation funds and other benefits which this man is deprived of. I would hope that increasingly there will be a study of this. If it was not the hon. Minister I was speaking to, and knowing his kindly attitude, I would suggest that the reason for so many casuals who are working in permanent positions is because of a Scrooge-like quality on the part of the Treasury board in trying to exclude people who are doing the job from having the benefits which they should be entitled to.

Another point I would like to come to with respect to this same principle—and it was discussed in the last estimates—is the point of the boards and commissions. The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) made the distinction, I think, in the estimates of last year, between Crown corporations and between other administered bodies which are run by the government or which are delegated by the government. We know there are 90 such boards or commissions in Ontario.

I think the question had been raised by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator) in the last estimates. What about

the men working for the parks commission—these people that he was fighting strenuously for, as he always does, for the benefit of his constituents in Niagara Falls? He was asking about the working conditions and I am sure he will have more to say in these estimates about this. But if I recall the reply that the hon. Minister made when he was asked why The Public Service Act does not extend to people who are working on commissions and in Crown corporations, the hon. Minister agreed when the hon. member for Woodbine suggested Crown corporations are in a different category from other administrative boards. The reply that the hon. Provincial Treasurer gave, sir, was that we would welcome employees to come under this umbrella of The Public Service Act and the implication I got was that it was up to the employees to do this.

Sir, I know that the hon. Minister with his many years of experience and knowledge of government realizes that civil servants are not going to be able to change the Act which sets up commissions in order that they can come under The Public Service Act. I would suggest that this change must come from the government benches themselves. I would suggest it should come, because in this province there is no question that there are men and women working on these commissions and there are double standards. I would suggest that across this province for employees working for the government there should be equal standards and they should be good standards.

The next point, sir, I would like to come to is with respect to recruitment. I think of my own riding, for example, and the people who have come to me and asked me about job opportunities in the civil service. I would suggest that they go to see the civil service commissioner and would look up the telephone number and phone. But I think how different that is from the federal government's approach. I think it was one of the hon. members, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman), who showed that the federal government really makes an effort to tell the people of Canada that there are opportunities in their government and in every post office across the land you can read about job opportunities. When I think of the money that this government pays to McKim Advertising and some of its other warm-hearted friends in the advertising business, surely, sir, something could be done to recruit the best people by letting the public know what jobs are available.

I noticed that you were asked last year whether you would consider putting adver-

tisements in post offices across Ontario. I am sure that you will have an answer to that because I am quite convinced that my friend the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville will be raising it.

I would like to raise a question about the internship programme. I notice that in the hon. Minister's previous estimates he had spoken of this. It seems that he was enthusiastic and felt that this was going to be a method of getting young men and women who would—something like a doctor getting an internship—move on through the ranks of the public service of Ontario. Then I read here that the internship programme has been discontinued. This really raises the question of whether enough is being done in training. Is enough encouragement being given for training on the job, and is enough encouragement being given to people who have joined the civil service and who have been with it, to fill promotions in the civil service?

I suggest, sir, that when you look, for example, at The Department of Travel and Publicity and the recent furor that was raised there, it certainly raises the question that perhaps not enough credit is given to experience on the job and that what is being looked for is academic background. With respect to that, I again come down to a particular to make a point. I think of one man I referred to the civil service commission about three weeks ago, in connection with applying for a job. This man had told me he had difficulty in writing examinations. He was very nervous when it came to writing examinations and he applied twice. One time he had frozen and just could not give an adequate representation of his ability in an examination. He could have another chance, the civil service commission said. He has had two chances and that is it. Now there may be other reasons with respect to this applicant and those particular circumstances.

I would suggest, sir, that—in fact, sometimes it must frighten you, as it does me, all this great conformity of approach, all these tests and evaluations taking place. I realize that on the one hand we do not want to have such flexibility that we go back to a situation that even Edmund Burke had fought against; and that is when it is so wide open that if you were so tempted, patronage could move in with respect to appointments in the civil service.

It has been a hard fight to assure that their qualifications are the reasons for their entrance into the civil service. And yet, in going to another extreme on this, where tests and evaluations are emphasized, I sometimes

think that the hon. leader of my party (Mr. Oliver), or the hon. Minister, or I could include Winston Churchill in such company, and the difficulty he had with exams. There are other things than examinations which denote the ability of a man. I think that when we look at the whole merit system, look at this whole evaluation, we must recognize that there are some things that cannot be evaluated. Character and energy, and so on, do not come out in a paper. I raise this really as a point of warning that we do not go overboard on the other side with respect to evaluations and examinations.

I would like to come, sir, to the point I suppose I mentioned before, that Edmund Burke had fought against. Certainly, throughout the ages this has been fought against. That is the thing, which in my opinion, corrupts the civil service, and the good name of the civil service, and that is when the foul hand of patronage does come in. In connection with the recruitment, or the advancement, of people in the service, and I would suggest that there are still indications that this does take place.

With all respect to the hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Comme)—I think I am correct—he stood up and told us a couple of days ago that he had helped to arrange the appointment of a driver inspector—I think it was the hon. member for Lanark—and he felt, and I appreciate this, that he had made a very good choice. It seems to me to be a very noble choice: a man who had some physical handicap, but was able and capable. But the question that surely would rile an hon. Minister in charge of the civil service, is why on earth are appointments being made by an hon. member of Parliament? Why on earth is an hon. member of Parliament standing up and saying: "I selected this man."?

He said that he made the appointment. The question was raised, and he said: "I did this." I would suggest that there is no question when an hon. member himself will stand up, and I have seen other sides of this. To me, this is a sign of corrosion that is taking place which will defeat the very purpose the hon. Minister is trying to achieve when the hon. Minister speaks of the nobility of a civil servant.

While I am on it, I will talk of the liquor control board and many others. They say, I do not know why it is, but there is something that comes to people who go down to apply for jobs, who want to work in the liquor control board or want to work cleaning here in the Parliament buildings. Somewhere some little whisper comes that it is a good

idea to go and see your member of Parliament and get a letter from him.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): That is nonsense.

Mr. Thompson: Perhaps it is nonsense, but let me say this—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): You know it is perfectly true.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The letters that you wrote are the same kind of letters that I have written.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Well, why do they have to be written?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: They do not have to—

Mr. Bryden: Because the people will not even be considered unless they have a letter. What else can you do?

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I just want to emphasize that we should have an unbiased approach. The people who judge the qualification of a man or woman applying for the civil service should not be the members of Parliament, or the eloquence of their letters, but the civil service commission itself. And I would even feel—and I know of this in the federal civil service—in situations where the civil service commission have looked on the fact that a letter written by a politician advocating the appointment of a man as a basis for feeling that the applicant does not understand the principle of a civil service. That is that the man should be beyond political patronage.

This is something that I hope the hon. Minister will speak on, and I hope he will do something about. I have other questions, such as the question of the fact that apparently a man who has a capable wife who wants to work, yet both the man and his wife, as I understand, are not able to work.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member is wrong.

Mr. Thompson: I am wrong. I am very glad that that has been changed, because I would think when we think of the quality of men and women, there should be this opportunity.

I apologize in one sense that I have been rambling a little. I am sure that my hon. colleagues will be more incisive in connection with the question. I hope, also, that I may have the opportunity to ask further questions as we go into each individual estimate.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, in making some introductory comments on this estimate, I want to start with two general points.

The first one is that, in some ways, this is the most important estimate that comes before this House. As the hon. Provincial Treasurer has indicated, the government of Ontario is the largest employer in this province, some 40,000 employees. We, in a sense, are the board of directors, or management, that employs these 40,000. In the last analysis we are responsible for the conditions under which they have to work. And therefore I think there is a very personal responsibility on hon. members of the Legislature when they review estimates of the civil servants, because they, in effect, are passing their judgment, placing their stamp of approval on those who have acted as trustees for those people who work for the people of this province, namely, our civil servants.

The second point is that for the last two or three years—I will be very frank with the hon. Provincial Treasurer—I have had the feeling that we were making some progress in the civil service in the province of Ontario. My criticisms were, to a degree, muted; because when you begin to break new ground I think it is only fair that those of us, who have to watch what is being done and make observations, should perhaps withhold any criticisms until we get a clear picture of exactly what is happening in the new chapter that has been launched.

But I want to say to the hon. Provincial Treasurer this morning that the longer I have watched, particularly in recent months, what is happening in our civil service commission, the more I have been puzzled as to what in heaven's name is going on. The hon. Minister rose this morning, as he has risen so many times, and was spreading this feeling of optimism and progress—or rather that was last night. Even at the end of a heavy day he was still spreading his optimism and progress. Just to try to get the picture a little bit back into perspective, let me quote from the September issue of the Toronto branch news of the civil service association. A page 1 article reads as follows:

Mr. D. J. Collins, chairman of the Ontario Civil Service Commission, is reported in the *Globe and Mail* of September 7, 1963, as having advised the annual meeting of the Institute of Public Administration that public service jobs were unalluring and that Ontario public service often attracts the unsuccessful or the insecure rather than the vigorous and the confident. Mr. Collins went on to say that some government agencies promoted

insiders most of the time and looked like private clubs to qualified job applicants from outside.

I will just pause there and let the hon. Minister absorb that.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Would the hon. member like me to tell him the truth?

Mr. MacDonald: No, the hon. Minister has had an opportunity to tell the truth.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I will tell the hon. member the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister has told us what he thought was the truth. Now I am going to present the opposite side of the story and give the hon. Minister an opportunity—and the hon. Minister should not get so exercised because it is early in the day.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am not exercised at all. But I have always felt that the hon. member likes to know the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. We listened for 20 minutes, or half an hour, to the hon. Minister's version of the truth and now we are going to give him the other side of the coin. He can, if possible, correct it a little later.

Hon. Mr. Allan: It makes me feel badly to have the hon. member misinformed.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me proceed—the hon. Minister is obviously exercised.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, I am not.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me proceed with reading this article:

Now we do not disagree with these remarks, as they are in some respects soundly based. We wonder, however, why more stress was not placed on the corrective measures that have been instituted to help combat these conditions.

Firstly, there is job advertising, which is still not very satisfactory because it is a hit-and-miss proposition, with each department setting its own standards of selection and even selecting those jobs which will or will not be advertised. There is, in addition, a firmly held opinion by a great many civil servants that job advertising is a farcical procedure when conducted by a department, as in most cases the departments have already picked someone for the job.

Secondly, we have revamped a recruiting section of The Department of Civil

Service and, if we are failing to attract intelligent qualified outsiders, there must be something wrong with the recruitment section.

Thirdly, we have adopted, in part, modern management practices partly gleaned from public administrative bodies and partly from business, and this has largely resulted in the propagation of a red tape machine unmatched in the history of the province, with no apparent benefit to either the employees or the taxpayers.

Well, Mr. Chairman, this is the official publication of the largest section of the Ontario civil service, and they start out by quoting from the chairman of the civil service commission, and I do not think the hon. Minister can dismiss this is out of hand.

For example, if one takes just one aspect of what they are touching on here, namely, the question of advertising. Last year when the hon. Minister was presenting his estimates, on page 1506 of *Hansard*, this is what he said:

One of the most important developments in the last year, which will carry through into the next fiscal year, is the advertising of vacancies. This occurs both at the recruitment and promotional levels so that any qualified person can apply and be considered.

I want to suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that this is simply not the case.

The neat summation of the situation, which I got in talking to one person in the civil service association who is in a position to know, was that it was "quite spotty." But here you have the chairman of the civil service commission himself, as in the article I have just referred to, saying that some government agencies promoted insiders most of the time, and it looked like private clubs to qualified job applicants from the outside. Then there is the subsequent comment by the civil servants themselves, that there is job advertising which is not very satisfactory because it is a hit-and-miss proposition, with each department setting its own standards of selection and even selecting those jobs which will or will not be advertised.

In face of this evidence from people who know, because they are the head of the civil service commission and civil servants who are living in face of these conditions and in contact with these conditions all the time, I think it is idle for the hon. Minister to interject and say, "Do you want me to tell the truth?" This is close enough to the truth that it cannot be dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Allan: It is not anywhere near the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: In fact, during this past year, there has been a growing belief among civil servants that sometimes the proposition of advertising for employees is a device used just to suit the purposes of the department. The classic example emerged during the past year, when The Department of Travel and Publicity in its wisdom, as a result of a survey I understand, decided they were going to revamp their structure. So, the first thing they knew, the three or four top branch heads were fired and were told they would have an opportunity to apply again for these top positions.

As the *Toronto Globe and Mail* pointed out editorially, it was rather a strange way to be improving the situation and making economies, as has been alleged; because it was also said, in trying to cope with the public reaction to these tactics, that people would not be given jobs at a lower rate of pay. Here was a device to get rid of those they had now and get others they wanted. Those who were fired could apply for the new jobs if they wanted; some got back and some did not.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): It was not economy; it was just trying to bring order out of chaos.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I think there were almost as many interpretations of what was going on in that department as people making them. But let us go back to the basics of this.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, I discussed at considerable length, in the introduction to the estimates and the querying of the hon. Minister, the Stevenson and Kellogg report. The origins of the Stevenson and Kellogg report are worth reminding the House about. During the years 1955 to 1960, when I first came into this Legislature, I was extremely impressed with the fact that every issue of *The Trillium* came out with the most blistering kind of observations on the prevalence of patronage in our civil service—the extent to which it contributed to the inefficiency of the civil service, and the extent to which the taxpayer was paying a bigger bill because of this widespread patronage. There were articles, there were letters, there were editorials, and the general reaction, of course of people on the government side. This is also the kind of thing you hear from the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) when he says that anything that is done by the government is done less efficiently than if it is done

by private business, which of course is utter rot. But the general reaction was this kind of criticism. So the civil servants said, "Fine. If we cannot get the government—

Mr. Thompson: The hon. member for Bruce did not say anything like that.

Mr. MacDonald: You read his Budget speech.

Mr. Thompson: I have read it.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine, I will read it and mark it for you then.

Mr. Singer: Co-operative effort. Co-operative federalism.

Mr. MacDonald: The civil servants decided they would do something about it themselves—an almost preposterous kind of situation, in which the employees decided that since management would not move to survey the situation to discover what inefficiencies there were in the service that they, the employees, would do the job themselves. So through the Civil Service Association of Ontario, they hired, or they took the steps to do a pilot project in one of the departments. It was at this point that the government felt that it could not sustain the embarrassment any longer and moved with the appointment of the Stevenson and Kellogg group. It was announced to the House by the hon. James N. Allan as reported in the 1961 report of the civil service commission. It was announced in the spring of 1960 and as a note in this report indicates, and I am quoting:

The firm was authorized to commence a complete job evaluation plan for the whole service in two stages. The first stage, which was to be completed in approximately one year, was to cover all office institutional positions in the service—approximately one half of the total number of positions. A team of consultants planned and organized the project. Invitations were extended to all deputy Ministers to supply on loan to the project competent persons who would be trained as job analysts and raters. Approximately 35 civil servants participated in this phase of the programme which was well under way by the close of the fiscal year.

This was in the fiscal year of 1961. If you read the debates for last year—and perhaps I can just recap them briefly—we discovered that the government had called the whole project to a close. They had got a report

from Stevenson and Kellogg on phase one only. I discovered, after rather detailed questioning of the hon. Minister, that the Stevenson and Kellogg report itself had cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000. As has just been indicated in the 1961 report of the civil service commission that I quoted, in addition to this, employees in the civil service commission were seconded to work with them and this represented something approaching another \$250,000 expenditure. So that the total expenditure on the Stevenson and Kellogg report was in the range of \$750,000. I drew to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's attention that according to my information from most reliable sources, they could have got for much, much less, the kind of survey they were seeking from the Public Administration Services of Chicago, which has done comparable kinds of surveys in some of the western Canadian provinces.

However, my chief reason for complaint, Mr. Chairman, is this, that the government came to the conclusion that it was not getting value for the money that it was spending, and certainly it appeared to be spending a great deal of money—\$750,000. So it called it to a halt and presumably was going to continue by the survey through in-service operations to complete phase one, and then presumably it was going to proceed to phase two as originally envisaged.

My question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer this morning is how close are we one year later to even completing phase one? How many classifications are there yet to come? How many people have been red-circled? Last year when we were discussing this, the hon. Provincial Treasurer intervened and, with that normally optimistic way of his, he said that:

One of the great results of the present personnel administration practices is to improve the morale of the entire civil service. I believe I can say without fear of contradiction that it is at the highest point today that it has even been.

Now, that is to be found on page 1509 of *Hansard*.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, this simply is not the case. You can go around this building and talk to any civil servant. You can go to the cafeteria and talk to civil servants and you will find that the suggestion that they are at the highest peak of morale that the civil service has ever been, simply is not the case. Indeed, just let me document it again. This is the January issue of the Toronto branch news of the Civil Service Association of Ontario, an editorial to be found on page

two. I will just quote three brief paragraphs from it:

Under the reclassification survey more than 450 civil servants in the clerical series were red-circled. The extent of the down-grading dismayed senior civil servants and dealt a vicious blow to morale. No such extensive adjustment had been expected.

Probably the worst feature of the reclassification is that it hit the long-service male employees over 50 years of age harder than any other group. This group encompasses the most faithful, dedicated people in the Ontario public service. Also some departments were hit much harder than others.

In all this the fault does not lie with the CSAO. The objection taken is not to the rates established but to the application of the classification to incumbents. The trend is definitely downward. Promotions were scarce. The result is grievance by the courageous, and sullen resentment by the silent. Many red-circled personnel feel that the classifications awarded are not correct.

Here is a responsible official publication, once again of the largest branch of the civil service in the province of Ontario, namely, in the Metro area here.

But in my introductory remarks, for example, I commented on being puzzled as to what in heaven's name is happening in the whole department, the civil service department. Let me just document that. Last year in the introduction to his estimates, the hon. Provincial Treasurer had on page 1509, a rather enthusiastic announcement of a new development. I quote:

I mentioned earlier in my remarks that I would say something about programmes and standards. This is a study of programmes and standards that was going to follow the Stevenson and Kellogg report and phases one and two. This is a new branch to be constituted in the coming year. The basic work of this branch is to develop standards and procedures whereby personnel administration will be improved in the coming years. This branch will engage in personnel research, studying the effective use of manpower to improve both conditions of employment and utilization of our labour resources with the result that we will improve civil service management and meet the demands and challenges of the future.

I could go on, Mr. Chairman, but I will not bother. Obviously, the hon. Minister last year felt that he was moving into a new and

important chapter in the development of better personnel management.

When we had to deal with our estimates last year, the final estimate in the civil service estimates was, "Estimate 308, Programmes and Standards," \$19,000 to get the matter launched. Now we turn to the estimates this year, Mr. Chairman, and it is found that there is no "Programmes and Standards." It has disappeared. The department has not been developed. It has been dropped apparently. I ask the question again, what is happening?

We were moving, as I stated in my introductory remarks, we seemed to be moving a year or two ago. We seemed to be moving toward some new stage of modern management approach to the personnel problems in the province of Ontario. Now we seem to have bogged down. We have not completed phase 1.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, we have not.

Mr. MacDonald: Well you say this, but the civil servants say otherwise. As a matter of fact, I have talked with officials of the civil service association so I know that I am not misrepresenting the situation. I talked with them recently enough to know that I would be up to date when these estimates were called.

Let me finally, in these introductory remarks, turn to the phase of the question that the hon. member for Dovercourt dealt with, Mr. Chairman. This is the whole operation of the joint council and the collective bargaining rights which, the hon. Minister indicated, would be part of the function of the joint council.

I can remember, some five or six years ago, an occasion when I was making a plea in this House, when the civil servants were so exercised that they were even considering that most horrible of prospects, affiliation with the trade union movement of this country. When I raised the issue in the House and said that it was the kind of attitude manifested by the government, in refusing to give collective bargaining rights, which was going to drive them to this conclusion, the Prime Minister of the day intervened and said, "They are the union; we bargain with them."

Strangely enough the provincial council of the civil service association was meeting at that very time; and within 24 hours, there was a press release to the effect that, "Well, if we are the union, we would appreciate being bargained with; because, as of yesterday, there was unilaterally handed down a decision and we were presented with a fait

accompli, and told that if we wanted any changes we could get it in the next round of considerations, a year or two hence." As my friend the hon. member for Dovercourt has pointed out, this kind of thing is still going on. The joint council is a body which sits down to consider issues but, right in the middle of the consideration of the issues, such as the issue of hours of work, there will be an order-in-council unilaterally presenting them with a decision. At least this is what they tell me.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What has the joint council done by way—what points have been negotiated? And have they ever come to a decision before the government unilaterally moved in and presented them with a *fait accompli*? I want to suggest to the hon. Minister that there is a growing belief, which I think is valid, that the joint council is only a façade which does not provide even the rudimentary elements of collective bargaining. There is no reality of collective bargaining.

Does this government have such serious reservations that it will not concede them genuine collective bargaining rights, just as it will not concede them to municipal employees as long as it retains section 89?

I have raised a number of points and some expressions of unhappiness. My criticism is not quite as muted as it was in the last two or three years, because I think it is time we began to examine this. I will appreciate the hon. Minister's comments on some of this and we can get down into details on the later estimates.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, in replying to some of the comments which have been made by hon. members opposite, I would like to inform the hon. member for Dovercourt that I appreciate his comments. I appreciate his kindly feeling toward the welfare of everyone. Perhaps, as I look back upon my life and wonder how I could have been more fortunate, I would have to say that I am very sorry that I cannot claim to have any Irish blood in my veins. The hon. member is more fortunate in that respect. That race is noted for their kindness and sometimes for their misunderstanding of things.

I am quite sure that, in those instances where the hon. member has criticized unjustly, it was misunderstanding because I do not believe that he would do it intentionally.

One of the first items that the hon. member mentioned was the joint council. I may say, and I can include these remarks for the ears of the hon. member for York South, that the joint council has been set up as a sincere

effort on the part of the government and the civil service association to provide a means of negotiation between management and the employees.

This joint council has authority which is almost unknown in the treatment by a government, and in the dealing by a government, with their civil service. In other jurisdictions there are very few where such efforts are made at proper and reasonable negotiations. The hon. member mentioned orders-in-council, and I am sure that was a misunderstanding because the decisions of the joint council, if they are agreed upon, are acted upon by the government—and all that have been agreed upon have been acted upon. If there is not agreement, the matter goes to a board of arbitration.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate your remarks about me. So that I can get clarification on this, I cited three examples. I cited an example with respect to the female worker who was getting a leave of absence. Now, as I understand, on the agenda of the joint council, this was being considered, and that—

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member is misinformed. It has not been considered by the joint council. The regulation which was published was a regulation formulated by the civil service commission and, in reality, improved the position of the person who found it necessary to have maternity leave.

Mr. MacDonald: Why would he not discuss it with the joint council?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, after all, who decides what the joint council will discuss? The members of the joint council, the representatives of the employees, the representatives of management. The joint council is as independent as the sun as far as I am concerned, or as far as the commission is concerned.

Mr. Thompson: Surely, sir, this would come up before a grievance committee? I understand this situation must have been very pertinent to many of the civil servants. I would think that you would bring it up before the joint council. There you have gone through a grievance committee on this.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The regulation and the case that came before the grievance committee is quite separate and distinct. There is no relation between those. When the matter came before the grievance committee, and I am speaking from memory and my recollection could be wrong, but as I remember, the grievor was successful in the griev-

ance. The grievor was successful, and one of the observations that was made—I suspect perhaps it was by the chairman of the board, I could not state definitely—was that the regulation had to set out the manner in which these maternity leaves should be managed. As a result of that, the civil service commission did make a regulation which covered maternity leave. As far as I know this has been well received by the employees and we feel that it provides for understanding of government policy.

There was mention made of grievances. The hon. member, in speaking about them, created doubt in mind as to where he stood so far as grievances were concerned. I thought at one time that he was opposed to grievance procedures, that he did not think there should be a grievance procedure—

Mr. Thompson: Well, I will just clarify that right now, sir. I certainly feel very strongly there should be a grievance procedure. The point I was making was—several things. One is that if you do not recognize people with grievances—I thought I got really philosophical about it, about Bertrand Russell's remarks in an essay he wrote about the fact that in relation to morals and everything, it has been people out of tune with society who have made contributions. I went into this.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I am glad to understand the hon. member's feeling in that connection. I remember the hon. member stating that this was an ordeal, that it was an ordeal for the employee. I think I remember him saying that it was an ordeal for the employee to have to go through this grievance procedure, that there must be some other way of doing it.

Mr. Thompson: No, I am sorry, sir. The point I made was this, and I still suggest this: It seems to me that if you look at the odds on grievances, of 60 people last year from what the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) told us, who came before the grievance committee, 15 of them won their cases. And in order that we will know it is not an ordeal, I would like to know how those 15 are doing now and whether they stayed with the department. My suggestion is this: That it takes courage at times to make a grievance if you are going to go back to the same shop, and so on.

My other point was that it seems to me there is delay with respect to this grievance. It has so many steps in it, and I would suggest that you eliminate one of the steps.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, we gave that a great deal of consideration. It is for the good of everyone, I think, that the procedure is considered to be satisfactory. The hon. member asked about what happened to those persons who grieved. They are all 15 still with the department.

The first person has been promoted. As for the second person, the grievance has been corrected and he is still with the department. That is true of the third person as well, as it is with the fourth person. The fifth person is still with the department, and has been promoted. The sixth person is still with the department, as is the seventh and eighth. The ninth has maternity leave and is at present not working. In the case of the tenth one, the recommendation of the grievance board was carried out and the person is still working. The eleventh one is reinstated and still working. The twelfth has had the grievance corrected and is working, as is the case with the thirteenth and fourteenth. The fifteenth person has been reinstated and is still working.

I think the hon. member will be pleased to know that we are earnestly endeavouring to make this grievance procedure work. We urge, and have from the very beginning urged, the supervisory staff of the departments to lean backwards to be fair to these persons who grieve. The results indicate it.

Mr. Thompson: These are the successful ones and I am very happy to hear that. I am thinking of the 45 who were not successful.

Hon. Mr. Allan: As we feel that the judgment of the board was correct when we lost, I think the other persons have to feel that the judgment of the board was correct when they lost. The board could not be right only when they found in favour of the grievor. I do not think we would want to conclude that.

Mr. Thompson: The point I am making, sir, is that when you make an appeal and you are successful in your appeal, well then it seems we say "God bless you and good luck to you." But the other fact when you have made an appeal and you are not successful, are you penalized? I do not actually—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, of course, what happened to the 45—

Mr. Thompson: I know. But surely I can make a grievance or an appeal and for the rest of my life I am not going to bear the scars of having shown the initiative and the

courage to make the appeal. That is the point I make.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I can inform the hon. member that even in some of the instances where the appeal, or where management was upheld, to make it clear, the grievor may have been dismissed. Whatever the result was, of course, many of those who grieved are still in the employ of the government. These are the ones who won—

Mr. Thompson: How many actually? Could we get that?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I do not have it now. I think we could get it for the hon. member. I do not know how many of those are still with the government. Some of the grievances were as the result of dismissal. I would want to say this about the civil service commission—I have said this on many occasions and I give them a great deal of credit for their stand in supporting efficiency in the civil service—that although they act for these persons who grieve, the civil service commission is entirely in favour of efficiency in the civil service. Of course, many of these grievances were as the result of an effort on the part of management to get that efficiency.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the matter of casuals was mentioned. I have a few figures I would like to give the hon. members of the House. A great deal of progress has been made in the bringing of casuals into the public service. In 1960 some 1,731 casuals became public servants. In 1961 there were 1,604; in 1962 there were 1,262 and in 1963 there were 2,341. So there has been a great deal of progress made in that connection.

Mention was made of the employees of the Niagara Parks Commission and of the fact that they are not civil servants. There are two views, I may say, with respect to some of the boards and commissions. Two views on the part of employees, as well as management. There are those who feel that the regulations that affect civil servants, or public servants as they are now called, are too strict, that promotion is regulated too much. There are those boards and commissions, and employees of them, who prefer to remain outside the civil service because—

Mr. Thompson: We know that. This was asked last year. How do you know that the employees of these administrative groups want to remain outside?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, of course, at the present time I am not dealing with the estimates of the Niagara Parks Commission. I

do not have any information that I could pass on to you, I am afraid, that would be very helpful. It would only be an opinion. But as far as the civil service commission is concerned, we welcome the employees of any of these boards to become public servants under the jurisdiction of the civil service. Now the matter of recruitment—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Order!

I would ask the member to allow the Minister to complete his reply.

Hon. Mr. Allan: If it is a short question, I do not mind.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I am just wondering, for example, about the liquor board commission. Is the principle the same?

Hon. Mr. Allan: The same is true of the liquor control board. I would suggest that the place that the actions of the liquor control board should have been discussed was at the committee on commissions. Here again, I have nothing to do with the management of the liquor control board.

Mr. Singer: But you have a fair bit to say about the running of this government board.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh, well, that is not a part of government. That is the liquor control board, an independent board.

Mr. Singer: That is a very true statement.

Mr. Bryden: That is the law for the Tory party.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I have not seen any of it.

Mr. Singer: A law in itself.

Hon. Mr. Allan: To come back to the mention of recruitment and our policy with regard to recruitment. Here again you find a difference of opinion and I thought I again recognized one of the characteristics of the Irish that I admire so much—

Mr. Thompson: I am very suspicious of you, sir.

Hon. Mr. Allan: —because in one statement the hon. member was holding up as an example the federal government and its means of recruitment which is based entirely upon examinations—written examinations—and on the other hand, he was suggesting that we should not pay too much attention to ex-

aminations, that there are some people who freeze when they go to write examinations.

Mr. Thompson: Sir, whether it is my brogue or something, I do not seem to have the ability to get across my point here.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I thought you said that.

Mr. Thompson: Could I clarify it for you? First of all, when I referred to the federal government I referred to the fact that was mentioned by the hon. member for York South also, that it seemed to me the federal government was much more aggressive in publishing job opportunities in post offices and so on. That was the point I was making about the federal government.

With respect to exams, I just raised this point that you can go overboard sometimes and get a rigidity. I appreciate our pendulum swings and that if you did not have any kind of exams that I am sure you would not have this rigidity but there would be some who might take advantage of the fact there were no exams and would have political appointments put in, so we have to have some form of exams. On the other hand, I think that when you have exams you must also recognize the exam does not indicate the man's character or his geniality or his method of perhaps misunderstanding or understanding when a question is placed before him—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think what we are doing is exactly what the hon. member would like us to do.

Mr. Bryden: It is rarely true.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am sure that is true, we do try. The examinations are quite simple, as a matter of fact. They are taken by persons, and the civil service commission then qualifies them if it feels that it is proper they should be qualified. It is from that group of qualified applicants that the department selects the person or persons it wishes to employ.

If you will remember, this is practically the identical procedure that was recommended in the Glassco report and it has this advantage, which I think is worthwhile considering and that is that the department has something to say about the persons it engages. There is a weakness in the other plan, where the person is engaged and sent to a department and if that person does not appeal to those with whom he works or his supervisor, he or she may have a difficult experience. We agree entirely with the desirability of the training programme. We are

doing our best to expand this. We are thoroughly convinced that the way to get a good public service is to do a great deal of training and develop our staff within the service.

I might just remind the House and the hon. member, particularly, that the civil service commission, again, is an independent commission. I think the hon. members all realize that I have nothing to say about the actions or the decisions of the civil service commission as far as recruiting is concerned. If it is a question of staff, or how many they have, or something like that, I endeavour to go to the Treasury board and get the staff for them. But the commission is an independent commission and you would want it to be an independent commission.

There is a tendency, I think, for those who are not in the government to feel that everyone in the government is a politician, and all the members who are not in the government are not politicians, but that is not entirely correct. But just for fear that the members of government might be politicians—

Mr. Thompson: I think you have some Irish in you, the way you are double talking.

Hon. Mr. Allan: —you would not want the decision as far as the recruitment is concerned to be entirely in the hands of the civil service commission and it is. I will go into the matter of recruitment and advertising when I reply to the remarks of the hon. member for York South.

I think that deals with the questions I have a note of here. I hope I have got—

Mr. Thompson: I am glad you are satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We are, too.

Mr. Thompson: I am sure you are.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member for York South—here again, I have always given him credit for wanting to present facts to the House. I tried to save him the embarrassment of making statements which were not factual, but he would not let me, so I think for the benefit of the House, I should read the letter that was written by Don Collins and what the Toronto branch of the civil service people have to say about it. I would remind the hon. members of the House that the official organ of the civil service association is *The Trillium* and not the Toronto branch news.

I have a copy of the address that Don Collins made and I am going to send it over

to the hon. member. Following the appearance in the Toronto branch news which was read to the House by the hon. member for York South, Mr. Collins wrote this letter to the editor of the Toronto branch news:

DEAR MR. PRATT:

In some of the recent issues of the Toronto branch news there have been certain erroneous and sweeping statements made in regard to the reclassification programme.

In the last issue, the Toronto branch news commented on an address I had made to the Institute of Public Administration without ever requesting or receiving a copy of this address. In the article headed "The Unalluring Public Service" and in the editorial, the criticisms were based upon incorrect reporting concerning an address which summed up the public service problems of the various jurisdictions in Canada.

As you will note in my address, a copy of which is attached, the progress made in Ontario was stressed. I should have considered it at least courteous before attacking a statement to check on its accuracy. You will find on page 6 and 11 of this statement the actual contents of my remarks which makes the editorial criticisms ridiculous.

(Signed)

D. J. COLLINS.

These are the extracts from the address. Page 11:

In regard to the question of whether or not we are on the track, I feel that we have hedged the public servant with so many restrictions and protections that we have created a sacred-cow attitude that is not attractive to persons of initiative, vigour and of independent mind.

The public servant tends to cast this new employee into a mould and restrict his activities and undertakings unnecessarily. Unfortunately the advice of the counsellors of schools and universities is not favourable to government employment because of the image that has been created.

Do we get our share of the best people? I believe that, with the conditions of employment we offer, we should get more of the top graduates from universities than we now attract. Our salaries are fairly competitive and the physical working conditions are attractive. The public concept of government employment, however, robs our recruitment literature of some of its effectiveness. We often attract the unsuccessful or the insecure rather than the vigorous and the confident.

Page 6:

In the early days, civil servants commissions were constituted to end the condemned practice of patronage appointments as a reward for those who had worked for the party. Although many good men were appointed in this way it was only a matter of good fortune, since appointment to a government position as a reward for political support is not necessarily associated with competence as a government administrator. In fact, the method of recruitment meant that the person so selected was beholden to those who appointed him as a favour and, in turn, he looked outside the organization for support and assistance whenever any difficulty developed.

The financial returns of those working for the government suffered as a consequence. The public could not be concerned about something which was in the nature of a private club. To return to the central personnel agency, if the deputy Minister or the department is to have the authority for selection, the central personnel agency at the same time can then become more insistent in urging that senior vacancies can be filled by internal competition, either within the department or within the civil service. If the position is a professional or technical one, the competition may include outside applications as well.

And I will deal with that just a little bit later. This is a note from the editor:

It is hoped that the foregoing will clarify the situation regarding Mr. Collins' address, which was unfortunately inaccurately reported by the press, and circulated far and wide. This should, we trust, close the incident to everyone's satisfaction.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister will permit me to interject, I think the Toronto *Globe and Mail* was so far below its normal standards of reporting that I would concede the point that the hon. Minister has made.

Hon. Mr. Allan: This was not the Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

Mr. MacDonald: It was a Toronto *Globe and Mail* report, because the Toronto branch starts out: "D. J. Collins, chairman of the Ontario Civil Service Commission is reported in the *Globe and Mail* of September 7, 1963"—and then they go ahead to make the quotations. And they are grossly and inaccurately out of context, as the hon. Minister has indicated.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, as it says there, the incident is closed to the satisfaction of everybody.

The hon. member for York South mentioned the manner in which positions are filled within the civil service. He referred to advertising, and he referred to what appeared to be a spotty—I do not think he said “misunderstood” but—

Mr. MacDonald: Spotty application of the principles.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Spotty application of the principles.

I would say quite frankly to the hon. member that I can understand anyone forming that conclusion, but I think, if the facts are known, that he would probably agree with the practice that is followed. It is this: If a position—and this has to do particularly with most or very few of the junior positions that are advertised, because Mr. Collins says we had 20,000 interviews—I do not know how many applications—but most junior positions are filled from those applications.

But within the department, where there is a promotion, if the promotion can be made within the department there is no advertising. If it is felt that there is no one within the department who is capable of filling the position, the position is advertised throughout the civil service and only those persons who are in the civil service have the opportunity of making application for the position. If it is still considered that a suitable person was not found for the position, it is then advertised in the public press. So you could easily feel that this was spotty, but it is a regulated and organized plan and I think one that is considered—certainly the civil service association was consulted on this, and is entirely in agreement with it.

Mr. MacDonald: It is?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes, the civil service association is.

Mr. MacDonald: It is very disruptive!

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, that is not what they tell us. The hon. member mentioned particularly—I am thinking of the overall association—an incident which happened in Travel and Publicity. Let me say, first of all, that no one was fired; no one at all. The positions for which applicants were sought were entirely new positions. There was a reorganization within the department and, as I understand it, the positions were new.

First of all, those within the civil service were asked to apply for the positions and they did. I do not know how many were filled, or how many were not, but if they were not—and even then the public advertisement was placed and, just so there can be an understanding, it has not been unusual for some of those persons who were considered in the first place to finally win the competition which was conducted as a result of the advertisement in the public press. But it is a distinct effort, and a sincere one, to obtain the best person for the position. I think that hon. members of this House would support anyone in that.

With respect to the reclassification, I can inform the hon. member that this has now been completed. Eighty-seven per cent of those affected received increases in salary, and six per cent were “red-circled”. Here again I find it difficult to do those things which will be considered satisfactory by other persons in every particular. Because I think I could—from the remarks made this morning, the comments of the hon. members with respect to these estimates—assume that there was a feeling that, years ago, persons were appointed as a result of political friendship.

Mr. Thompson: Not years ago. Years ago—and today.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I am not going into the particular years—which I think we could have quite a bit of discussion about. You see, if this is so, if what you say is correct, and there have been times in the past when persons were appointed for reasons other than their ability, those person might still be in the department. Very likely; and so, if this has been so, and you are interested only in obtaining the best persons for the positions and rewarding them adequately, you should not object to some of the persons being “red-circled”, whose ability did not indicate they could be promoted.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister, in connection with the remarks of the hon. member for Lanark, in which he claimed he made the appointment—you know, what you were talking about years ago—he made that two days ago. Could the hon. Minister explain that to us?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think everyone knows that the hon. member for Lanark—he is not here but I think he would not mind me saying this—cannot make an appointment in The Department of Transport any more than I can make an appointment in the civil service commission.

Mr. Singer: But he is an hon. member, and he said he did it.

Mr. Bryden: He said what he meant. That is the point.

Hon. Mr. Allan: You know, I am in the same class as the hon. member for Dovercourt. If someone wants to make an application for a position in the civil service, and they do not know how to do it, I will tell them how to get an application form and send it to them and send their application in. I do not feel that because I happen to be the member for that area, that I should not help someone to make an application.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister permit an interjection here? I do exactly the same thing, and I concede it. But the real operation of the department is revealed in an exchange I had, I believe it was with the present hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) when he was the Minister of Highways.

I got a letter one day asking me if I would give my recommendation in regard to an appointment to a permanent position. In other words, the person concerned had served his probationary period. My reply was: Why should I be asked whether or not this person should be appointed or not to permanent staff? I have not been supervising this person's work for the last six months, or a year, even if I had originally recommended his appointment to the temporary staff.

This is the kind of thing that goes on at all levels. You go back and seek the view of the sitting member, and in the instances in which it rather rarely comes to us, it is in the hope that we will play ball with you so that we can then be silenced from that point forward. Clearly, to come back and ask a local member whether or not he would recommend appointment to the permanent staff, when he has had no opportunity to observe the work of the person, is out of character with the kind of system the hon. Minister claims he is implementing.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I am attempting to deal with the estimates of the civil service commission. As far as I know the recommendations come from the departments as to who should be placed in the public service. Where else could they come from?

Mr. MacDonald: But why the local member?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, as I tell you, I know nothing about this.

Mr. Bryden: You should track that system down.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I would doubt that this applies. I would doubt it very greatly.

Mr. MacDonald: Doubting it does not change the fact that it does exist.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I—

Mr. MacDonald: I know, you are shocked. You are absolutely shocked.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, I am not shocked. I am not easily shocked. I do not think these things exist. I do not think I have been able to convince the hon. members opposite that—

Mr. Bryden: No, because we—

Hon. Mr. Allan: I want to say something to the hon. members opposite. The staff of the civil service commission, and certainly myself as its Minister, are doing everything that we can do to improve the public service of this province. The basis of what we are doing is to develop an administration that is good, that will be efficient and those are exactly—the means by which we are attempting to do it may not all be correct. Perhaps there is a better way in some instances, but whether there is or not the means we are adopting we feel are sound. When we feel they are not sound, then we will change them.

One other thing, and that had to do with the programmes and standards. This operation has been moved to the vote of the main office. It is still there and still in operation, but it comes under the main office rather than as a separate item.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the branch developing?

Hon. Mr. Allan: It is the same size as it was before, and is continuing.

Mr. MacDonald: How many people are in it?

Hon. Mr. Allan: There were only two people who were doing it, rather than have that as a separate vote it was brought into the main office.

Mr. MacDonald: I would say that it is languishing on the vine, not developing.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, last evening in the estimates of another department, I was trying to elicit some information about the

racing commission. I did not get too concerned, really, about the hon. Minister's attitude. I knew what lay behind it and it was perhaps all taken in the spirit of some good humour. But today I am quite a bit more puzzled and disturbed about the attitude insofar as the liquor control board is concerned. Now it is all very well for the hon. Minister to say that we can examine—

Mr. Chairman: Order—

Mr. Singer: This is under the general office, vote 301.

Mr. Chairman: Under the civil service?

Mr. Singer: Under the civil service!

It is all very well for the hon. Minister to say that we can examine the operations of the liquor control board before the committee on commissions. But the hon. Minister knows, probably better than any hon. member of this House, that Mr. Sheppard, who is the present commissioner, not only would not, but should not and will not, express his opinion before the committee on commissions on matters of government policy.

Mr. MacDonald: In fact, he begged off three times.

Mr. Bryden: And quite properly.

Mr. Singer: And quite properly so. Before he was appointed, and the hon. Minister from St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) was there, at least we had an opportunity to try to get some statements out of him on the floor of the House. Occasionally, we did. Not too successfully, but we did. But the present liquor commissioner is not even a member of the House.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. The present liquor commissioner is in the hon. Provincial Secretary's department, not in the hon. Provincial Treasurer's. His estimates are coming up next week so if we are going to discuss liquor, let us wait until we get to the right man, the hon. Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect, would the hon. member for High Park just wait for a couple of minutes. He will see that I am referring to the civil service. I am not talking about liquor policy at all. What I am objecting to, Mr. Chairman, and I think this is an important matter of principle, is that if we want to

suggest, as my colleague, the hon. member for Dovercourt did, or even ask the question as to whether or not the civil service and the liquor commission should be a part of the civil service of Ontario, and not a part of the government, the government is not concerned about it. I think that is the phrase the hon. Provincial Treasurer used.

I think this is the point in these estimates when we are logically entitled to inquire about it. It is not a sufficient answer for the hon. Minister to say "pass it to the committee on commissions." We cannot ask that kind of question of the committee on commissions, nor can Mr. Sheppard reply to that kind of question. I think it is important, Mr. Chairman, that we get an answer today as to why the government does not bring the civil servants from the liquor commission into the civil service commission and deal with them in the ordinary way. There are a lot of us who are concerned about the methods of appointments of employees to the liquor control board. I think we need an answer on this, and it is not sufficient answer to say it is a separate part of government and we are not concerned about it here in the House.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, we all know—every hon. member of this House knows—that the liquor control board is a government commission, just as the civil service commission is a government commission. I am here today reporting for the civil service commission, not for the liquor control board, which is a commission.

Mr. Bryden: But that covers personnel policy in the government.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Certainly I am, but I am not reporting for the liquor control board, which is a government commission.

Mr. Singer: No, but you are reporting for thousands, or hundreds, or tens of thousands of employees.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Who are civil servants and—

Mr. Singer: And these people are civil servants, except that you keep them in another cubby-hole.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, in the first place, I cannot understand why the theory has been advanced here that this information could not be elicited at the committee on government commissions. The officials were there, and it would be a simple matter to ask them matters of fact and get

the answers. If you disagree with what they were doing, then bring it up as a matter of policy in the proper department. But, if I might tell the hon. members, insofar as the employees of that board are concerned and their not being members of the civil service, they do not want to be. They have met on it.

Mr. Thompson: How do you know for sure?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know because they had meetings on it. They discussed it within their own association. They have their own organization. They took a vote on it and the opinion was they did not want to come in.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): And they changed their mind.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I do not know that they changed their mind. I can tell you honestly that this is exactly the way the majority of them feel.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, following this, does this mean then that when the estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary come up as suggested by the hon. member for High Park we can ask questions regarding the employees at that particular time?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Young: Then we have the right at that time to ask questions about the employees, anything we want to know at that time regarding harmony of the two departments we can find out?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if we are still on the first vote, and since the hon. Minister has indicated to me that the programmes and standards branch is now in the main office, I want to come back to this. As I understand the phraseology, "programmes and standards," and indeed as the hon. Minister himself spelled it out—maybe I should just read what he said last year:

This is a new branch to be constituted in the coming year. The basic work of this branch is to develop standards and procedures whereby personnel administration will be improved in the coming years. This branch will engage in personnel research, studying the effective use of manpower to improve both conditions of employment and utilization of our labour sources, with the result that we will improve civil service management and meet the demands and challenges of the future.

That strikes me as being obvious and inevitable and a very necessary programme to flow from the implementation of the Stevenson and Kellogg report. Why would you announce the development of a branch with all that important work to be done, then, leave it to languish on the vine with only two people? Because if it is as big as you spelled it out there, two people are not going to be able to do the work—and have it tucked away in the main office?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I agree that this is important. We consider that it is important. We have not made the progress that we would have liked to have made in the last year. However, we still consider it is important and we intend to develop it and expand it.

Vote 301 agreed to.

Vote 302 agreed to.

On vote 303:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, last year I spoke at some length concerning the posting of vacancies in the civil service, and also the advertising of the positions in the newspapers outside the Toronto area. As a result of that, in the last year I have noticed that the Windsor paper carried quite a few advertisements, concerning vacancies in the civil service. However, walking down the corridors of the buildings here, I spotted 15 different vacancies on a bulletin board. Nowhere in my community or in other communities, I am told, can you find the postings that you find in the buildings here. I think it is time that this government used a central location in each community for the posting of these vacancies.

Last year I suggested the post office. Possibly a better place might be the national employment services offices in a large community, because an individual is coming there for employment. He would see just exactly what the government does offer in the way of employment and he would be able to be selective as to whether he wishes this type of employment or not. So I would strongly suggest that if the national employment services offices cannot be used in a community, then the post office in the community be used for the posting of vacancies in the civil service.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, under vote 303, I wanted to make a few comments with reference to what happens to an applicant who is attempting to

get a job with the government and who is sent to a department by the commission. The hon. Minister has made comments that the individual is tested and then after various tests he is cleared and approved and then sent to the particular department for the head of the department to hire him or not to hire him. First of all, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, I am not interested in making wanton or reckless charges, but I am particularly interested in what happens to an individual if, after he has gone to see the head of the department, for one reason or another he is not hired. The hon. Minister stopped in his comments at that point and he did not say what happens after that.

I have a case in particular that I would like to bring to the attention of the House. It is of a girl looking for a job as an ordinary clerk. She knows no one and as my hon. friend from Dovercourt has mentioned, to bring a matter like this to the attention of somebody is important. It takes courage. This young lady has no particular interest in having her name brought forward, because it may hurt her if she makes a further application to the commission.

I made some inquiries of the commission and I got a letter from Mr. Collins, the chairman. Just for the record I thought I would read a portion of this, and I want to ask the hon. Minister a question when it is completed:

You asked me yesterday about the results of the application of Miss O and repeated this request today in a written note to me. After I spoke to you yesterday I asked the recruitment branch to give whatever information it could to me concerning this applicant. You may not be aware of the recruitment practices here but the recruitment and selection procedures are based on merit and merit only.

This is stated quite clearly—merit and merit only.

In this case the report I have received this afternoon discloses that Miss O was a candidate for position of cheque examiner in the Clerk 2 general classification. She qualified and was placed on the eligible list.

This is what the hon. Minister has said has happened.

She was placed on the eligible list for this position and referred to the department concerned.

This was the Treasury branch that she was sent to.

Under The Public Service Act the department has the responsibility and authority to select persons from the civil service commission's eligible list and the department did not select Miss O feeling that she was "not adaptable to the work of this position."

The report advises the position involves a fair degree of eye strain and involves the routine checking of documents. Miss O continues on the civil service commission's eligible list, etc.

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring this to the attention of the hon. Minister because many times I personally have gone looking for a job. I have heard this phrase "not adaptable."

I realize, sir, how important it is for the hon. Minister and any one of the department heads to have a certain amount of autonomy in their own departments. But what bothers me is this. You get somebody looking for an ordinary jobs such as this—cheque examiner, Clerk 2, not a big job, just a small job—but they do not have the knowledge and they do not have the courage to make a fuss about things like this. What I am worried about in the civil service commission is this: Is there not any report made to the commission by the department heads, and does the person who has gone looking for a job not have an opportunity to go back to the commission to make a complaint so that something can be done without the person becoming involved or becoming a martyr?

I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister could give us some details on the procedure after the person is not hired. If he likes, I would be glad to give him the name of this person. I do not think it should go into the record as it might be detrimental to her.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, in the first place the hon. member should not give it to me because I am a politician and I do not want to get patronage mixed up in this.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister objected last night to politics being mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, in this case, mind you, anyone is sympathetic to someone who is disappointed when he does not get a job after he applies for it, but we have to remember that probably five people applied for this same job. There may have been four; there may have been three. Two persons were going to be disappointed. Now, what do we do? Here we are. We make this a very hard and cold process, really, if you

want to call it that, because there is no favouritism.

The person whom the personnel officer of a department selects is, in his judgment, the person who is best suited to do the job. If we adopt that basis for hiring, I think there are bound to be disappointments. Perhaps if the hon. member for Dovercourt and I were there, we might hire a different person, but I do not—

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, may I make a further comment? I would suggest to the hon. Minister that I began by trying to make it quite clear that this young lady was cleared. She was tested and she was cleared as to merit. The letter specifically says, "Merit and merit only". The way that this matter came to my attention was through persons who would prefer not to be made known. The point was that this young lady was there; she was qualified and there was no reason why she could not have got the job. Further it was not as if there were other applicants, as the hon. Minister states.

What I would like to know is what does "not adaptable" mean in the eyes of the hon. Minister? "Not adaptable" in quotation marks.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I doubt if anything can be gained from further discussion. As I pointed out before, there could have been four others, there could have been five others, who were likewise qualified.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, with apologies to my colleague, I think it is important that we in this House take a stand in this matter. My hon. colleague did not mention that the girl in question was coloured, and if the words "not adaptable" should ring a bell in this House in future cases to prevent recurrence of such an occasion as this—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I resent that insinuation—

Mr. Sargent: I do not care if the hon. Minister resents it or not.

Hon. Mr. Allan: If you come to the Treasury in the morning, when people are entering Treasury and going up the stairs, you will see all nationalities represented there.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I do not care whether the hon. Minister resents it or not. We must take a stand—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, just as further proof of the utter nonsense of that statement, three out of the 28 persons in that branch now are coloured.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I think there is one point that to me is brought up—"not adaptable" seems to me a very vague term. The hon. Minister suggested that if he and I were examining—I think in fairness to the people when they are rejected I would say, "because of academic reasons" or some other reason, but I would not couch it in such terms as "not adaptable", because of the sensitivities of people.

I would like to come again to the recruiting area. I am thinking of a letter I received, which, unfortunately, is not in the House at the moment, but which I received from the hon. Minister—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we will resume these estimates. Following these, The Department of Public Works; following these, The Department of the Provincial Secretary; following The Department of the Provincial Secretary, The Department of Reform Institutions; following The Department of Reform Institutions, The Department of Highways.

There will be night sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week, and I would hope on Wednesday to resume the Budget debate. Providing we can work on it in with these estimates, we can go to the order paper. And I want to call the committee on consumer credit. I was hoping the hon. members would be ready to debate that.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, may I direct an inquiry to the hon. Prime Minister? In the past it has been the custom, before The Department of Public Works estimates are called, to table in the House a "Blue Book",

indicating past, present and future projects as far as The Department of Public Works has them in view. As far as I know, this book has not been tabled this year, and I have been wondering when it is going to be tabled or if it is going to be tabled.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I am told by the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) that it is ready. We are not finished here and we

can go into the Budget debate on Monday; so we will have it tabled before the estimates of The Department of Public Works are before the House.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.10 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Monday, March 9, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1964

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests, in the west gallery, students from Branksome Hall, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): **Mr. Speaker,** the purpose of this amendment is to make it clear that The Public Service Act and part one of The Public Service Superannuation Act apply to the members of the Ontario Municipal Board, except in respect of their appointments, assignments and salaries.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKS ASSISTANCE ACT, 1963

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Municipal Works Assistance Act, 1963.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: **Mr. Speaker,** the present Act is amended to authorize the payment out of the consolidated revenue fund of monies required for the purposes of this Act.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): **Mr. Speaker,** before the orders of the day, I have a

question for the hon. Minister of Health (**Mr. Dymond**). He has been given notice of it.

Is the hon. Minister satisfied that certain Ontario hospitals are not being used to exert undue pressure against officials of the committee for the advancement of professional nurses?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): **Mr. Speaker,** I am sorry I am not in a position to answer the question put by the hon. member. I am loath to believe that such conditions would obtain in hospitals in the province of Ontario, but without knowledge and without information other than what I have read in the newspapers, I am not at present in a position to answer the hon. member's question.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): **Mr. Speaker,** I have a question to direct to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (**Mr. Roberts**).

What action has his department taken with regard to the Quebec government's announcement concerning the processing of timber cut on Crown lands in that province, and its effect on our province, especially my constituency, Renfrew South?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): **Mr. Speaker,** in answer to the question put by the hon. member for Renfrew South, I would say, sir, that there are two plants particularly affected by the announcement of the Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, namely, Gillies Brothers of Braeside, near Arnprior, and Consolidated Paper Company of Pembroke. I understand that Consolidated Paper Company controls the Gillies operation.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of one half of the saw-log requirements for each of these mills has been coming from an area on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. In 1947 the province of Quebec enacted legislation requiring that timber be worked in the province:

—through all the stages of transformation necessary to make such timber ready for the use for which it was ultimately destined.

This Act also provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council could, where he deemed it:

—in the interests of the country or the province or of a region of the province

limit the application of the prohibiting section and issue permits under the authority of the Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec.

I understand the permits have been issued from time to time but notices have been given that, for next season, this will not be the case in the area mentioned. Negotiations have been proceeding between officials of the companies concerned and the Quebec department. I expect to hear the result thereof shortly and I would not wish at this time to make any comment or say anything which might in any way affect those negotiations.

The deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, however, my deputy, has been in touch with his counterpart in the province of Quebec and it is our understanding that the prohibition will not come into effect, in any event, until next year. I have stated several times, and I repeat here in the House, that in my opinion this prohibition is bad business on the part of the authorities in the neighbouring province. To the extent that we can be of any assistance in correcting any balance that may require correction, in the area referred to by the hon. member we will undoubtedly use our best offices to do so.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): May I ask a supplementary question of the hon. Minister?

Should the negotiations not—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would like to hear the supplementary question before I—

Mr. Troy: Well, naturally, the hon. Minister cannot answer it until I ask it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Let me make that clear; before I consent to answer it.

Mr. Troy: I know the hon. Minister is very good, but I am not quite that good. Seriously, should negotiations between the two governments fall out, for the Crown lands which are now under lease to the CIP in Ontario, the timber of which is used over at the Quebec mill at Temiskaming, Quebec, would you then see that those leases are withdrawn?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would not be in any position to deal with that question just at the present time. We are negotiating, and we hope for peaceful solutions.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis).

Does the hon. Minister intend to direct that Scarborough township schools receive an adequate share of the new departmental grants so as to reduce an excessive municipal tax rate?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for notice of the question. The Scarborough board of education, like all the other boards in the province, will have their grants calculated on the basis of the provisions in the regulations of 1964.

Mr. S. Lewis: May I ask a supplementary question of the hon. Minister? Does he think that—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I do not think any supplementary question is required with that answer.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass).

Does the hon. Attorney General plan any action to stop the Hett Clinic in Windsor from operating as a clinic? If so, what action does the hon. Attorney General plan?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, this matter has been under investigation. I have consulted with the legal officers of the department and they have advised me that they have determined there is no evidence at the present time of any criminal offence having been committed. There is, however, an investigation presently under way by the college of physicians and surgeons, from which leads or evidence may develop indicating that some criminal offence has been committed. In that event, these would be thoroughly investigated and appropriate action will be taken.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. members of the legislative assembly of Ontario to join with me in commemorating today the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, the poet laureate and national hero of the Ukraine. As tens of thousands of men and women like themselves did for their children, my parents who immigrated to Canada from that particular part of the world, transmitted to me the life, ideals and works of Taras Shevchenko as perhaps the most significant part of the culture and heritage of their forefathers' homeland. Taras

Shevchenko was born on March 9, 1814, in the district of Kiev, the son of a serf. After a short lifetime, for he died at 47, he left a legacy of artistic achievement and patriotic fervour which has enshrined him in the hearts of countless millions of Ukrainians for the past century and a half.

He was the greatest of Ukrainian poets and he was more than this, he was the first writer who was purely and thoroughly Ukrainian who dared to dream of a Ukrainian language and literature. He reached into the glorious history of the Ukrainian past and brought forth an identity of which those of his stock are justly proud. For only nine of his 47 years could he feel himself a free man to come and go as he pleased, yet he dreamed and wrote for the freedom of his people in their land as few men have. Indeed, he wrote not only on behalf of his own kin but on behalf of all men. His dream has yet been unfulfilled but his writings continue to be an inspiration. His life is still today the shining beacon in which the hopes and aspirations of a freedom-loving people centre. Men and women of his stock were to find for themselves and their children the way of free men, but they found it beyond the seas from their homeland. Remembering his words, imbued with his ideals, they have not stopped hoping for the same for those on their native soil.

Mr. Speaker, Taras Shevchenko could not have envisaged that men of his people would stand in parliaments of free men to remember him as they have and do today. And so I utter with reverence, as my closing words, part of a poem which he wrote as his testament:

Then, in the mighty family
Of all men that are free
Maybe some time very softly
You will speak of me.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in response to the question of March 6 by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), I am informed that no threat was uttered—and I shall name the persons as they were in the press—to Mrs. Bessie Brigden by Miss Jean Guest of our Kingston office. Apparently Mrs. Brigden phoned Miss Guest to inquire whether evidence given by her at an inquest would have an effect on her mother's allowance grant. Miss Guest had no concern as to whether or not Mrs. Brigden gave evidence and referred the lady to the regional welfare administrator. The circumstance of Mrs. Brigden's concern was apparently that her testimony would reveal that she had been

employed as a cleaning woman, and our office had not previously had any knowledge that she was earning income.

In any event, there was no threat made, either on the part of the field worker or the administrator because they had no conversation with Mrs. Brigden other than giving a non-committal answer to her question. We are not aware at this time that the lady was employed or the amount of income or whether there will be any effect upon the mother's allowance. I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, that our field worker, Miss Guest, has served this department for many years and has an excellent reputation.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, may I say through you to the hon. Minister that there was a telecast suggesting the contrary. I have a transcript of it and I will submit it to the hon. Minister so he can take it into consideration.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I should like to know if I may move that the House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the acute and growing shortage of hospital accommodation, especially in the Metropolitan Toronto area. And very briefly, Mr. Speaker, for the following reasons:

Much new information has come to light on the Metropolitan Toronto hospital shortage since the estimates of The Department of Health and the Throne Speech debate. There has been the reported death of a child in transit from one hospital to another because of bed shortage.

Now, Dr. John Neilson, chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, has described a serious bed shortage which only urgent action will relieve. Comments from chairmen of boards of governors of hospitals and hospital administrators this last Saturday indicated a crisis of major proportions. And finally, a series of news stories has appeared in Toronto newspapers culminating in the front page *Star* editorial today.

Mr. Speaker: I may refer the member to page 40 of Lewis's *Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario*, where under the section "Improper Motions," the Speaker may decline to receive a motion for adjournment under this head if in his opinion the subject proposed to be discussed is not definite, urgent or of public importance or if it is a subject which could be discussed at an early date in the debate on the address, which of course is over. The member cannot do that now, but in the debate on the Budget or on some other business which may come before the House.

In my opinion, the subject matter of the proposed motion raised by the member has, in fact, been discussed very fully in the Throne Speech debate, in the consideration of the estimates of the Minister of Health, and on the Budget debate. Also there is still ample opportunity for further discussion on the Budget debate at an early date, in fact even this week.

Moreover, I might say the subject matter does not relate to a specific incident of recent occurrence. On the contrary, it is much too general for a motion to adjourn the House under rule 38, and therefore I rule the motion out of order.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview) Mr. Speaker, before you rule on this point—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I have already ruled.

Mr. Singer: Well then, Mr. Speaker, may I rise on a point or order? I find great difficulty in accepting the ruling which you have just given because—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the right at any time to rise on a point of order, and if you could recognize me without the unnecessary comments of some of the more foolish second benchers over there, I would think we would proceed in a much better manner.

Mr. Speaker, I have great difficulty in following your ruling in this regard because while this matter was debated in the estimates of the hon. Minister of Health, the problem was that we did not get satisfactory answers from the responsible hon. Minister. The other avenue that you suggest, further discussion in the Budget debate, does not bring forward any answers either. The third point which you mentioned—that there was no specific item mentioned in the motion of the hon. member for Scarborough West—I think perhaps, with great respect, sir, is not correct. The fact that people have been denied hospital accommodation and this has been proved in statements given before this House and in various newspaper stories indicates that there have been specific instances. So with the greatest respect, sir, I find myself unable to follow your reasoning in regard to this ruling and suggest that perhaps you reconsider it.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the chair has no intention of reconsidering this ruling because it is brought out quite clearly in the rules of

our House that there has been ample opportunity for discussing this question in the Throne Speech debate, in the Budget debate, and in the estimates of The Department of Health, and there is still an opportunity to discuss it in the Budget debate. If the Minister does not wish to reply to any of the criticism at that time, that is his prerogative and he could have done the same even in this proposed debate, if it had been allowed. Therefore, with great respect, I still stand by the ruling which I have made.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to table the answers to questions Nos. 2, 8, 10 and 11 which are on the order paper.

The hon. Prime Minister tabled answers to questions as follows:

2. Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Inquiry of the Ministry: 1. How many loans have been guaranteed under The Economic Development Loans Guarantee Act, 1962-63? 2. What was the total amount of these loans? 3. What was the amount of (a) the largest; (b) the smallest loan guaranteed under the Act?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall):

- (1) Number of loans guaranteed, 34;
- (2) Total amount of these loans,
\$3,570,000;
- (3) (a) Amount of largest loan, \$400,000;
- (b) Amount of smallest loan, \$10,000.

8. Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Inquiry of the Ministry: Does the Liquor Control Board of Ontario intend to allow any new wine manufacturing licences as a result of the increased importation and consumption of wines in Ontario?

Answer by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario:

It is not the present intention of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario to grant licences for additional wineries. It is the opinion of the board that an increase in the number of wineries would not decrease the volume of imported wines and the present number of such organizations in Ontario is adequate to meet the present and foreseeable consumption demands.

10. Mr. M. L. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Inquiry of the Ministry—1. What school boards in Ontario have adult day classes where elementary subjects are taught? 2. Are all school board meetings public meetings, or are there provisions in

The Schools Administration Act to hold meetings *in camera*?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis):

1. There is no provision for free education in the regular public and separate schools for persons who are over 21 years of age. Secondary school boards do offer evening courses for adults according to the demand. The following centres have the necessary facilities to offer training at the elementary school level in English, mathematics and science to unemployed adults only, under Programme 5. Classes are conducted after 3:30 p.m. in the following centres:

Barrie, Belleville, Brantford, Concord, Cornwall, Elliot Lake, Hamilton, Kenora, Kingston, Lakeshore, London, Midland, Ottawa, North York, Niagara Falls, Oakville, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sudbury, St. Catharines, Stratford, Timmins, Toronto, Welland, Windsor.

Courses are conducted from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in Concord, Cornwall, Hamilton, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Windsor.

The department furnishes correspondence courses in elementary school subjects for adults.

2. According to subsection (1) of section 42 of The Schools Administration Act, "The meetings of a school board, except meetings of a committee of the board including a committee of the whole board, shall be open to the public and no person shall be excluded therefrom except for improper conduct."

11. Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Inquiry of the Ministry—1. What were the total sales of spirits by the LCBO in the last fiscal year for which figures are available? 2. (a) Which companies whose products are retailed by LCBO had sales of more than two per cent of the total; (b) what was the amount of sales for each company?

Answer by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario:

1. \$185,461,939.57, year ending March 31, 1963;

2. (a) H. Corby Distillery Ltd., Alberta Distillers Ltd., Thomas Adams Distillers Ltd., McGuinness Distillers Ltd., Calvert Distillers Ltd., Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd., Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd., Canadian Schenley Ltd., W. A. Gilbey (Canada) Ltd., Distillers

Corporation Ltd., Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Ltd.; (b) \$7,648,602.85, \$6,328,669.51, \$10,621,720.23, \$8,169,772.15, \$5,307,850.37, \$8,328,180.06, \$26,266,847.21, \$31,193,106.75, \$9,411,357.69, \$11,121,844.19, \$5,536,686.33, \$5,648,257.57.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT, 1964

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources) moves second reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Ontario Energy Board Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ENERGY ACT, 1964

Hon. Mr. Simonett moves second reading of Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Energy Act, 1964.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MINING ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines) moves second reading of Bill No. 51, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, 1949

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Act, 1949.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MATERNITY BOARDING HOUSES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 56, An Act to amend The Maternity Boarding Houses Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE NURSES ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 57, An Act to amend The Nurses Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ONTARIO MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION ACT, 1960-61

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 58, An Act to amend The Ontario Mental Health Foundation Act, 1960-61.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS ACT, 1962-63

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 59, An Act to amend The Radiological Technicians Act, 1962-63.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves second reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, in connection with Bill No. 60, I think that perhaps my remarks would be better delivered before the committee if this bill is going to go to committee.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Yes. The same question was asked when I introduced the bill in the first place and I agreed that it would go to the committee.

Mr. Singer: All right. I will reserve my comments until that time.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act, 1961-62.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, I am not so sure that this bill need go to the committee because its purpose is to include employees of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System as pensioners in their own plan. I do not think it need go to the committee, sir.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: This bill, sir, would go to the committee on municipal loans.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ONTARIO-ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity) moves second reading of Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission Act.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on Bill No. 63, I wonder why this now comes within the aegis of the hon. Minister—I have trouble with the new name of his department. What is it called?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Because the commission now reports to the Minister of Travel and Publicity on tourism and information.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have expressed certain concern about the fragmentation of authorities dealing with various commissions. Here, substantially, is a commission which deals with parks. Granted it is close to the area represented by my hon. friend but surely that by itself is not a sufficient reason to put a commission under his authority and control?

There were a number of commissions given to the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) which, to my mind, more properly belong under the control or supervision of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

I wonder if the government has any theory about how they take these commissions from department to department. What is the thinking behind putting this particular commission in the tourism branch rather than in the Lands and Forests branch, or rather in some branch which has the civil service to deal with substantially?

My understanding of the role of this Department of Tourism is that they are to promote better tourist relations for the province. They have publicity branches, they take pictures, they have guides here in the Parliament buildings and so on; but there is nothing in my recollection, Mr. Speaker, to indicate that, within the civil service of this particular department, there is machinery available to properly run a commission with as many varied aspects as this one, other than the fact that tourists like to visit parks.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, with the greatest respect toward my hon. friend, I

would be glad to debate this point with him at the proper time; but the bill before the House is one to change the name of the commission rather than a question of debating to whom the commission should be responsible.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I should like to make some observations on this bill. I would go further than the hon. member for Downsview. I am somewhat concerned about the apparent lack of uniformity in administration of provincial parks. Most of them are under the jurisdiction of The Department of Lands and Forests. We have at least one under the jurisdiction of an independent commission, the Niagara Parks Commission, and now here is another one, the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, being set up. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we have set up, and apparently are again setting up, petty principalities within the general area of administration of provincial parks in the province of Ontario.

If there is any rationality in the government's policy in this matter, it has so far, I think, escaped everybody in the House. I would think that, at some appropriate time, somebody on behalf of the government should indicate why in some cases we have a little independent group running a park set-up, whereas other very large parks are directly under departmental administration and therefore more directly accountable in their activities to this House.

I think that we are extending what was originally a bad principle. I think the whole policy should be reconsidered.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has, in effect, suggested that this is out of order, and he may be half right. I am not certain, but I think he is half wrong. On the basis of the fact that he is half wrong, I want to make a brief comment.

I think the answer to the question from the hon. member for Downsview is that this is in the nature of a political inheritance—if I may describe it as such. The hon. Minister was on the parks commission, now he is in a new department, and the pack follows him—as is a habit sometimes in this government.

In years gone by, the Niagara Parks Commission became almost the personal domain of the then Minister of Labour.

I rise to speak to this point very briefly, Mr. Speaker, because I think it well that the comments of the previous speaker should be underlined. This is clearly an issue of sufficient importance that it became one of

the main items threading its way through the proceedings of that now defunct select committee on government reorganization which died an untimely death a year or two ago.

I think we had reached the point of deciding, in general terms, that we should study the infinite variety of administration in parks in the province of Ontario, in terms of their financing, and make some representations to the government. Unfortunately, that committee died. It was not even decently buried. It lay on the surface for a year or so, and now somebody has scattered some leaves over it in the passing of time and we have lost the body, so to speak. However, I hope—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): I think the hon. member signed the last and final report.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister who is so brash as to interject, even though chairman of the committee, has forgotten what happened. We got an extended life, and then he became preoccupied in pursuing other things and it never even met.

Mr. Speaker: I think we had better stick to the principle of the bill before the House. I would ask the member to direct his remarks to that alone.

Mr. MacDonald: I have just a concluding sentence, Mr. Speaker. I think that it is time the government should make an analysis of this situation and come to some conclusion itself on regularizing and rationalizing this whole handling of parks throughout the various administrations and the various departments. What we see today is really making a bad situation worse.

I do not think, up until now, that parks have been in The Department of Tourism and Information. We had them in Highways, we had them in Lands and Forests, we had them in Municipal Affairs, where you have the conservation, in Labour, and now we have got them in still another department. If this goes on, it will not be long until every hon. Cabinet Minister has his own little park to look after.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): It seems to me that, when we are discussing this bill, it is an exceptionally good time to suggest to the government that it bring order out of what I think is the chaos that exists in parks administration in this province. It cannot have the maximum in efficiency of administration when it has parks under this department, that department, and some other

department. What this legislation seeks to do is to extend that very bad principle—in my opinion at least, it is a very bad principle and, quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is allowing a further fragmentation of this whole matter. Surely the time has come in this province, if we have parks and a number of them, as we have in Ontario, for them to be under one department, not under half a dozen departments?

Now, I would like to hear my hon. friend on this because he is, after all, a reasonable man and has, in most cases, a sane approach to matters. Surely he cannot countenance the defining of responsibility, in respect to parks, among half a dozen different departments of government? Surely the day has come in this province when all parks should be under one department and under one directive authority?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I will display the reasonableness to which my hon. friend refers, by discussing something that is completely out of order, because I agree with the statement made by the hon. Minister that the principle of this bill on second reading is to change the name of the department, and that is all that is involved.

However, I would not want him to think that we, as a government, have not given a good deal of consideration to the question of parks and their administration. We have a good many parks in the province and they fall in various areas.

For instance, there are parks operated by our conservation authorities; those parks will naturally follow our conservation authorities, and where we decide they might best be administered. Then we have our provincial parks, which are more in the nature of wilderness areas, if I might put it that way, and are administered by The Department of Lands and Forests. Then we have parks, if you can really call it a park, such as Upper Canada Village, which is administered by the commission. Then there are certain camping areas in the same general area as Upper Canada Village which are also administered by this commission. It is a far cry from that type of park—and I think perhaps we could include the Niagara Parks Commission and the Niagara Park, which is really a large tourist attraction—to a park in the same conception as Quetico Park or Algonquin Park; or, for instance, one park I can mention in my own area, The Pinery, which is used on weekends. In this province it is not quite as simple as it appears to put all parks under

one administration, because our parks vary one from another. They vary in type.

We have legislation which, I believe, is administered by The Department of Municipal Affairs, where we make grants to parks which are created by municipalities, so that we can encourage municipalities to provide parks for their own citizens. We, in turn, assist them financially in establishing these parks and this requires some control. This is handled by The Department of Municipal Affairs. I simply point out to you that it is a little more difficult than just saying, "We are going to take all parks and put them into one department," because this might lead, and I am certain it would, to the same administrative inefficiency my hon. friends are trying to correct.

But, in order to provide some overall control of parks, we have what is called the parks integration board. This board was set up for exactly the purpose we are discussing today. It is impossible to put all of these parks into one department, but it is not impossible to have the parks integration board, which is made up of Ministers of the Crown and civil servants, Mr. Speaker. That board co-ordinates the activities of all these parks, regardless of under which particular department they may be administered. Thus, we have one integrating board which puts together the functions of parks. The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, Mr. Speaker, is chairman of the parks integration board; and the chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission sits on the parks integration board. This park is represented on the parks integration board. The conservation people are recognized there. So, therefore, sir, we do bring together into one place all the park activity of the province; but we do not do it by just crowding them all into one department whether they fit there or not.

I hope that, with this explanation, it will be understood how we are attempting to get at the problem which has been pointed out.

Motion agreed to. Second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF HERSCHEL

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to set aside a certain tax sale of land in the township of Herschel for the relief of Wallace Bullied and Norah Bullied.

Mr. Bryden: Before the motion carries, is the hon. Minister not making an explanation in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: If the hon. member will give me a chance, I shall.

The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to set aside a tax sale of certain premises located in the county of Hastings. No notice of the sale of the premises under the tax sale procedure of The Assessment Act was actually received by the owners, partly as a result of the provisions for giving notice under the Act. And you may have noticed, under The Assessment Act amendment now before the House, that I am making what I consider to be some improvements in the method of giving notice in matters of this kind. I would ask that this bill be referred to the committee on municipal law, and we shall go into all the details of it at that point.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: The 58th order, House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: On vote 303:

Vote 303 agreed to.

On vote 304:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I wonder if I might ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) a question, Mr. Chairman, with regard to another of the new developments which emerged in the government's approach to personnel, management and training? Last year, on page 1507 of the estimates, the hon. Minister stated this:

In the coming year an internship programme will be instituted with five individual internship programmes offered to graduates of the universities who have the best qualifications for this particular programme. If this programme is successful it will be broadened in future years. The intent of this approach is to provide a course of development for professional administrators to make them available when vacancies for the demands of government require middle management personnel—

and so on. As I understand it from my reading of modern personnel management and training in the public service, this is the kind of thing that has emerged and has become established in some parts of the United States, particularly in New York State. I am wondering what the experience

has been in the past year and what the hon. Minister's future plans are in this connection because I presume it comes under this vote.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I may say to the hon. member for York South that this was a policy that we felt had merit. We tried it, but we found that it was too limited in its extent, it seemed to us to be too limited. As a result, we have extended the training service to a much greater extent. I am informed that at any time we would have between 30 and 40 people who would be taking lectures and getting some of the benefits that we foresaw in the internship project. That was the reason we have discontinued this and replaced it with the other.

Mr. MacDonald: I presume that the difference between what you are doing and what would have been done in the internship programme, as I understand it, is that the internship programme is a sort of probationary period at the end of which the prospective civil servant decides whether or not he wants to work in the public service or, alternatively, whether or not the public service wants him. Whereas, the training you are now doing would be after the person would come into the service. Am I correct?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I think the hon. member is correct, although some of the training is still done while the persons are on the probationary staff.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, under vote 304, does the department run an apprenticeship programme at all in co-operation with the various schools in Metro, so a youngster attending a school would be on a co-op plan, and might attend school for the mornings and then come and work for some branch of the department in the afternoons?

Hon. Mr. Allan: We do that. As the hon. member understands, I am sure, various departments do this with engineers in connection particularly with the University of Waterloo. That, of course, is done by the department.

Vote 304 agreed to.

Vote 305 agreed to.

On vote 306:

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would briefly explain just what the function of the pay research department is and what

co-operation there is between the pay research department and the several departments of the government as to arriving at classifications or pay rates?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, the functions performed by the department of pay research are exactly those functions that would be indicated by the title of the section. This is one branch of the commission that has been developed and has done an excellent job. We work in co-operation with the department, that is so, but we also extend the research to employers of labour in many fields. We endeavour to extend the research particularly into those fields where the positions are comparable. As a result of the study of the salaries paid, for instance, by corporations, by banks, by the Bell Telephone Co., and by the federal government, this section of the commission then, in co-operation and in discussion with the department concerned, makes recommendations with respect to the salaries that should be paid for the positions that are under study.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would raise a case that was brought to my attention in Hamilton and what I find makes me sort of shudder as to just what kind of application is put to the wage research programme in regard to civil servants. This chap in Hamilton works for The Department of Highways on construction and I understand his rate is \$1.30 per hour. Now this grosses \$126 biweekly. This would lead us to calculate that he works 48 hours a week. When we have the deductions of his hospital insurance, \$4.20, his PSI of \$6, unemployment insurance of \$1.69, and his income tax, \$4.05, this makes a deduction of \$16 and then he receives as a net, \$110 for two weeks' work. The question was raised by his wife, who called me and was quite upset because of the fact that she no longer could work.

This woman said that in the past she could work and make a wage that they could get by on, but because of a physical condition she has had to quit her employment and—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the hon. member that he must be referring to some person other than a public servant. We have no rates of \$1.30 per hour.

Mr. Gisborn: It might be \$1.50 per hour and he might be working a 40-hour week.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, we have no hourly rates.

Mr. Gisborn: If there are no hourly rates, his salary then would be \$126 for two weeks. I do not think that makes any difference.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I doubt that the person he is referring to, Mr. Chairman, is a public servant.

Mr. Gisborn: Is an employee of The Department of Highways a public servant?

Hon. Mr. Allan: If he should be a casual employee he would not be a public servant and would not come under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

Mr. Gisborn: Regardless of whether he be a casual employee or a temporary employee or a permanent employee, he is still being paid by The Department of Highways to perform work for it.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I think the item we are discussing is pay research. This person is not a public servant and pay research has nothing to do with the salary that a casual employee may receive. A casual employee is employed by the department concerned, not through the civil service.

Mr. Gisborn: I certainly cannot understand the hon. Minister's objections. The person works for The Department of Highways.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I am not unreasonable, am I?

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in vote 306, what is the department's policy concerning overtime? It must be studying overtime on this pay research, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, the pay research section is not studying overtime but the matter of overtime is receiving very careful study and is presently under consideration by the joint council.

Mr. Newman: It does not come under pay research at all, Mr. Chairman? Thank you.

Vote 306 agreed to.

Vote 307 agreed to.

On vote 308:

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I did not realize that you were passing vote 307 so quickly. May I ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, what is the personnel of the civil service arbitration board?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, may I inform the hon. member that nothing so far has gone to arbitration so a board has not been appointed. It will be appointed when something is referred to it. The hon. member is not thinking of the joint council, is he?

Mr. MacDonald: No, no, no. Civil service arbitration board.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, it has not been appointed.

Mr. MacDonald: Does it operate on an *ad hoc* basis? When there is something to refer to it, it goes to it?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the chairman of the civil service arbitration board, Mr. Collins, the chairman of the commission?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, it is entirely independent. The chairman will be appointed for two years. He has not been appointed as yet and there has been no need for his services as yet. There is independence, absolute independence, in consideration of the things that come before the joint council, and especially when they go to the arbitration board.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, let me deal with this frankly because there is an aspect of this which disturbs me greatly and perhaps I should go back a bit. Two or three years ago, when this new approach was launched and Mr. Collins became the chairman of the civil service commission, I stated quite frankly at that time that I thought we were moving in the right direction and we were making some progress. I will add, as I said then, because it is in the record, I felt that a good deal of it was because of the job that Mr. Collins could do. I have had the pleasure of working with him in years gone by and I felt that he could do a job here.

What disturbs me is the amount of criticism that is now arising and the amount that is being directed at the chairman of the civil service commission. Perhaps this is inevitable. The longer one is in this kind of job that deals with 40,000 individuals, one faces 40,000 different chances for criticism. But even when one discounts it, the thing that rather puzzles me is the kind of structure that is emerging.

For example, in principle, quite apart from the personalities involved, it seems to me that there is a questionable kind of basic structure. As I see it, Mr. Collins is chairman of the civil service commission. This is

the policy-making body, so to speak. Mr. Collins is deputy Minister of The Department of Civil Service. This is the administrative body. This, to my mind, makes sense, so far, Mr. Chairman. As I understand it, Mr. Collins is acting chairman, or chairman of the joint council, which is the body in which these people come together—management and the employees, and they express their views and thrash out their differences.

The only qualifications I have and they are serious ones—I expressed them the other day, as did the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson)—is that I think that to suggest that this body has any genuine collective bargaining powers is nonsense. It has no collective bargaining powers. I think in this connection we are no further ahead than we were years ago when the Prime Minister of the day referred to the civil service association as being “the union in the civil service”. Then the very next day the provincial council of the civil service association, which was in session, put out a release and said, “Well, if we are the union, I wish they would treat us as such. Only last week a complete new statement of classifications and pay for these various classifications was announced by the government as a unilateral action. We had no chance to discuss it in advance and when we made protest we were told that any differences that you have and any criticism that you have we will consider before any possible revision a year or two years from now.”

The hon. member for Dovercourt documented two or three areas. One of them I was certainly aware of: the question of overtime pay, where, I understand, right in the middle of a discussion of the joint council a decision was made by the government, implemented by an order in council.

Let me return to the basic point I wanted to make. We have a structure in which one man is chairman of the civil service commission, is deputy Minister of the department, is chairman of the joint council, and I was even told, perhaps erroneously, who played a role in the arbitration board if and when it was established. That would be getting a bit thick, I agree. But even without that, it seems to me that we are getting into a position where the people involved think that they are talking to the same people in all various areas that they go to, whether it is policymaking, policy administration, negotiations or what will you. I submit for the hon. Minister's consideration that it seems to me that this is bad in principle and that this is going to provoke even more criticism with an element of fairness in it. I think you are going to compound your difficulties in what

is already rather a difficult area for administration.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I think I can understand the hon. member's concern. Mind you, this is a new venture on the part of government and on the part of the civil service association and I would be less than frank if I did not say now that it is taking a good deal of thought and planning to endeavour to get this properly on the road. That is exactly what we are trying to do. The chairman of the civil service commission has been sitting as chairman, as an independent chairman without a vote, and if it is thought desirable that the board should sit without a chairman, Mr. Collins will retire. So far both sides have wanted to have him act as chairman.

In connection with the setting of salaries for various classifications, those classifications are considered by a civil service salary advisory committee and two of the members of the civil service association appear before the committee to discuss and comment upon the proposed salary revisions.

I do not think that it was intended that every change in salary should be negotiated and I do not think the civil service association would want that, because there are so many.

It is the responsibility of the civil service commission to provide good staff for the departments. If there is an advertisement for staff and it does not get the type of applications that it feels are satisfactory to fill the position, the commission may raise the salary classification immediately because the thought and the aim of the whole procedure is to build up an excellent civil service. We realize, just as any of the hon. members of this House would realize, the basis of an efficient government operation is a good civil service. That is what we are endeavouring to do to the best of our ability. We will make changes as we go along. The joint council is sitting at this minute and the chairman of the civil service commission is not sitting with it. Perhaps as it may mature it may not have a chairman—it may not need a chairman, I do not know.

I say to you very frankly and very sincerely—at the same time being willing to admit that some of the steps we may have taken were not as wise as they could have been if we had had the benefit of more experience—that it is an honest effort to accomplish what we say we are trying to accomplish.

Vote 308 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Civil Service.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee of supply rise, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The 24th order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, 11 days ago—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): And 10,000 words ago.

Mr. Gould: —I started to speak in the Budget debate. I am still up on my feet and I am still speaking in the Budget debate. I suspect very much that this is the way in which legends are born—the way some things originate.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): The hon. member means reputations.

Mr. Gould: Some day, someone is going to say to this House, "You know, there was once a Liberal member who spoke in this House for 11 days, from one Friday to the next Friday, and then from there on until the Monday following."

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): It is not too well tacked down.

An hon. member: He will not be through today, though.

Mr. Gould: Truly, Mr. Speaker, there are so many things yet to be done in Ontario. Any member, with a little interest, with a little reflection and a little research, could readily get up on his feet and speak about those things, not for 11 days, but for 22 days.

One day a member of this House is going to try it and he will succeed.

Mr. Speaker, changing times bring the need for reform, the need for change in attitude, and the need for change in legislation. But for the time being, Mr. Speaker—again with your kindness—may I ask the hon.

members not to lose sight of the fact that my comments in the Budget debate are protracted by reason of the fact that my submissions are part of a blueprint for Liberal action in Ontario.

And may I advise, as to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), I did not think he was so sensitive to some of the things I said in this House. Nor did I know he was such an excellent humorist, such an interesting after-dinner speaker and story-teller. Now, just which one or more things irritated my hon. friend so that he would be prompted, at a formal Speaker's dinner, in the presence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and before I had completed my address in relation to the Budget, to recommend to that honourable gathering that someone ought to supply Joe Gould, the member for Bracondale, with a bottle of bitters. I laughed the loudest when this suggestion was made by the hon. Prime Minister. It was hilarious, really, and, I agree, a good suggestion, too. I tried the bitters, Mr. Speaker. But, Mr. Speaker, be assured, bitters will do no more for me than it has already done for the hon. Prime Minister and some of his government followers.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, could I just rise on a point of order, please?

I hope, Mr. Speaker, when I made that somewhat facetious remark upon that occasion, that I did not in any way offend my hon. friend. I can only assure him that was not my intent.

Mr. Gould: I accept the explanation. No, I did not at any time take it as an offence. As a matter of fact, I said it was hilarious and I joined in the laughter. But I am still puzzled as to what prompted the hon. Prime Minister to seek that occasion to make that suggestion. I go further and ask: Is it the charge that this government has failed to control expenditures? Expenditures to be increased by some \$104 million for Ontario, over the last fiscal year?

The federal government has increased its spending for next year by some \$100 million for the whole of Canada, but our government goes one better. It is increasing its spending over last year by \$104 million, just for the province of Ontario.

In resumption of this debate, may I remind the hon. members that, when I was last up on my feet, I was saying that the New Democratic Party throughout this land is on the decline. And I would think that if Liberals were to join or coalesce with another party

it would be a party which was ascending, one which was moving upwards, instead of one which was moving downwards and out of Ontario politics.

Mr. Speaker, at a recent labour conference, I believe held in Niagara Falls—in or near the riding of my hon. colleague from the riding of Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator), who is seated immediately to my left, and I do not know whether he is too happy or not that the conference was held in or near his riding—

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): We like the working people there.

Mr. Gould: But he reminds me that the political action committee of the New Democratic Party at that conference passed a resolution calling for a re-examination to find the reason why people in Ontario do not vote for the New Democratic Party. Well, I can tell them the reason, Mr. Speaker. The people of Ontario are not as mixed up as these hon. gentlemen are. It is as simple as that.

People have seen, by harsh experience, some of the fallacies of socialism—

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): The hon. member should check his own party.

Mr. Gould: —when it experimented and speculated with private enterprise. Yes, Mr. Speaker, under a socialist, under an NDP government—or I should say under a government *née* CCF, it is not easy to swallow or pronounce—Ontario people would be free, free to do as they were told. The NDP could not, as far as I am concerned, be woven into the Liberal fabric, now or ever.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat, Liberals are reformists—

Mr. Gisborn: Just this last party.

Mr. Gould: —and not socialists. As a former newsboy, I would say to the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) and his followers, Mr. Speaker: Go peddle your political papers on the other side of the street. The Liberal Party in Ontario is well able to stand on its own political feet and win Ontario without the help of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. MacDonald: I have not been peddling. Some Liberals—

Mr. Gould: Liberals standing alone won before and they can win again in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, as a Liberal, I prefer to make further contribution to the Conservative

budget debate by counselling the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Allan) of this province in that if they are ever short of members to form a Conservative Party in this province, as they are presently short of funds, they can have first chance at wooing the members of the New Democratic Party. They can be had for the asking. We do not want them—you, sir, can have them—they are just too socialistic for me.

I should say, however, Mr. Speaker, that outside of this House I bear these bilious individuals no animosity. Quite candidly it is not their persons to which I object, it is their policy. I wager, sir, that like this member, when they get home their wives make them dry the dinner dishes, too.

On second thought, Mr. Speaker, perhaps I might recommend to the same said hon. Prime Minister and hon. Provincial Treasurer, that they now invite hon. members of the New Democratic Party to cross over to their side. They would show the government how to nationalize breweries, pipelines and banks and thereby help them obtain sufficient monies to extinguish our staggering provincial debt and our increase in the cost of education.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated, changing conditions invite reforms and I am delighted to hear that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) by his moving first reading of a bill, is seeking to establish in Ontario a law reforms commission. In the field of the administration of justice the hon. Attorney General has on several occasions indicated that consideration was being given to certain matters to which I shall now make brief reference.

Mr. Speaker, if I were leader of my party, I would propose the spending of some of our revenue for public defenders and for reform in our system of raising and granting bail. Something must be done to offset the distinct and unfair advantage Crown attorneys have over persons accused of crime and not represented by competent counsel, simply by reason of their inability to pay the fee of such counsel. Editorials have pointed out time and time again that violence is done to our concept of justice when innocent citizens are kept in jail—and may I say the stench of some of our local jails would offend the nostrils of most people, to put it mildly—kept in jail because they are unable to raise bail. Yes, kept in jail sometimes for weeks, sometimes for months.

Mr. Speaker, these are other matters which concern me as a reformer in the interests of the people in this province. Mr. Justice McRuer of our Supreme Court, a judge of

considerable experience and a prominent Liberal before his appointment to the bench, recently stated, and many hon. members have read it in the press and I quote:

More cases were set down for trial in York county alone—

and this honourable House is located in York county:

—than in all the rest of Canada and Great Britain put together.

Mr. Speaker, it is incredible. In the 15 years between 1945 to 1960, motor vehicle registration in Ontario rose from some 662,000 to some two million and at the present time, registrations are, according to our hon. Provincial Treasurer, some 2,267,000. The bulk of civil cases in our courts relate to automobiles. Increase in the number of cars on our highways and roads will bring an increase in law suits involving cars and pedestrians.

Mr. Speaker, it is common knowledge that litigation in our province today is costly. Enforcement of a right in our courts today takes so long and it is so expensive. By profession I am a lawyer and candidly, I cannot afford it. I discourage my clients from litigation. Sir, I agree with His Lordship when he charges in the first place that conditions warrant a searching self-examination of the machinery by which we adjust human rights. I agree with His Lordship when he charges in the second place that there has not been a real large-scale law reform in Ontario in the last century, apart from The Workmen's Compensation Act.

The public is not getting cases tried as they should have been tried, and the present machinery for settling claims for injuries sustained in car accidents is more a guessing game than the administration of justice.

That is what His Lordship has said. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, if I were leader of the Liberal reform party in Ontario, I would at the earliest moment take steps to implement the suggestions of Mr. Justice McRuer, that a scheme along the lines of The Workmen's Compensation Act be provided to compensate persons for injuries suffered on our highways. In this fashion, Ontario litigants would get instant justice at minimum cost.

Mr. Speaker, and I believe the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) obliquely pointed to this matter some time during last week, there is evidence of a renewed effort in Ontario by persons known and unknown, to spread an old disease, the disease of vicious racial discrimination, by the publication and distribution of hate literature. We

are experiencing unsolicited delivery by hand and through our mails of periodicals and brochures and pamphlets filled with untruths, with words and phrases of hate, all calculated to arouse and excite our citizens to hate—to hate each other.

It is my opinion that hate, like prostitution, can never be wholly ended. Society will have to be content with legislation which keeps hate and prostitution within tolerable limits. But the dissemination of published hate, the spreading of published hate, is something else. That can be stopped; that can be wholly stopped. Mr. Speaker, let it not be said that no one stood up in this House and warned the government of this corrosive in the fabric of our society. This is not to be ignored in the hope that it may blow over and pass away by itself. These things just do not work that way, experience has shown. Published hate must be stamped out by action; government voice and government action.

The distribution of published hate can be discouraged if there be formal disapproval by our government. The distribution of published hate can be wholly stopped if there be Ontario legislation prohibiting same. And if such legislation should be ineffective then we can seek amendment to our Criminal Code.

I prefer to believe that, in our day and age, Ontario has reached a level where no fellow man or group of fellow men should be made the subject of hate by reason of birth or tongue or complexion or worship.

Mr. Speaker, we read in the daily press that the government in Ottawa is considering action to halt the spread of hate literature. But does that mean that Ontario shall remain silent while published abuse and dirt is being heaped upon its citizens? I would ask this government, once and for all time, to outlaw the distribution of hate literature. The Ontario Human Rights Code does not cover this present situation adequately. This is an area this government should look into, and quickly. The Human Rights Code deals with "publication" but it does not deal with the "distribution."

May I say that, the other day, I noticed a news item in our daily newspaper, I think it was the *Toronto Daily Star*, and I now quote from this item. It bears the heading:

HATE PREACHER SEIZED

South Bend, Indiana: A self-styled American organizer, charged with preaching hatred, was released from solitary confinement on \$5,000 bail, Sunday. Alexander Defields, 25, Benton Harbour, Michigan, surrendered Saturday night after a

warrant was issued for his arrest under 1947 Indiana law forbidding trafficking in hate.

I repeat, "law forbidding trafficking in hate."

My curiosity resulted in a letter forwarded to the Secretary of the state of Indiana. I now have, on my desk, a copy of an Act concerning hatred by reason of race, colour or religion. And, Mr. Speaker, again with your kindness and the kindness of the hon. members who are now in this House, I now read part of such Act. This was approved February 27, 1947. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana:

Section 1: It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Indiana and of this Act to protect the economic welfare, health, peace, domestic tranquillity, morals, property rights and interests of the state of Indiana and the people thereof, to protect the civil rights and liberties of the people, to prevent racketeering in hatred and to prohibit persons from agreeing, combining, uniting, confederating, conspiring, organizing, associating or assembling for the purpose of creating, advocating, spreading or disseminating hatred by reason of race, colour or religion.

Section 2(a): It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to combine, unite, confederate, conspire, organize or associate with any other person or persons for the purpose of creating, advocating, spreading or disseminating malicious hatred by reason of race, colour or religion for or against any person, persons or group of persons, individually or collectively.

Section 2(b): It shall be unlawful for any person or persons acting with malice to create, advocate, spread or disseminate hatred for or against any person, persons or groups of persons.

Section 3: Any person violating any of the provisions of section 2 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of racketeering in hatred, and upon conviction shall be disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of profit or trust for any determinate period not exceeding ten years, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10,000, to which may be added imprisonment in a state prison for any determinate period not exceeding two years.

And in this Act hatred is defined, and I read Section 9:

The term "hatred" as used in this Act shall mean and include malevolent ill-will, animosity, odium, detestation or rancour. And the term "person" shall mean any person, firm, association or corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat, "racketeering in hatred." All decent people will agree that racketeering in hatred, like any other racketeering, should be stamped out whenever and wherever it shall appear in our province.

Mr. Speaker, this province must maintain its lead in civil rights by moving quickly in dealing with this kind of nauseating propaganda. What has been done in the American state of Indiana should, can and must be done in the Canadian province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, let me go on further. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will have to agree, and whether he was responsible for it or not is not the immediate question, but the popular impression during the last provincial election campaign was that if the Conservative government was elected the people of Ontario could expect early action on the part of the government, as to a medical care plan and as to a portable pension plan.

The election has been over for some six months. We are now moving towards the end of this session and the hon. Prime Minister of this province, for several reasons and a curious twist of political events, today stands branded and condemned in the eyes of public opinion as a man of no medical plan for Ontario right now, and as a man who would scuttle a national portable pension plan for Ontario right now.

The development of this unpleasant political situation should convince this honourable and debonair gentleman that, as the *Toronto Telegram* said, not too long ago, and I quote:

The honeymoon is over for Mr. Robarts. He better get down to realities and face up to the facts of life.

Yes, Mr. Robarts better face up to the facts of life, if he is to be the strong, silent man who rules Ontario. Yes, Mr. Robarts better face up to the fact that a majority government—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would like to draw to the member's attention that, when he addresses another member of the House he refers to him by his riding or by his portfolio if he is a Cabinet Minister. The hon. Prime Minister, I suggest, would be a better reference to make in the House by a member.

Mr. Gould: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Prime Minister of this province had better face up to the fact that a majority government is not necessarily a strong government. That all governments, as said the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of this province the other night, start dying the day

they are born. Once the voter believes he was misled by the government by reason of the government's delay in giving that voter what he wants and what he expected to receive from the government, the sooner will the government die.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province, attended the recent meeting, in Ottawa, of provincial premiers to discuss the federal-provincial tax-sharing agreements. There the hon. Prime Minister was magnanimous in his gift to Quebec of some 20 million, more or less, of Ontario dollars—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I must really object to that. I did not agree to it. In fact, I objected to it. It was done by the hon. member's friends in Ottawa, of their own volition, and with no sanction from me.

Mr. Gould: Mr. Speaker, the conduct of the hon. Prime Minister of our province at this conference, as reported in the press, was "to save Confederation", as he put it. Well, Mr. Speaker, the people of Ontario were not too happy about that, but they then indulged our new hon. Prime Minister in his grandstand play. But Ontario people now are displeased with our hon. Prime Minister's grandstand play in attempting to impede this long-awaited Dominion pension plan for the welfare and security of our people.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: We will have a better deal than Quebec—

Mr. Gould: They are displeased with our hon. Prime Minister's attempts to stall the plan before it really gets going. It will be a pity if our hon. Prime Minister participates in the destroying of this national plan, in preventing the Dominion plan from becoming a national plan, as I suspect he is thinking now of doing. The Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. hon. Lester Pearson, in reply to objections raised by the Ontario Prime Minister, declared that the most pressing social need facing Canada is the provision of old age security for the 70 per cent of the Canadian population not covered by private pension plans, sir. Our Prime Minister indicated he was not overly impressed with the concern of the hon. Prime Minister of this province. He said, and I quote:

It would not seem reasonable to slow full implementation of the Canada plan.

Mr. Speaker, from comments reported in the press to have been recently made by our hon. Prime Minister, one would imagine many evil things about the Canadian pension plan. One, that it was ill-conceived; another, that it was hastily considered; and still another, that the

federal government was bent on enacting the plan without further detailed study and without further consultation with the provincial premiers. I say that this is not the case at all.

On January 11 of this year, the Prime Minister of Canada sent a confidential memorandum to all provincial premiers, setting forth Canadian pension plan proposals which had been revised in the light of federal-provincial discussions. In the memorandum, the Prime Minister indicated that legislation to implement the Canadian pension plan would be presented to the second session of Parliament. He reiterated that it was his government's intention to refer the legislation to a parliamentary committee for detailed study for the record—I should like to document. I should like to read part of the memorandum with which the hon. Prime Minister of this province is familiar, part of the memorandum forwarded to him by the Prime Minister of Canada. I quote:

Since the federal-provincial conference of November 26-29, the federal government has re-examined its pension proposals in the light of the questions and comments which arose in discussion with the provinces. As was indicated at the conference, there are certain features which the federal government regards as essential to a satisfactory contributory pension plan. In brief these features are:

1. It should be as universal as is administratively practicable.

2. It should apply up to at least an average level of earnings.

3. In combination with existing old age security, it should provide pensions that are modestly adequate for people who cannot make other provision for their retirement.

4. It should leave scope for further provision by those who are in a position to make it, and any disturbance to private pension plans should therefore be kept to a practicable minimum.

5. Because many of the people who cannot otherwise make much provision for their retirement are now middle-aged, the plan should have a moderately short maturity period.

6. The adequate minimum pensions provided through the plan should be available from age 65.

7. The security provided should be real. In a changing economy with rising productivity and income, this cannot be achieved by relating pensions to incomes in

earlier years. The plan should assure people of pensions related to general earning levels at the time they retire.

8. The plan should contain safeguards against benefits being increased without taking full account of the eventual as well as the present cost of such benefits.

I go on:

The federal government, for its part, would not wish to take the responsibility of submitting to Parliament a pension plan lacking the above features. At the same time, the federal government fully recognizes that this is a field of common jurisdiction with the provinces. It therefore is willing to make revisions which, while respecting the above essentials, will bring the federal proposals into the fullest possible harmony with the views and programmes of the provinces.

Mr. Speaker, please note this is the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada speaking.

Accordingly, the federal government now suggests, in the light of the discussions with the provinces, some ways in which the proposals put forward last July might be revised. The federal government hopes that the provinces will, at their early convenience, make their comments on these suggestions.

Mr. Speaker, after briefly reviewing the main areas of discussion and indicating the government's conclusions, the memorandum goes on to say—and I now read further from the said memorandum:

The federal pension proposal is moderate in benefits and costs. Participating provinces are entitled to assurance that the plan will stay that way. While no Parliament can tie the hands of its successors, the federal government, which has general responsibility for the soundness of the national economy, is fully as anxious as the provinces that the legislation should provide every practicable safeguard against benefits under the plan being increased without taking full account of the future costs of such benefits.

He goes on:

The legislation will, therefore, make it a statutory duty of the chief actuary of The Department of Insurance to make periodic actuarial reports on both the short-term and the long-term costs of the plan. The successive reports will, of course, reflect the most recent statistical data and experience of the operation of the plan. If amendments to the legislation are proposed,

the chief actuary will be required to report whether or not such amendments would call for any change in his actuarial projections. The chief actuary's reports will be published and referred to the provinces.

Their implications, and other aspects of the operation of the Canada Pension Plan, would be open to discussion at federal-provincial conferences. While advance consideration could not be made legislatively binding, it would be the government's intention that, in fact, no amending legislation would be presented to Parliament without first obtaining an actuarial report and the comments of the advisory committee.

The federal government believes that these procedures will ensure that the pension plan would not be changed without thorough consultation with the provinces and full consideration, by governments, Parliament and public, of future costs.

It is highly desirable that a national pension plan should provide pensions for contributors who become disabled, for younger widows with dependent children—widows from age 65 are now covered by the proposed plan—and for orphans. However the federal government continues to think it best to defer such provisions for the time being. After administrative experience of the operation of the basic plan has been gained, it will be the intention of the federal government to propose the addition of these benefits.

Mr. Speaker, does that sound like a plan that was half-hatched, that was hastily considered? Is that a plan which has no regard for cost, no regard for the views of our provincial premiers? Not at all! And I see by the *Toronto Daily Star* of the other day, that since January 11 the federal government has moved ahead and has modified its statement in the memorandum which I have just read by announcing that the Canada Pension Plan, the national plan, will provide benefits for widows. May I read:

MUST BE 65, CANADA PENSION PLAN
BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS

Ottawa—A substantial survivor's benefit for widows of contributors is being included in the Canada Pension Plan, the Commons was told last night.

Under the revised plan the federal government is preparing for submission to Parliament, a widow of a contributor will get not only her own old age pension but also 60 per cent of the contributory pension her husband would have received if he had survived.

Mr. Speaker, time will demonstrate that the province of Quebec is making a grave political mistake in proceeding to establish its own provincial pension plan, at a time when the federal government is proposing a national plan, proposing one plan aimed at benefiting all Canadian people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Family allowances is one plan, unemployment insurance is one plan, sir, the old age pension is one plan. It is deplorable that we will have one plan for Upper Canada and another plan for Lower Canada.

There should be one plan and one plan only for one Canada in my humble opinion. A Frenchman is no different from an Englishman and an Englishman is no different from a Frenchman. Both are born against their will and both die against their will. Both are able to enjoy the same rights and the same benefits. Both need the same security. National security — not different provincial security. And I hope, once the federal plan is put into effect, that the people of Quebec will clamour to be brought into our national plan.

Mr. Speaker, every provincial premier will be given the fullest opportunity to submit his views, including the hon. Prime Minister of this province. Just some ten days ago, this is what the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada said in a letter which was tabled in this House by the hon. Prime Minister, a letter dated, I believe, February 25, in reply to a letter forwarded by the hon. Prime Minister of this province on February 13. And may I quote from that letter:

It is certainly desirable to have ample public discussion of so important a subject.

This is the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada speaking to the hon. Prime Minister of this province.

It is certainly desirable to have ample public discussion of so important a subject as the Canada Pension Plan. I have no doubt that views of the kind you now indicate as yours will be put forward by witnesses appearing before the parliamentary committee on the plan.

Mr. Speaker, to be sure, there are ramifications; to be sure, there may be inequities, but these would be ironed out with the passage of time. May I say, "You do not judge a portrait by its defects." "Let us get cracking," I say, to parrot the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling). Ontario people want the plan and they will get it sooner or later, so why not now? Take my word for it, Mr. Speaker, our Liberal administration at

Ottawa will do everything in its power to make certain Ontario people get the plan notwithstanding the hon. Prime Minister's stand and conduct to the contrary.

I recollect reading of the hon. Prime Minister's strategy of teasing a thing along in a situation. I suggest sincerely that the hon. Prime Minister desist from adopting such tactics at this time in connection with the portable pension plan. The people of this province are too sensitive to the need of a national portable pension plan. This tactic of "Let's delay the plan; let us discuss it at a conference of provincial heads" for whatever reason, good, bad or indifferent, has placed the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario on the wrong side of the portable pension issue. I would respectfully advise the hon. Prime Minister that this is the time for him to be magnanimous, this is the time for his grandstand play, this is the time for him to say, "Ontario goes along; I did it to save the plan." In the event that the hon. Prime Minister should reject this advice, and it is tendered to him in all sincerity, then I give him another piece of advice—

Mr. Letherby: By the wrong people.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Your sagacity and thinking are not shared by the people of Ontario. They are on the hon. Prime Minister's side.

Mr. Gould —in the Throne Speech debate, and it was this: "Quickly terminate the serving of your apprenticeship in Ontario and ask for an early call to Ottawa." But some say the question is plaguing the hon. Prime Minister. What question, you ask? Why, "to be or not to be the Prime Minister of Canada; that is the question." Let me hasten to add, Mr. Speaker, that one day the hon. Prime Minister of this province, if he wishes, may be the Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Not strong enough yet.

Mr. Gould: He is not all bad, you must understand, Mr. Speaker. But some people will want to know, if this is the same man who just a few months ago publicly pledged, "Let us put the accent on our Canadianism; we shall never pursue a narrow go-it-alone policy." The people of Ontario will judge whether there is an accent on Canadianism or, in view of the development of recent events, it is a narrow go-it-alone policy.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Maybe that was last September.

Mr. Gould: Just how anxious was this government to discuss a medical care plan or a portable pension plan in this House this session? Let us quickly examine the record of our proceedings. The first important piece of business of this government this session was—

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Slot machines!

Mr. Gould: Indeed, three readings of a bill to repeal The Slot Machines Act. And three readings of a bill to repeal The Female Refuges Act. The Slot Machines Act, and it is not found in the 1960 Consolidation of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, was enacted in the days of the Drew government. Our hon. Attorney General, sir, explained to this House that The Slot Machines Act has not been used in years; since there is no slot machine problem in Ontario, let us enact a piece of legislation to repeal a piece of legislation, says he. When the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) was asked, "What is a female refuge?" he replied, "I do not know, but what I do know is that there has not been a female refugee in Ontario for some 40 years." So, says he, let us enact a piece of legislation to repeal a piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, instead of enacting legislation dealing with problems which exist, some of which I touched upon the other day and some of which I have touched upon today, this government deals with legislation unused—obsolete in relation to problems which no longer exist in Ontario—in relation to problems which no longer affect the welfare or the social security of our people. Again, I say, this government is still not facing up to the facts of life.

While I am still up on my feet, I want to face up to the fact that I am delighted to be able to extend greetings to the hon. member for High Park, the hon. member for Humber (Mr. W. B. Lewis), and I do not see him in his seat at the moment, the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly), and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, all Conservatives, all Tories, all aldermen and councillors with whom I had the pleasure of serving for some years both on the Toronto and Metro councils before coming to this honourable House. I too add my congratulations to old and new hon. members and in particular may I pay tribute to the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard) the lady in red. At last, doctor, we have a lady in the House.

An hon. member: It's blue today. You are colour blind.

Mr. Gould: And red on top, no, she has a touch of red. I think you had better change your glasses.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: What about the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer)? You have forgotten one of your own buddies.

Mr. Gould: May I, too, tell of my warm and genuine admiration for the stirring and inspiring contribution made to the Throne Speech debate by the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop). I would like to remind the hon. member, although he is not in his seat at the moment, that I am happy to be one of his constituents. And my compliments to the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) upon his entry into the big league. Mr. Speaker and hon. members of this House may be interested in knowing that his father and I engaged in public debate some years ago when he represented McGill University and I represented the University of Toronto.

You know, sir, and I wish the hon. member were present to hear these words, from what I have heard in this House I believe as a debater the son is better than the father.

You, honourable sir, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will have to accept these wishes for the Speaker when I say I do wish you well. What a transformation has taken place from the once free-smiling hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) to the present sombre, restrained Speaker of this House. I am sure the ritual of your enforced neutrality in the presence of an over-population of Tory politicians at times must be insufferable. I trust, however, that you did not make too great a sacrifice in assuming the Speakership. The last Speaker, the hon. William Murdoch—and we think well of him—he too won the Speaker's chair but in so doing he lost his member's seat. For all I know today, he may be that man in the gallery I referred to once or twice in my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, it is your sworn duty to rule, as it is said, with even hand and to defend, and may I say that is a strong word, to defend the rights of the Opposition. Your conduct in this first session of our twenty-seventh Parliament indicates that you, sir, intend so to do. But I warn that you may expect that while this government lasts, the Liberals, my colleagues and I, in the official Opposition, shall not hesitate to criticize this government every time it is at fault; every time it neglects to protect the interests of the taxpayer; every time any head of this most important English-speaking province fails to have the same regard for every citizen, no

matter what language he speaks or prefers to speak in, and every time it is blind to the desires and needs of Ontario people.

I want it known, Mr. Speaker, that my assaults are at all times upon the political and not upon the personal integrity of the hon. Prime Minister or upon the hon. members of this House. I want it known, as you should know, Mr. Speaker, that I am not accustomed to criticizing just for the sake of criticizing. Some hon. members may think that that is the political thing to do. Not so with me, sir. My criticisms were made for the sake and in the hope of making some contribution to the debates and deliberations of the sessions of this twenty-seventh Parliament; some contribution to the many things which this government, and the government succeeding it, should do in the interests of the people of Ontario. I am informed that hon. Ministers of the Crown have already started to reflect upon the introducing of several of the proposals which, as a Liberal, I have made. Banks, beer and early closing throughout Ontario now have the attention of responsible government followers.

Sincerely, Mr. Speaker, Canada still, with all its growing problems, economic and otherwise—and what growing family has no problems?—is a wonderful country. And Ontario, as part of Canada, is destined to become a great province where, as our former Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable J. Keiller Mackay, said to the members of the twenty-sixth Legislature, and I heard him, and it was reassuring and, Mr. Speaker, I quote:

Ours is a place where there can be a majority without tyranny and ours is a place where there can be a minority without fear.

Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take a small part in the Budget debate, I would like to first of all compliment the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) for his Budget statement and the most painless effect I am sure it has had on the hon. members of this House. One can imagine the pressures to which the hon. Provincial Treasurer has been subject to during the past few months—with various department heads asking approval of their estimates without possibly realizing what the overall total expenditure would be if all their demands were granted.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the estimated increase for the coming fiscal year of over \$93 million would be much greater but for the determination of the hon. Provincial Treasurer and the co-operation of the other

hon. members, and hon. Ministers, particularly.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer's is not a popular post; he cannot possibly please everybody. Instead of turning out to be a villain or a "Scrooge", I think he has made people realize that running Ontario is big business, affecting more and more people and demanding the foresight, frankness and courage that is embodied in the hon. Minister's budget statement.

Mr. Speaker, education as the hon. members know, continues to require an increasing share of revenue. This will be one of the greatest challenges of the 60's. Requirement for university education alone will increase by over \$30 million during the next fiscal year. We have heard of new universities in Peterborough, and in the Niagara peninsula; new colleges in Scarborough and Erindale; new facilities in Guelph; more funds for Laurentian University in Sudbury; a new Department of University Affairs; a new Crown corporation to be established for the purpose of assisting universities with their capital construction programme.

In view of these announcements, Mr. Speaker, I was rather surprised at the statement of the Council of University Faculty Associations, which criticized the provincial government prior to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's Budget statement. This association claimed that the government was only giving universities in this province about 60 per cent of what they asked for. Nowhere do I recall seeing the actual amount requested; as a result of the Budget we now know why. I would suggest that this association submit concrete proposals of how the province is to continue to meet the cost of the tremendous expanding needs for institutions of higher learning.

How refreshing it would be if members of the faculty association made the logical suggestion that universities prepare for the day when classes will be held 11 or 12 months of the year. The extra term this would provide would mean tremendous savings to the already overburdened taxpayers of this province, many of whom did not have the advantages now available to Ontario's young people.

Granted the trimester scheme, for example, poses many problems and is complex from an administrative point of view. It will take time and study to adopt this programme, in a going institution particularly, but it is a start.

I predict, Mr. Speaker, that university education will be free, in Ontario by 1970,

for many students. Imagine the cost! Some sacrifices therefore will have to be made. I do not think anyone in this House considers universities as factories. We realize that to change long-time accepted methods will take consideration.

We are told that Ontario is suffering a "brain drain" to the United States of America because of higher salaries and better research facilities. It is not uncommon for engineers, doctors, particularly specialists, dentists and even lawyers, to be paid more for their services south of the border. If, however, the spread is out of line as far as teachers and professors are concerned, the situation should be corrected. We must remember that the United States is a wealthier country than ours, with many more people and sources of revenue. More American universities, for example, have been heavily endowed by industries in the United States, making possible elaborate research facilities at many colleges. Possibly there should be more encouragement and incentive to induce industry in Ontario and Canada to play a more important role in helping to provide these facilities.

I would like to quote from a recent issue of a Toronto daily newspaper, a statement by Dr. Hagey, president of Waterloo University:

"Present government-university relations are such that one might expect mistrust and misunderstanding because of lack of adequate communications and adequate knowledge of the total financial university problem. It is not entirely the government's fault," Dr. Hagey said.

He claimed universities had failed to work together adequately. There was no organization qualified to speak for all of them.

When he left industry to go into university a decade ago, Dr. Hagey said he was surprised to find "there was just as great a tendency on the part of the big toads in the puddle to look down their academic noses at the small ones, as there was on the part of big companies in industry."

The faculty association, Mr. Speaker, would be a definite asset, co-operating with The Department of Education and suggesting ways and means to meet this challenge, as well as the requirements for research, additional courses and post-graduate studies.

I think, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members of this assembly who have criticized the Budget, up until now for the most part, have not been sincere in their remarks. I would like to quote from *Hansard*, page 661 of the issue

of February 17 last, quoting the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher):

What are the general responsibilities of this or any other government, insofar as taxation and expenditures are concerned? I would say that they would be roughly as follows:

To provide the services of government required by the people in a businesslike fashion, as economically as possible, always remembering the financial limitation of the taxpayers involved and remembering, too, that we are in competition with other provinces, neighbouring states and indeed other countries, not only in matters of costs but in matters of government services.

I find myself, Mr. Speaker, in total agreement with that statement, yet the hon. member for Bruce, like the other hon. members of his group sitting at desks coloured red, voted with those hon. members sitting at desks coloured green, for a Medicare programme that would, among other things, add a two per cent corporation tax to industry in this province, a surcharge on income tax as well, and I predict at least two per cent to the existing sales tax.

Quoting again from the hon. member for Bruce at page 662:

More and more of our citizens and more and more of our corporations are going to ask the question: "Why live in Ontario and be taxed more, when in the states of Michigan or California we can make more and be taxed less?" It is as simple as that.

Nowhere really, Mr. Speaker, as the financial critic of the Liberal Party, does he offer constructive suggestions as to how the government can avoid some increase in taxes without detrimentally affecting the progressive programme that is planned and needed for the people of the province.

Turning now to some of the remarks of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) in his criticism of the Budget, I must say indeed, as he has said, that there is no similarity, Mr. Speaker, between his words and the words of the hon. member for Bruce, or the words of the prospective leader of the Liberal Party, the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould).

The NDP financial critic's philosophy is that the only road to economic expansion and prosperity is via bigger deficits. The hon. member for Woodbine says—and I am quoting from *Hansard*:

We must spend, and only in this way will industry and business prosper. Debt, both private and public, is the life blood

of our economy. The real problem is not the size of the debt but the degree of growth that we can expect in the future. Bold leadership, not conservative caution, is what is needed.

I would like to quote, Mr. Speaker, from the *Rural Co-operator*, a copy of which we all received in our mail last week. Under the heading, "We agree we must pay for what we get," it deals with the remarks of various hon. members of the House, particularly the hon. member for Woodbine in his criticism of the Budget.

Rather than being sacrificed on the altar of 19th century balanced budget orthodoxy, we are afraid NDP spokesman would sacrifice us on the altar of 20th century orthodoxy—buy now, pay later.

I am also quoting from an editorial which I think is timely. The editor, Mr. Musgrove, of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, said:

Democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of government. It only can exist until the voters discover they can vote themselves largesse out of the public Treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidate promising the most benefits from the public Treasury, with the result that democracy always collapses over a loose fiscal policy, always to be followed by a dictatorship and then a monarch.

I do not necessarily agree with the last phrase, but I think in whole this certainly applies and is quite valid and true today.

Mr. Speaker, we can picture Pogo saying to Albert:

Albert, my man-eating friend, it says here that the independent Presbyterian member from Mariposa submits that largesse is getting less and less. Sir Albert, that reminds me of the very valid and time-worn political adage said by people like Sir Winston and even FDR: "Them that hollers, gets."

Maybe I am old-fashioned, Mr. Speaker, but I cannot accept the theory that great government spending in itself, requiring high taxes and big deficits indicate leadership, bold or otherwise. The hon. member for Woodbine quoted the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, which he suggested supported big deficits, as admitting that deficits of recent years have not contributed to economic growth, that an important reason for growing deficits has been the slack demand conditions, and that faster growth should serve to reduce the deficit.

Last week, in dealing with his criticism of The Treasury Department estimates, the hon.

member for Woodbine again reiterated his stand that borrowing and big deficits were the way to progress. Propounding this economic doubletalk and confusion further, our celestial economist, the hon. member for Woodbine, said before the TV cameras that evening of Budget day that the increased taxes announced by the provincial government would detrimentally affect the economic expansion of the province. Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to be an economist, but I was always under the impression that the modernized Keynesian theory of budgeting and investment was for the most part acceptable to most politicians and economists: The idea that governments should spend heavily during periods of recession and try to balance the budget when the economy was buoyant. In the United States, the federal government is in fact proposing a reduction in taxes to stimulate the economy. I hope the move is a success. Certainly the correct theory is that business expansion and investment, the development of our resources and trade, and the increase in consumer buying, are not encouraged by burdensome taxation.

We must remember that politicians do not create wealth. Our expanding economy and prosperity depends mainly on those hundreds and hundreds of people making hundreds and hundreds of decisions every day—planning, manufacturing, distributing and selling products both at home and abroad. Certainly we must provide the educational facilities, the social services and the administration which will encourage and assist this expansion and new techniques to provide thousands of new jobs every year.

We must convince Canadians, Mr. Speaker, to invest in Canada. For example, sons should be encouraged to develop the same pride and initiative of their fathers in retaining, establishing, operating and developing their own businesses, instead of selling to foreign companies. Women, who control nearly 70 per cent of the wealth in this country, should be convinced that it might be just as lucrative to invest in a mine in northern Ontario as in Bell Telephone or CPR. I might add that some of our trust company counsellors are a little too conservative in much of their advice to their female clients. I use a small "c" there, Mr. Speaker. We must remember that we do not have a monetary printing press at Queen's Park.

The sinews of this province will not be strengthened and developed by a period of high taxes and big deficits. I think and I hope that we can administer the affairs of this province so that our democratic system

of free, competitive enterprise will still flourish. Then, for example, we can implement a medical health programme without still heavier taxation. Also, in this way we can meet still another challenge of this decade, automation.

I find myself, Mr. Speaker, in agreement with many of the things said about automation by the hon. members of this assembly from all political parties. I think that those of us who attended that committee meeting a week or so ago on labour bills, have done a great deal of thinking ever since. Here was a packed committee room, an overflow crowd, standing in the aisles and in the hallway. These men were operating engineers, objecting to certain provisions in an Act which could result in loss of jobs for many of them.

At first these gentlemen appeared slightly hostile, but I felt in the end more signs of worry and apprehension. Was this the first of modern legislation required in the age of automation? As one gentleman said to me, a man from my own bailiwick who is an operating engineer, "Although certain changes and amendments may be necessary in this bill, basically the proposed legislation is good. It is bound to come. We cannot stop it, but if many of us lose our jobs you know who will be blamed."

I think this illustrates the necessity of immediate planning between government, management and labour to meet this challenge. I feel that our Departments of Labour, Economics and Development are aware of this challenge and are doing something about it. The symposium held last fall and the publication resulting from this meeting are a good start and the departments are to be commended.

Certainly, management must realize that its status in our society will change drastically if automation means large-scale layoffs in our working force. Remember that an operating engineer is a skilled man. What about the thousands and thousands of unskilled workers who will be affected by technological changes? I think labour's attitude, for the most part, regarding automation has been reasonable. We must both accept and welcome it. We must woo it, and the inevitable marriage must be more than one of convenience.

Mr. Speaker, we know that we must succeed in our common objective of encouraging and stimulating economic growth and high employment. Business and industry realizes its stake in the future. If the challenge is not met, if hard work and

initiative and a healthy business climate are not the criterion, we will fail. The result will be a rigidly planned economy with more government spending and control.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, in joining in this Budget debate, it had been my original intention merely to confine myself to one topic, but a few new thoughts have occurred to me since planning my remarks in this debate. Very briefly, by way of introduction, I want to deal with one or two additional matters which have come to my attention.

For instance, this morning, Mr. Speaker, I received through the good offices of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Auld) a great propaganda sheet called *Ontario Government Services*. It has the label of his department down at the bottom of it, the coat-of-arms of the province, and he claims credit for it.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): A picture of him?

Mr. Singer: No, it has not got a picture, but it has propaganda.

Mr. Sopha: Unusual.

Mr. Singer: It tells us, for instance, that we have a small interim surplus in our budgeting. Then it goes on to great detail, Mr. Speaker, to deal only with the current Budget, through the better part of the propaganda sheet. I do not know why the hon. Minister does not believe that the daily newspapers can do an adequate job of reporting what was in the Budget; why he feels it is necessary to put out only part of the story in an effort, I suppose, to delude those people who might not have read the news coverage of the Budget.

One of the most interesting things dealt with in this particular propaganda sheet is the effort of the cartographer who drew the map on page four. He somehow has not been able to clear up the respective positions of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and has moved Lake Ontario substantially to the west of its actual position and shows it immediately south of Tilbury.

I would have thought, Mr. Speaker, since we are spending valuable Ontario dollars, apparently, for the better propaganda efforts of this government, that at least they would be somewhat accurate when they prepare this sort of nonsense to send out to the voters of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to comment somewhat briefly, too, on this whole question of

hate literature. Several hon. members have already spoken about it. I have, in my possession, some of the more horrible examples of this literature. I am not going to give it dignity and importance that it does not deserve by reading it into the record. Suffice to say that those hon. members who have had an opportunity to examine this literature, I am certain, share with me the real abhorrence that can only be directed to this type of insidious, dangerous, and vile propaganda that has been hurled at us from sources which apparently are not too well known at the moment.

My suggestion in this regard, Mr. Speaker, is a very simple one. I believe that, in a province where we have evolved the intelligence to remove from the book shelves a book such as *Fanny Hill*, surely there must be sufficient intelligence in the minds of our law enforcement officials and the people who write the laws, to work out a system whereby this literature can be removed from public circulation?

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that in a province which prides itself, and rightly prides itself, on having the first code of human rights—the province which led the way in establishing statutes which prohibit discrimination in employment practices and which prohibits discrimination in accommodation—surely such a province, through the good offices of its chief law enforcement officer, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass), and through his advisers, and through all of the rest of the talent that is available, should be able to evolve some system of removing this poison from our mails, an elementary method by which it is being distributed.

I recognize, immediately, Mr. Speaker, that we get into a very serious problem of jurisdiction, the provisions of The British North America Act, which assigned to the Parliament of Canada the responsibility of enacting criminal laws. But I recognize as well that we have, within the jurisdiction of this Legislature, the hon. Attorney General and his law enforcement officers, who have the responsibility of enforcing law. I recognize that, within the jurisdiction of this Legislature, we have very able people who have been charged with the responsibilities of enforcing these laws. It would be my urgent suggestion, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Attorney General put the best intelligence, the best brains available within his department, or if necessary to move outside of it, to evolve a system whereby this poison will no longer infest us—and, if necessary, to take off to Ottawa and, in consultation with such persons as the Minister of Justice in

Ottawa and the Postmaster General, or whatever other federal officials there are, to work out either a system of laws or a system of enforcement of the present laws which will once and for all indicate to those maniacs in our society, that the people of Ontario will not tolerate this poison for any longer period of time.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak very briefly, too, about this whole question of hospital shortage. There was a point raised earlier today by the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), in connection with a motion put before the House, which you, sir, ruled out of order. I expressed my opinion on that ruling, but the point is, at the moment, I now have the opportunity to comment on this.

This matter was dealt with at some substantial length during the course of the estimates of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond); and I would say, sir, that the hon. Minister of Health did not answer the problem. It was proven beyond any doubt that there is a serious hospital shortage in Metropolitan Toronto. No amount of juggling with figures, or adjusting percentages backwards and forwards, is going to prove that there is not a hospital shortage in Metropolitan Toronto. And no amount, Mr. Speaker, of putting blame onto other shoulders is going to avoid the fact that the hon. Minister of Health is the responsible Minister in this case—and through him, his government has had the substantial responsibility for this shortage.

No amount of explanations from government sources is going to change the fact that hospital beds cost \$20,000 each to build, and that the donations given by the various levels of government fall far short of providing the necessary dollars to build the number of hospital beds the people of Metropolitan Toronto require. Surely there cannot be any better witness to this case, Mr. Speaker, than Dr. Neilson, the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission? He has said clearly, unmistakably, and has been quoted this way in the press, that there is a tragic shortage of hospital beds in Metropolitan Toronto.

I have been waiting anxiously to hear the hon. Minister of Health rise in his place before the orders of the day and say, "At long last I have seen the light. At long last I believe these things that I read in the paper, and that I have heard in the House, that there is a shortage of hospital beds!" Such facts as because a hospital lacks beds, a child died going from one to the other; the

editorial suggestions in some of our papers that there are systems of financing hospital beds and doing away with this shortage; the suggestion made by Leonard Bertin, in an article in one of the daily papers, about the critical shortages of hospital beds; or the front page editorial which was referred to earlier today in the *Toronto Daily Star*, that this province is taking money under false pretences when it is now raising the premiums on hospital insurance because people who are paying those premiums are not going to be guaranteed the hospital beds that they are now being asked to pay for.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is rather tragic that in this province of ours with this case so well built, with the criticism so firmly established, all we have had during this session of the Legislature from the hon. Minister of Health is a childish juggling of figures in an effort to prove by statistics and percentages something that just is not the case. The fact remains that there is a hospital shortage. The fact remains that this is likely to continue for an indefinite period of time unless the hon. Minister of Health and his colleagues do something about it. The fact remains, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Health and his colleagues have not done anything about it at all. And the fact remains that this tragedy needs immediate attention, and the people of Ontario are entitled to this attention, and the government has very dismally failed in giving this matter this sort of attention. Enough for the hospital shortage.

Mr. Speaker, the matter to which I want to turn my attention at some length deals with the control of securities and the stock market in the province. Anyone who follows the debates of this House must realize that the province of Ontario occupies a dominant place in the economic and financial life of Canada. Even the hon. members on this side of the House will agree that this province has achieved and maintained first rank among its competitors, and that a substantial part of the gross national product is generated and consumed right in this province. This success is, in no small measure, attributable to the fact that down through the years the province has offered a stable, yet vital and vigorous market place for the manufacturer and a secure financial climate for the investor. What stability and security can guarantee, opportunity can enhance, and this province is blessed with a generous measure of both. But to say all this, to admit quite candidly the economic climate is healthy, is not to suggest that we have by any stretch of the imagination achieved the Utopia, in which

further perfection, further achievement, further growth is not possible. No, Mr. Speaker, as proud as we may be of this province—a province of opportunity, as this government is so fond of saying—we must yet contend that there still remain problems to solve, answers to find and disagreements to resolve.

Today, I would like to direct your attention, Mr. Speaker, to but one area in which I believe the government has an obligation to act to safeguard the rights of the average citizens and improve the economic outlook. I refer specifically to that branch of the hon. Attorney General's department which is charged with the responsibility of administering legislation dealing with the buying and selling of securities, the Ontario Securities Commission.

I disclose no secrets, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, when I say that we on this side of the House are less than happy with the operation of this commission, and more particularly less than happy with the legislation from which the commission derives its power. There are those on both sides of this House who must surely agree with the judgment of the *Toronto Daily Star* editorial writer who remarked on December 22 of last year, and I quote in part:

Creating the impression that the stock market is just a happy hunting ground for sharpies and that only suckers risk their money there, helps to dry up the flow of domestic capital which this country so badly needs.

Let me make it perfectly clear that my colleagues and I on this side of the House are deeply concerned that this very calamity will surely come to pass unless the government takes early and effective action to forestall it. There is a distinct feeling that Shakespeare, speaking in *King Lear*, spoke for the small investor when he said this:

As flies to wanton boys, are we to gods,
They kill us for their sport.

The small investor feels that in the operation of the market place he is entirely at the mercy of forces he cannot control—that a great grey "they" manipulates everything to their own advantage. As long as that feeling of uncertainty, doubt and confusion persists, the average investor will be uneasy and an unwilling participant in the potential growth of this province.

When the small investor reads through the financial pages of the daily newspapers or the business papers, what does he find? Reports of mysterious and incomprehensible

mergers in which the people with inside information reap enormous profits at the expense of uninformed shareholders; high-ranking corporate executives making pious and vociferous declarations of their opposition to takeover bids, and then quietly disappearing for a convenient vacation while their company is taken over; again with huge profits for those in the know, alarming reports of security commission probes that look suspiciously inadequate when more and more damaging information is dug up by the press or the politicians—

An hon. member: The hon. Attorney General does not believe it.

Mr. Singer: —and finally, a deep feeling of frustration as he tries to secure the information about his company's operations, information that the shareholder believes his position as a shareholder, no matter how small, should entitle him to. Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that he has become disillusioned? Is it any wonder that he funnels his money into channels which do not feed the main stream of the country's economy? Is it any wonder that he ends up encouraging by his own default the gradual acquisition of voting control of great Canadian companies by foreigners?

Mr. Sopha: Schlitz!

Mr. Singer: That is a good example. The hon. member for Sudbury, sir, mentioned Schlitz; that is an excellent example of the sort of thing we see happening. What are the causes of this discontent, what are the safeguards that a shareholder needs? I believe that Mr. McArthur, the financial editor of the *Star* stated the case most succinctly in a pre-Christmas column. He said in part of the discussion of the Ontario Securities Commission and the need for new securities and company law, as well as stronger enforcement legislation:

Some gaping holes exist in the present law. There is no coherent law to govern profit and trading in stock by insiders. There is nothing on how shareholders should be treated in takeover offers. There is nothing to ensure complete investigations by the securities commission.

And that, Mr. Speaker, is our condemnation against this government. Each of these three points represents an indictment of this government for inaction and irresponsibility.

Let us look at them one by one. When you try to discover what protection the average Canadian shareholder has against insiders profiting unduly from stock transactions, you

quickly realize he is as defenceless as a newborn lamb in a jungle full of ravenous wolves. There have been several such transactions in recent months in which company officials or their brokers have apparently gained enormous profits. Every such story has an immediate tangible reaction among small investors. Every repetition undermines, perhaps even to the point of destruction, confidence in the operation of the market place. It is easy to say, as the hon. Attorney General has on previous occasions, that maligned shareholders have recourse to action in law. This may be true in theory, Mr. Speaker, certainly it is not true in practice.

The small investor can scarcely be blamed for taking the attitude, "What's the use of trying to fight city hall?" His resources in terms of money and information are pygmies compared to those of the people he would be trying to fight. Can you imagine a man, say, with 200 shares in a company trying to fight a takeover bid? In the first place he frequently does not know he has been short-changed until it is too late, until it is all over. Then, when he does smell a rat, he cannot afford the price of a cat to chase that rat. He is helpless.

No, Mr. Speaker, it is to government and its agencies he looks to, and rightfully so, for help and protection must be coming from that source if it is coming at all.

Only the government has the resources and the power to pursue investigations to the limit, and then to effectively prosecute. It may be true that no government has the power to legislate for manners or morals, but we on this side of the House are concerned with making sure that people, in what amounts to positions of public trust, are held accountable for their deeds, and that the people who place trust in them are protected against their wandering too far from the path of rectitude.

In the matter of enforcing the disclosure of share transactions by interested parties, the United States has long taken the lead. As most of us know, Mr. Speaker, the officers, directors and shareholders with more than 10 per cent equity interest are required by the Federal Securities Exchange Commission to divulge all their transactions in the stock of their companies. The *Financial Post* frequently publishes such information, gathered from reports of the securities exchange commission and the New York and American stock exchanges, with respect to transactions in the shares of Canadian companies traded in the United States.

This kind of legislation would, I am sure,

go a long way to help Ontario investors have greater confidence in the operation of our exchanges.

Mr. McArthur's second point, you will recall, Mr. Speaker, was that no existing legislation says anything about how minority shareholders should be treated in takeover offers. They are completely at the mercy of the officers, directors and major shareholders.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that, in a great majority of cases, the recommendations of these people do take into consideration the position of the small investor, on the theory that what is good for one group must also be good for the other.

However, there is ample evidence that this is not always the case. There is ample evidence that people in the know benefit disproportionately in these transactions. There is ample evidence that the small investor is regarded and treated as the poor relative who is handy to have around when you need more help in financing, but becomes a burden when you move into fancier circles.

We believe, sir, that minority shareholders deserve protection against the avarice of those who control the companies which these little people are supposed to own. We believe, sir, that this government has a duty to enact legislation ensuring the full, truthful disclosure of facts pertaining to these transactions and, moreover, that adequate disciplinary legislation be written into the Act.

The third problem to which we direct your attention is the area of investigation. This, Mr. Speaker, is a word which has nasty connotations; but, nevertheless, it is a word which symbolizes the rights of the community to inquire into an individual's conduct where it impinges on the public realm.

Our system is a delicate balance between protecting the individual against frivolous or malicious persecution and ensuring that his public actions may be held up to public scrutiny.

People are fond of quoting the scriptural injunction, "Judge not, that ye be judged".

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):
"—that ye be not judged."

Mr. Singer: "—that ye be not judged." They leave out, however, the continuation of that sentence, which reads: "Judge not, that ye be not judged, for with that judgment ye judge therewith shall ye be judged." Have I got it right now?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: What judgment do you judge. Amen.

Mr. Singer: This, Mr. Speaker, turns the statement from a condemnation of the principle of individual accountability to a warning, a caution, if you like. We are warned to look to the principles and techniques of our judging to make sure that we would be prepared to stand or fall on those same principles and techniques.

How relevant this is, Mr. Speaker, for our present dilemma. It is not judging that we need fear; it is not investigation that makes us anxious. What should concern us is that the philosophy and machinery of investigation be consonant with our highest principles.

There is already concern in many quarters about the proliferation of government agencies with semi- or quasi-judicial functions. That concern is justified, but it should express itself in making sure that these commissions, boards and hearings adhere to the fundamental principles of common law and jurisprudence.

Many of us feel, Mr. Speaker, and I am one of those, that the great threat to our country will come, not from the pressure of outside ideologies, but rather from the slow erosion of our own principles. What will kill us, destroy every vestige of what we have achieved in centuries of agonizing struggle, is not the A-bomb or the H-bomb or any other fiendish device, but rather the abandonment of our belief that the common man deserves the right to conduct his affairs in his own way—subject to one provision, that he do nothing to abridge the right of others. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the honourable assembly, that, in this area of securities and company law, we have a duty to provide legislation, to protect the average minority shareholder, and to provide investigatory and disciplinary machinery necessary to do an adequate job. We have not done it to date. In fact, we have fallen a long, long way short.

The burden of my message was best summed up by Dean Robert Dockson of the Southern California Business School, who is quoted in a recent issue of the *Financial Post* as saying:

If you are willing to disclose what you have done then probably it is ethical.

That principle, Mr. Speaker, turned into legislation, is what we seek. While we admire and respect the jobs which organizations like the Toronto stock exchange and the investment dealers association and others are doing in disciplining their member firms, we feel that a situation so closely related to the public realm, so influential in the economic life of this province and, subsequently, this

country, demands firm, effective and above all, prompt government action.

I am recommending, Mr. Speaker, a four-point programme to achieve these goals. First of all, all public companies whose securities are qualified for sale in this province should be required to maintain adequate standards of disclosure. We want to see legislation requiring all such companies to make public their actions and transactions; and furthermore, we would like to see effective disciplinary measures for their failure to do so.

We believe, too, Mr. Speaker, that all officers, directors and majority shareholders of companies whose stock is qualified for sale in this province should be required to report any trading they do in their own company stock to the company secretary—

Mr. Sopha: They have done that in the United States for about 25 years.

Mr. Singer: —and that information should be available to any registered shareholder on request.

Mr. Sopha: Hear, hear.

Mr. Singer: Surely this is basic, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): No excuse for not doing it.

Mr. Sopha: Even the hon. Attorney General ought to be able to see it.

Mr. Singer: In case of failure to comply with such a provision, we believe the shareholders should have recourse to the courts to recover, for the benefit of the company, any profits. This is the purpose for non-disclosure; because there is profit in it. There has to be teeth put into the law to do something about it. There should be an ability to recover, for the benefit of the company, any profits gained by such insiders as a result of having access to information not available to other shareholders.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we believe that, subject to proper controls to eliminate frivolous or malicious attacks, shareholders having a cause of action against a company, its officers, directors and/or controlling shareholders, should be relieved of the cost of such action. In other words, there is no point in creating a remedy unless that remedy can be used. There is no point, Mr. Speaker, in saying, as the hon. Attorney General has done so often, and his predecessors did as well, that anybody who wants can go to the court, be-

cause it is like pitting the mouse against the lion. Unless there are the dollars available, it just will not be done, and it cannot be done.

We believe that there should be a method to allow for the payment of such costs, and that this last measure will help ensure that needed action does not go by default because of the poor financial position of an aggrieved shareholder.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that these are merely pious and idealistic hopes. They are realistic possibilities, which a government concerned about these very important matters could and should translate into action, could and should translate into legislation, without any further delay. With the exception of the last provision enabling the wronged minority shareholder to recover his costs, none of these are too original ideas. They have been put forward many times on the floor of this House, many times by the financial editors of the various newspapers in this province and many times by the members of the stock exchange, the governing members, and so on. But we do not see any action in this regard at all. And finally, Mr. Speaker, these measures are in force in other jurisdictions and they work successfully.

These suggestions are designed to restore to a high level of trust and confidence the

faith of the citizens of Ontario in the operation of this important and, I may say, crucial segment of our society. It is the nature of things that we should propose and the government should dispose. We believe, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter of greatest urgency and that legislation along these lines should be brought forward as soon as possible. No one regrets more than I, Mr. Speaker, that the onus for such action must lie on the present government. Had there been a different decision on September 25, such legislation would have been before the House before now.

Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Public Works, to be followed by the estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko). There is a night session tomorrow night and one on Wednesday night.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, March 10, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome as guests, in the east gallery, students from Bruce Street public school, Milton.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE MILK INDUSTRY ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Milk Industry Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): By way of explanation I might say, Mr. Speaker, that these amendments so introduced today are intended to tidy up certain things in The Milk Industry Act; for instance, providing uniformity of agreements between markets—that is for prescribing the form of the agreements—providing proof of financial responsibility in all dairy and processing plants, handling milk from producers, the opening up of agreements which may be called before the milk industry board for points of arbitration, and certain other amendments of a lesser significance.

THE FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I thought I should like to advise the hon. members that I have today directed an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Ena Noer which occurred

in the Palmerston General Hospital on March 7 last. Mrs. Noer had undergone surgery at this hospital some eight days prior to her death. An autopsy has revealed that a surgical clamp was found floating in the peritoneal cavity of the deceased.

As this is a time-consuming investigation, Dr. H. B. Cotnam, supervising coroner for Ontario, will preside at this inquest. The preliminary investigation into this matter was conducted by Dr. Frank H. Farmer, coroner in and for the county of Wellington.

Mr. John A. Hoolihan of Toronto, who was counsel at the recent similar inquest in Toronto, will act as counsel at this inquest and Inspector H. M. Purdy of the criminal investigation branch of the Ontario Provincial Police will assist Dr. Cotnam and Mr. Hoolihan in obtaining the facts to be presented to the coroner's jury.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The 47th order: House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, this is the sixth set of estimates that I have had the privilege of giving for Public Works. If I might be excused, to start off with, I congratulate you, sir, on the way you have been carrying on the chairman's job this year. Although you have been a bit quiet, and some of the hon. members have not heard you on occasion, you have nevertheless been very fair with them. I would appreciate it too, since I do not get too many opportunities on my feet, to congratulate the Speaker of this House, and I wish you might convey that to him.

With reservations to an ex-Speaker, who sits behind me in the House, I certainly think the present Speaker is the best I have known in the 13 years that I have been around here.

I might also mention, too, about the new hon. members in the House this year, on both sides of the House. I think the government

of the province of Ontario and its people are to be congratulated, not only on whom they sent back, but the quality of the hon. members they sent back to this House.

I might say, in addition, to the Speaker, that—again in the few years I have been in this House—the decorum and the dignity of this House is at its highest point since I came to this House in 1951. I think there are three reasons for that: First of all, our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) who is leading the House; secondly, our Speaker, who commands the respect of all sides of the House; and also the quality of the new hon. members.

I have not taken too much of the time of this House and I propose to be very brief today. First of all, I would like to thank my staff in The Department of Public Works for the excellent work they have been doing while I have been their Minister and, of course, many of them before that. The staff in Public Works is not nearly as large as it was in 1958, but I firmly believe that, with the quality of staff I have, they are doing a most effective job.

When I became Minister of Public Works I dedicated myself to a number of things, three of which I would like to mention to you at this time. First, I dedicated myself to attempting to bring Queen's Park back to Queen's Park. The second point was: I hope to renovate and recondition this old building to a point where it might be the show place of this province. And thirdly, to improve the working conditions of the hon. members of this House.

On the number one point, about bringing Queen's Park back to Queen's Park; particularly for the benefit of the new hon. members, I would like to explain to you that four or five years ago we did purchase between five and six acres of property to the east of the east block so that we might expand. The records showed at that time that in about five years we would need one million square feet of extra space. So then architects were appointed. We appointed four separate firms which formed one group. Since that time planning has progressed very well and to the point that this year, possibly around September 1, we hope to call for tenders on this new complex to the east.

This building will cover a great portion of the five-acre block. There will be parking for about 800 cars below ground. The first two floors will be devoted primarily to public space and the remaining four towers will be devoted to general office space for the civil servants.

On the second point, as far as the continual improvements to this building are concerned, there have been many improvements made in this building over the last few years. It had been neglected for some time. I think these improvements have been quite evident to you as far as decorating is concerned, and new flooring and this type of thing. This assembly here was decorated this summer, and I think the results have shown themselves, particularly to those hon. members who have been used to it in the old way. By the time the next government comes in here there will possibly be a few new seats added and at that time this legislative assembly will have to be completely done over, with a redivision of the seats, and possibly a different design altogether.

The third point, about providing space for the new hon. members: We are now in a position where we are starting to move on that. We have changed our plans a bit since last year. I think I told hon. members at that time that possibly members would go in the north wing. We found this was not too practical and so we are putting the major portion of the department of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) in that part. New space has already been allocated to the NDP and the Liberal party, and before the next session rolls around, we will have additional space on the main floor for the government members.

There also will be offices provided for those hon. Ministers whose regular offices are outside of this building. These offices will not be full Ministers' offices, but certainly a place where they may do some of their work while in this building. All of the hon. Ministers from outside do spend a great deal of their time in this building.

As far as the programme for this next year is concerned, it is pretty well in the blue book that was placed on your desks yesterday. I might say there have been a few changes in that blue book. It is divided into three sections. Prior to this year, in the work completed we had five years listed. We have reduced this to two years' completed work. There is another section of works planned and works under way. And then, of course, there is a third section of works requested by the various departments, and we have eliminated a lot of the minor work from this section. But I point out that the works-requested section simply means that it is something which has been requested. It is no indication that it is going to proceed at an early date.

I might say that I can report excellent progress on our trade and technological school

programme with construction in full progress at London, the two schools in Ottawa and the Sault Ste. Marie school. Also, under education, we have the first stage of the Milton School for the Deaf completed. We have had a most active hospital programme and after many years—I hesitate to say how many years it has been announced around here and has been mentioned to us before—we are in the ground with the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, we are working at the foundation and this building, after many years, is going ahead.

We are also into construction on a new health laboratory up on Highway 401 and well along with the Palmerston Hospital. We are also very active in planning, with tenders to be called this summer, on a new 600-bed hospital at London and a new hospital in the Timmins-Porcupine district.

Actually, we are very active in all departments and I would not want to burden you with those details because most of it is in the blue book. I might say that tenders are out now for the college of education at London, the dormitory of the school for the blind at Brantford, the abattoir at Guelph and a new Treasury building that is to be built on Queen's Park Crescent here in Toronto.

I think I should mention to you that I think this government has been doing a good job as far as hospital and education work is concerned. During this past year, we have opened stage 3 of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. We opened a new teachers' college at Windsor, a school of technology in Kirkland Lake, a new vocational building for the school for the deaf at Belleville, and the first stage of the Milton School for the Deaf at Milton, which I mentioned earlier.

Under health, we have opened during this past year, the Goderich Ontario Hospital. About a year ago we opened the Owen Sound hospital. We have opened at the Orillia Ontario Hospital School, a new 300-bed pavilion. We have completed the first stage of the Palmerston hospital and the Whitby Ontario Hospital Nursing School.

There are many other things that I could mention but, as I say, they are in the blue book and stating at the outset that I was going to be very brief, I hope I have set the stage for the rest of you this afternoon. I would now ask your concurrence in accepting the estimates of The Department of Public Works for this year.

On vote 1901:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):
Mr. Chairman—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, we have had a regular routine that we followed in these estimates and I see no reason why we should depart from it at this time.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): We have no cut-and-dried system.

Mr. Oliver: This is a matter of great urgency—

Mr. Chairman: Order! The member for Windsor-Walkerville has the floor.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, thank you. May I at the outset congratulate the hon. Minister of Public Works on his presentation this afternoon. It was very brief as he had suggested it was going to be and we appreciate that on this side of the House.

The hon. Minister brought up three points for which he is to be commended. One is that he is going to bring Queen's Park back to Queen's Park. I wonder if it is Queen's Park back to Queen's Park in Toronto or in London?

Mr. Letherby: London.

Mr. Newman: He has also mentioned the renovation of the building. As we walk about the building we can see that a good job has been done, and when it is complete this building certainly will be a pride and joy to visitors coming into the area.

The third point is the working conditions for members. The working conditions have improved and we can foresee a considerable improvement in them. For this we thank the hon. Minister.

However, he has presented his estimates for the department for six years now, and for five of these six years I have been privileged to hear them. I can only say that when the hon. Minister played football he certainly learned the game well, because once again he sidestepped the main issues in public works and left us with very little information as to the real concrete, definite plan for future construction.

I will have to understand that he is really the "do it" department of the government, that it is up to the various other departments to give the priority to their projects. However, there seems to be no definite plan whatsoever. Other than the development of the Queen's Park complex, there is not today and

never has been any real Department of Public Works long-range plan for government construction.

Sure there is a plan for the immediate year, but this is only a hit-and-miss method of planning, this is only political expediency, not planning. This takes care generally of what should have been done long ago but was neglected for obvious reasons.

Mr. Chairman, for the year ending 1959, this department did not spend, or unexpended, a total of \$17.4 million worth of its budget. In 1960 it went up to an enormous \$27.5 million. In 1961, it was \$13.1 million. In 1962, it was \$15.2 million and in 1963, \$11.9 million. This totals, Mr. Chairman, \$85 million. Surely such astronomical figures must indicate a lack of some real planning.

Mr. Chairman, all one has to do is to look into the works programme blue book—and it certainly does make one blue to look into it—for the last four years and count the pages to see that there does not seem to be any real plan for the future. The number of pages, excluding this year's, have dwindled from 66 to 64 to 57; not counting this year's, which is 44, because the programme this year lists only projects that have been completed within the last two years, or lists projects which the hon. Minister thinks have only been completed in the last two years.

Yet we all know the great need for public works projects. We know their value when it comes to alleviating unemployment conditions.

Mr. Chairman, in a random check of The Department of Public Works programme for the last three fiscal years under New Building Provided for The Department of Highways, one finds little or no change in the contents of the page. To be explicit, Mr. Chairman, page 11 of the department works programme for 1961-62 is almost identical with page 12 of 1962-63 and with page 12 of the 1963-64 programme. In other words, Mr. Chairman, once a building is in any stage of thought or consideration, even if it is included somewhere, even if a glimpse in the eye of the hon. Minister, it is included in the programme.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Newman: The project generally, or up until today this year has not been removed up until five years have elapsed. We would like to commend the hon. Minister today because this is the first time in the five years that I have been in this House that we have been presented with the works programme as much as 24 hours in advance.

Mr. Chairman, the way it has been in the past a project may be included in this blue book for as long as 10 years. If the hon. Minister insists on including accomplishments of the department during the past years, then he should also include projects in this blue book, under New Projects Requested, a priority for the various projects as well as a construction timetable.

In the hon. Minister's "projects under way, or being planned," those that are being planned should be identified from those that are actually under way. Why is the hon. Minister not much more specific in his report?

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister's report should include, under New Buildings Provided During the Past year, the following:

1. The name of the successful bidder;
2. the date the tender was assigned;
3. the tender price;
4. the date of the completion of the project; and,
5. the final total cost.

I make the above suggestions because as one reads the annual report of The Department of Public Works for 1963 under The Department of Highways—pages 28, 29 and 30—one finds such contrasts in the time it has taken various contractors to complete projects that one wonders why such foot-dragging is tolerated.

Mr. Letherby: I would like to know who wrote your speech.

Mr. Newman: I certainly would not ask you to write it.

An hon. member: That will keep you quiet.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member for Simcoe East had understood anything he would have known in the first place that he had no right to be getting on his feet as he did earlier this afternoon.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am going to read pages 28, 29 and 30 of the hon. Minister's report just to show the construction time of some contractors as opposed to others:

Welcon Construction Limited in Guelph received a \$39,895 contract in October, 1962, for a garage. It is 30 per cent completed.

Number two, Shelburne. The Burlington Construction of Burlington received a \$36,297 contract on January 29; the job has not even started.

Number three, Goshen. The construction of this garage began in September, 1961. Welcon Construction Limited of Guelph were builders at a contract price of \$37,356. The

project was completed and an inspection made in May, 1963, almost two years after the original date of assignment of tender. Surely it does not take two years to complete a \$37,000 project?

Number four, the construction of a garage. This garage began in October 1962. It is being built for a contract price of \$40,000 by Daly Construction in Guelph. It is only 60 per cent done.

Les Bertram and Sons, Barrie contractors, received a \$37,956 contract in November 1962, to build a garage. The construction is only 37 per cent completed.

In Courtland. The Thomas Construction Company of Galt was awarded a \$37,695 contract early in February, 1963. Construction has not yet started.

Now the hon. Minister will say this report ends March 31, 1963. Well, if it does, then we notice in the third item that inspection had been completed in May, 1963, so surely there must be some cross-up in the relaying of information.

Now there is a contract, Mr. Chairman, in Crystal Beach near Brockville, for construction of a garage which was started in the latter part of 1961 and was fully completed in June of 1962. Dodge Construction Company Limited, Cardinal, received \$44,000 for this contract. There you can see the difference in time required to complete a job.

In Brampton in March, 1962, the Ramsay Contracting Company Limited of Toronto was given a \$62,000 contract to build a garage on the northeast corner of the intersection of Highway 401 and 10. This is a one storey, 163 by 42 foot building of brick, concrete block and steel joists, with a flat roof. It was finished in September, 1962. Only six months to complete a \$62,000 contract.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, it is time that this department took things in hand and had a completion date written into all contracts. It is too bad that elections do not take place more often than every four years, because one never sees such activity and such scurry and hurry to get projects completed, as one does just before an election. Once the election is over, projects seem to go back to their old snail's pace.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring up a topic which has been discussed time and time again in this House. It is the question of wages—a fair wage clause in government contracts.

I know it will be said that existing legislation covers hours and wages. However, I

must say that the mere inclusion of hours and wages, without a wage schedule for a particular area, is not fair or acceptable to the contractor who pays premium wages. He is at once barred or, should I say, handicapped, when it comes to bidding on government projects. He is interested in paying wages high enough to provide his employees with an income which will meet the cost of living and other conditions in the community. His competitor may take advantage of such a surplus of labour in a given area and exploit the unemployed.

To make it fair to all, I would suggest that the fair wage clause be supported by a schedule of wages written in, so that bidders and sub-contractors know just how much they can be expected to pay for labour in any given community. The absence of such a provision is unfair to labour and equally unfair to *bona-fide* good employers.

Tenders for these government contracts are public. Unless the terms of the labour—which is the integral part of most contracts—are specifically laid down then it is quite reasonable to suggest that a contractor who employs cheaper labour, or one who employs scant labour, if I may use the term, would be in a position to tender a lower price—not because he is able to provide the service cheaper, not because of his organizational ability, but rather because he made a practice of hiring labour which is willing to work for less than the standard recognized rate.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister says that in his department they insist on good planning; good planning architecturally, I presume. Here he is to be commended for such comments. But, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that it is not always the case. The pathogen-free swine building at the federated colleges in Guelph—I had an opportunity to visit the area on one of the tours conducted recently, and I was most impressed with the facilities there—I am told, was planned with a radiant heating unit in the concrete floor. This unit was installed but never put into operation, because certain atmospheric conditions were not taken into consideration in the planning stage.

The teachers' college in Sandwich West has a gymnasium right next to the library—the noisiest room in the school next to the one which should command absolute silence.

This same teachers' college has a three-tiered gallery, so set that a person sitting in the second or third set of seats cannot see one third of the gymnasium floor.

Then, there is the Ryerson Institute of Technology, right here in Toronto. I do not

know of any school I have visited which has such wide corridors. You can practically play basketball down the corridors.

Mr. Letherby: Do you like the nice narrow ones?

Mr. Newman: I would like to be reasonable in the width of the corridors. This is taxpayers' money we are putting down the drain, and it is time such practices stopped.

Mr. Letherby: Shove a wagon load of food down them!

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): You are not being very helpful.

Mr. Newman: I wish the hon. member for Simcoe East would get up immediately after I complete my remarks and give us some really good constructive comments. It is too bad it did have to snow, because he could be home instead.

Mr. Letherby: Imagine complaining about the corridors!

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, is this good planning? I have mentioned only three instances of poor planning of which I know personally. How many more could one find throughout this province?

The study prepared by the committee of presidents of provincially assisted universities, commonly referred to as the Deutsch report, made in 1962 and revised in January, 1963, made certain comments concerning post-secondary education. I know the hon. Minister does what is recommended by other departments. However, I would like to read this into the record, because this shows, if not poor planning on his part, extremely poor planning on the part of the government.

Where the present enrolment in technological institutes in Ontario is 3,800, and unless the enrolment of 6,000 is to be reached in a few years and a further expansion is to take place before 1970, this proposal, in the committee's opinion, will be inadequate for the needs of the province.

We found that out last September when students attempted to enrol at Ryerson that there were well over 400 who could not get in because of lack of space.

It is not too much to say that the progress of industrial development in Ontario, in a few years' time, will be hamstrung if we fail to raise our sights in technological education. Yet the institutes in Hamilton and Toronto may be turning away well-qualified applicants in the near future for the want of space.

We recommend strongly that a capacity of the order of 18,000, rather than 6,000, be the goal for the expansion of technological institutes by 1970. Mr. Chairman, with the large numbers of composite schools and new technical schools, a crash programme is needed today if we intend to achieve that 18,000 objective by 1970.

Mr. Chairman, two years ago the hon. Minister mentioned that his department had saved the taxpayers of this province at least 30 per cent by having work that was normally done by his department done by a general contractor. For two years this policy has been in operation. Would he now care to expand on his original statement and assure the House that what he said at that time is still as true today? Or has he found, in the meantime, that costs estimated by his department are just as high or as low as those of general contractors? We will anxiously await a reply from the hon. Minister later.

Apparently the department is another governmental department which has staff problems. Only 69 of the 99 survey requests submitted to the surveys division were completed in the year ending March 31, 1963. The master plans, to be used in conjunction with the new property directory, have been delayed through lack or loss of staff. May I ask the hon. Minister if such delays will not prejudice the development of the Queen's Park area? What is being done to recruit a competent staff to see that the backlog of work is carried out?

Mr. Chairman, I would like to state that it is not unreasonable to install air-conditioning, certainly in all new public buildings where people are required to work steadily throughout the day. I think the time has come when it should be a matter of policy. Exhaustive tests conducted into the effects of air-conditioning on working efficiency speak for themselves. It is good business to air-condition public buildings. I was most pleased to see that air-conditioning equipment was installed for The Department of Highways at Downsview. Let us make air-conditioning an integral part of all future construction where people must work.

Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering if the department maintains a research division—research into new construction materials, new processes, research into types of construction, to facilitate maintenance, and research into maintenance materials. Since this department is responsible for the maintenance of many buildings throughout the province and as it hires its own staff, it must purchase large quantities of maintenance supplies, cleaners,

brooms, brushes, portable cleaners, electric light bulbs and so forth. Does this department ask for public tenders for these various supplies? Does it write specifications for many of its requirements? Does it require that supplies, equipment and furniture purchased be made in Canada?

Mr. Chairman, on April 5, 1962, the hon. Minister, speaking on the occasion of his estimates, commented: "We shall reach a point in the not-too-distant future when further decentralization of government will be compulsory." Mr. Chairman, that not-too-distant future is right now. It is now that this government should seriously consider the further decentralization of its activities. It is all well and good to build a large complex, to house the numerous offices of the many departments in the government in one central location. But try as you may, it is impractical and impossible to accommodate them all in the Queen's Park area. "It is much too costly a programme to house the many departments—"

Mr. Letherby: That is why I want it brought up to Orillia.

Mr. Newman: If the hon. member would please wait until I completed my remarks, he would find out that I am making that suggestion.

Mr. Letherby: Thanks a lot.

Mr. Newman: "It is much too costly a programme to house the many departments in this vicinity; with the price of real estate in this immediate area as high as it is, it is not too realistic to think of buying or building sufficient office space here in Queen's Park."

This last sentence was a quotation from the very mouth of the hon. Minister. Mr. Chairman, it is very good to hear such remarks. Does this not all point out the need for more serious consideration to the idea of decentralizing government? The Department of Highways' 2,000-odd personnel are not housed in the Queen's Park vicinity. The Department of Education is now elsewhere. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission is in a third location, the Ontario Water Resources Commission in a fourth, The Department of Labour, a fifth, and the Workmen's Compensation Board in a sixth.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on and on to show that decentralization is a fact, a reality. Most of the departments that I have mentioned above are now in permanent quarters and some more than likely will not be brought back into the Queen's Park complex.

The government has seen in its wisdom, or lack of it, the fact that it is good to scatter some of the departments to other areas of Metropolitan Toronto. May I ask that it consider not just the decentralization into the Metro area, but a real decentralization into all areas of Ontario?

Small towns and villages asked for a decentralization of industry, have asked to be allowed to take part in the industrial and economic growth of Ontario. Here is one way that this government can give transfusions to the economic life of many areas of this province. Is there any reason why the Ontario Hospital Services Commission could not have been located in Orillia? Or Coldwater, to please the hon. member. Is there any reason why the Ontario Water Resources Commission headquarters could not have been located in some other community? Is there any reason why The Department of Highways headquarters could not have been located in a different community? I have just mentioned three different departmental headquarters. Others could be added to this list.

I know it will be said that when people come out from the various towns, they would like to have everything to do with government centrally located, and that they would prefer to come to one central area, the Queen's Park complex, to do all of their business. It is not that way today. It will not be any more so when the Queen's Park complex is completed. Mayors, reeves, councillors and so forth, when they have business with the government, Mr. Chairman, usually wish to do it through the office of the Minister or with the Minister himself. All Ministers' offices will be centrally located anyway. It would not be difficult for the head office to get in touch with any department, or get in touch with any departmental official by telephone. Think of the future when telephonic television will be a reality. Conversation and discussion will be face to face whether the call originates from the Minister's office at Queen's Park or in The Department of Highways at Downsview. Or another department in Orillia.

Mr. Chairman, the decentralization of government should be given most serious consideration for any number of reasons. Allow me to list several. First, the cost of real estate in the Queen's Park area is reaching an unrealistic figure. These are the words of the hon. Minister. Second, decentralization would be a real transfusion to the many now industry-starved areas throughout Ontario. Three, modern means of communication, modern highways and air transport make every area of this province reachable in a

matter of minutes or hours. Four, for the sake of more uniform development of the whole province, it should be considered very desirable. Five, in the case of nuclear warfare, it would be a distinct advantage to have the various offices which comprise government scattered throughout the province. Six, it would be substantially cheaper to buy properties and to build facilities in smaller areas.

Mr. Chairman, Ontario prospers best when all parts of Ontario prosper. I have listed six good reasons for the cause of decentralization. Many more could be given.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister why his department and not The Department of Labour is involved with boiler inspection work? Is it good policy to have work that is under the supervision of one department inspected by the same department? Mr. Chairman, are fallout shelters included in all of the plans of public works buildings? If not, why not?

Mr. Chairman, apparently the new procedures have been approved by the Cabinet committee, concerning fire insurance and the need for public liability coverage. I thought the hon. Minister would enlarge on this procedure.

Mr. Chairman, what is the government's policy concerning leasing and building? Is there any move on its part to consolidate government offices in major centres in which government-owned properties are located? At what point does it consider it proper to lease or to build?

Mr. Chairman, I cannot be critical of everything done by this department. I must commend the department for its safe driving programme, instituted in 1957, when the department, having 118 units driven for about 1.5 million miles, had only \$153 in accident damage for one year's operation. Such a record is commendable and worthy of emulation by other departments. The hon. Minister's secret should be passed on to the other departments.

Mr. Chairman, I have made a few remarks concerning The Department of Public Works and I know my colleagues, as the estimates are called, will have others in which to complete our comments.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I heard the hon. Minister's plea that we be brief, and I think I can assure him in advance that I shall. I have a collection of assorted comments on various aspects of the estimates. They will be brief in themselves, and certainly *in toto*.

I would like to say, particularly after the comments of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, in which, Mr. Chairman, with respect, I think he has confused a bit of the picture, that I personally, and I am certain our group, supports the general proposition of bringing Queen's Park back to Queen's Park.

Where, I should think, some confusion has been introduced into the picture by the last speaker, is that the question of whether or not, and to what extent, one should decentralize government within the province of Ontario is one issue. Within departments like Lands and Forests, Highways, Attorney General—since the courts come under this hon. Minister's jurisdiction and so on—this has taken place. I am not going to pursue that at the moment. It is too complex and detailed a question to speak on, off the cuff.

Obviously, there may be merit in decentralizing to the extent that it can be done without reducing efficiency and co-ordination of policy. But I think to apply the term "decentralization" to the process which has gone on in the city of Toronto is another kind of decentralization. I have had the feeling that it was perhaps avoiding a little in terms of costs, because of the high price of land in the immediate area of Queen's Park, but that it was adding incalculable number of dollars in terms of inefficiency and waste time—not only on the part of public servants here, but of delegations and individuals who come from all over the province with business to do in a number of departments and find themselves running all around this metropolitan complex.

We certainly cannot bring all of Queen's Park back to Queen's Park. I do not know where you would put the Highways building on Highway 401 if you brought it down here, unless you put it out in the park itself here. But any reversal of the tendency to scatter physical structures all over the Metropolitan area, in the fashion we were tending to do in recent years, in my view is a good move.

I shall not dwell at any length on the comments which were made with regard to the hon. Minister's dedicated effort to provide more working facilities in this Legislature. I think he has a sure-fire item to make himself one of the most popular Ministers in the Cabinet. I hope he pursues this with all the dedication he can. I would say at this point, as things now stand at the moment, quite frankly, it is the government members who are in most need of some assistance. I think that point, in itself, should be a bit impelling for the hon. Minister.

There is one problem, Mr. Chairman, which I want to mention with regard to dealing with the estimates of The Department of Public Works and, to some extent, with Highways. I do not profess to know what the answer to this is. I must say that every time I sit on this side of the House and find these estimates placed before me, I find myself rather incapable of doing the normal job of an Opposition. Here we have a department which is coming before us today with the proposal of an expenditure of some \$12.5 million or better in ordinary expenditures, and some \$35 million—\$36 million to be closer—of capital expenditures. Next year, the hon. Minister will come back with a statement of what has been accomplished.

It is virtually impossible to submit the expenditure of this very sizeable amount of money to the normal kind of scrutiny that I think is a function of the Opposition. I repeat I do not know what the whole answer to it is. I think the proposal of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville—that each project completed in the year should be listed when the tender was let, when it was granted, to whom it was granted, what the tender price was, when it was completed, and what the final price was—I think these are basic statistics with regard to each project, and would be a legitimate addition to public information, and to the information of this House and its hon. members as they attempt to do their job as members of the Legislature.

But certainly, and even more so when Highways comes before us with \$300 million of expenditure—it is all on about two pages of estimates—it is impossible to submit that to the necessary scrutiny. Perhaps here is where the committee on public accounts, now getting into operation, can play some role. But, without having the full answer, I submit we should do more here. I present it to the hon. Minister as a suggestion that he might consider, along with the specific proposals of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

I want to make one further comment with regard to the hon. Minister's observations on the completion of the Queen's Park complex here and the building over to the east. Among the encouraging things about construction in general in recent years have been the new horizons and the new developments in architecture. When one takes a look, I suppose, the city hall is really leading the way in getting away from old patterns in architecture; and in industry, in motels, in hotels, in many kinds of structures, indeed in schools, there has been a welcome break

from the rather stereotyped patterns of the past.

That being the case, Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest that I think it would be impossible for the hon. Minister or this government to have remained stuck in the rut more completely than they are now, in their proposals for completing the Queen's Park complex. If one takes a look, for example, at this cover for the annual report; here you have old Queen's Park with all its Victorian splendour. You may disagree with it, you may think it a bit stodgy, but at least it has some atmosphere.

But when you see those three, unrelieved, rectangular boxes which the government proposes—faceless, without any character, there are not even eaves or gargoyles, or anything there, to relieve the austere lines. I will tell you what it reminds me of, if I may tell the hon. Minister. It reminds me of nothing more than the Reich Chancellery in Berlin.

I remember, in 1945, when I spent a little time in Berlin wandering around in the rubble heap which was the interior of the Reich Chancellery and coming back—incidentally, with some very interesting souvenirs which were lying around—loot, if you wish to describe it as such—but the buildings were the most incredibly austere buildings. Outside you looked at them and they seemed to go for blocks of unrelieved repetition, all the same kind of lines; and if you take a look at this building, it is tragically in the same kind of pattern of unrelieved lines. However, if you are about to call tenders—I suppose you spent a lot of money already on the architecture which you are stuck with, but unfortunately, future generations will be stuck with it also.

I cannot help but conclude, finally, on this point, that it will not be any different from the general austerity of the whole of University Avenue; because, in spite of the centre flower beds—on which I understand they are spending \$500,000; where, I do not know—I would say that University Avenue has about as unrelieved architecture, as dull and unimaginative architecture, as there is, practically anywhere in the city of Toronto. I suppose you felt you were in the same pattern and had to stick with it.

One other small point, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering what rule, if any, The Department of Public Works plays in assessing the adequacy of buildings they have been given the responsibility to construct. It may well be that this is completely beyond your jurisdiction.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville,

for example, referred to building for the needs of technological institutes in the province of Ontario, and the fact that it has been suggested to us by responsible people that we need 18,000 capacity, instead of the 6,000 which is now in existence, or anticipated. I want to deal with a specific case.

The hon. Minister's department is just now completing—perhaps it has completed at very recent date—the Eastern Ontario Institute of Technology in Ottawa. My information is that this building is just bulging at the seams before they have even moved into it; that the inadequacy in terms of space for staff, general inadequacy in terms of meeting the student enrolment they have at the moment, and the inevitable increase in numbers which is going to come in the next years that lie ahead, is just pathetic.

Mr. Chairman, I am puzzled as to why—and we will get to this when we get to The Department of Education—the responsible department would become involved in constructing a building the inadequacies of which are obvious even before it is completed. I mean the physical inadequacies, quite apart from anything else—

An hon. member: Before it is conceived!

Mr. MacDonald: Before it is conceived, perhaps is a more appropriate term, my hon. colleague interjects.

But I ask the hon. Minister—so that we will know where we should direct our fire henceforth—does his department in any sense at all have a review of new construction of this nature, with a view to whether or not it is going to be inadequate in terms of meeting the needs almost before you can send the workmen away and call it completed?

The final point, Mr. Chairman, that I wanted to request the hon. Minister's comment on is one which once again the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville talked about. The hon. Minister has not only dedicated himself to bringing Queen's Park back to Queen's Park and providing working facilities for the ministries, but he also, I believe it can be said accurately, dedicated himself to rearranging procedures in terms of tendering as much work as possible rather than having it done by government departments.

As we pointed out in previous years, this created some rather anomalous situations, with the government releasing people who had had employment for years, and sometimes doing it in the middle of the winter, so that they could go home and turn on the TV and hear both federal and provincial agencies

pleading for other employers not to release employees in the middle of the winter.

But quite apart from that anomaly, the hon. Minister contended that he was saving a great deal of money; I have just forgotten what percentage he contended he was saving by letting tenders out. Has he got enough of a backlog of work and experience in this field to give us a more accurate assessment as to what, if any, savings he feels he is making?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Mr. Chairman, I was not able to keep track of all of the 25 questions the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville asked me, and I see he has apparently left anyway. However, I will discuss the questions asked by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald), particularly the question of decentralization.

I know whoever is arguing this point could take either side and make quite a good case out of it. Certainly, as far as we are concerned here, I think when we get the Queen's Park annex built there will not be much thought of trying to bring any more government back to this area. I think that it will be pretty well filled to its capacity, and I think we are concerned not only about traffic conditions but the physical possibility of getting all these people in and out of here. I do not know what the future holds for that, none of us knows just how government growth is going to expand. We estimated five or six years ago when the study was made that we were going to need a million square feet within five or six years and it is remarkable how close this has been borne out.

There has also been criticism of the architecture of the new complex. Certainly I do not attempt to argue with architects, they are in a world of their own. I have tried to get into that world on occasion, but it is very difficult, and so I leave them pretty much on their own as far as planning and architecture is concerned. We do have four of, not necessarily the best firms in the province of Ontario, but they are four of the top firms that are designing this building.

You point out quite clearly that these look like box-type buildings, and they do, from the evidence you can see on that pamphlet. We are building a new model of this set-up and I had hoped to have it in the House but it is not completed; but I think you will find on the first two floors that there is some design there that will be quite eye-catching. We are hoping—I announced it a year ago—that we will shortly have a design competition for murals and this type of thing. We have tried—as far as I am concerned anyway

—to adopt a conservative attitude toward the design of these new buildings. This is still the heart of the government in this area and these are the buildings the people will come to see. We could double up the amount of money these buildings will cost and I suppose we could have something quite elaborate, but we have tried to be practical in this set-up over here. The policy that we have been following, I think you will find out, has been quite adequate.

You also mentioned the planning of space as far as any new buildings are concerned. You mentioned the school of technology, which is not finished, in Ottawa. I cannot speak for the other departments, but as far as we are concerned The Department of Education has asked us to provide space for so many bodies and this is what we have attempted to do. Now whether you are going to build one school in, say, Ottawa to house all their needs and possibly neglect Windsor and Hamilton and some other areas—certainly we get the impression that we are limited at Budget time—so I have always been of the opinion that it is better to have a number of smaller units rather than trying to crowd them all in as we have in the school of technology here at Ryerson. On other buildings we have a yardstick that we gauge ourselves by, but we are usually guided by the requests of the department for which we are building.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville has not returned. I have already answered some of his questions in these first three points.

He was discussing putting a time limit on contracts. Actually, we are not too worried how long a contractor takes to complete a project. He is pretty much on his own, outside of inspection, as far as we are concerned once he accepts that contract. I think you will find most contractors like to get a job started, they like to get on with it, and to make a profit they usually like to get through with it in good time.

If we were to put a time limit on contracts I suppose maybe they would have to pay a penalty for taking longer than what we had agreed to. We would also have to bonus them if they finished sooner than what they expected. So there are the two problems there. Most of the contractors get in and get on with the job.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville indicated three or four cases, but he did not mention the Windsor Teachers' College that was built in about 12 to 13 months under great handicaps in order to get the

classes open for the school, a year ago last September, I believe it was. He failed to mention how contractors got in there and speeded the job up, by about 25 per cent I would estimate.

You bring up again about the 30 per cent saving. If you want me to, I can go into great detail on this. I have not changed my opinion one iota since I mentioned it about three or four years ago. We have a number of other cases that I could indicate to you, but we have not changed our minds a bit on that.

Mr. MacDonald: Where does the saving come from?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Well, it is usually on the amount of time, I believe. I just do not understand the difference. I would hope that our people, when they are on the job, would keep everyone working properly, but it is the same story and I do not say this critically of public works officials, but if you are going to work too hard today and by working too hard today you are going to be laid off tomorrow, I think if I was there myself I would maybe prolong the job a little bit. Now, whether this is the basis or not, I am suspicious that this happens. If a contractor is in there, he has great ability to keep his work organized and get in there and get on with the job and get out of there.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Simcoe East.

Mr. Letherby: Mr. Chairman, when I rose some time ago and was out of order, I merely rose to pay a compliment to one of the most popular and best liked Cabinet Ministers of this government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Letherby: Just a minute. I am giving him a little build-up. I do not want you to tear it down. We have many good Cabinet Ministers, but in my opinion, Ray Connell does a terrific job. Now, outside of the hon. Prime Minister there has not been one hon. member to my recollection who has spoken in the Throne speech or the Budget debates who has had the thoughtfulness or the kindness or the thinking to congratulate him about the marvellous job his department did in this Chamber. They take it for granted. For weeks and months men were suspended on scaffolds and they hung by ropes around their necks and everything else, to do this magnificent job, but nobody has had the thoughtfulness to thank him. I would just like to say this, that I have had a lot of

dealings, as undoubtedly other hon. members have had, with the hon. Minister of Public Works. He does a very efficient job. He does it quietly, Mr. Chairman, and I want to pay him a very fine compliment as he introduces his estimates this afternoon.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I want to bring up something. I know that the hon. Minister is familiar with this problem around the buildings, because not only has he spoken to me privately about it and to other hon. members, but he also has done something about it. I am referring to the cost of telephone calls, sir, for private members of this Legislature. I know that in the telephone directory he issued the other day, there is a list of places in the province of Ontario where a person may telephone on government business, and where the government accepts the charge. I know that it is most difficult for the hon. Minister to have all the members of this Legislature have the same benefits. At the same time, I think it is decidedly unfair that those of us who live in certain areas of the province where there is not a direct line, have to pay for our calls on government business, which I know, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister will agree are substantial in nature.

Therefore I am wondering if there is any opportunity, or if he feels that in the near future, those of us who are not on the long distance lines that are rented by this government, could get our calls charged to the various departments on government business too.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): No increase in allowance—

Mr. Sopha: My hon. friend wants a fringe benefit.

Mr. Whicher: I only want a fringe benefit that is given to many others in this Legislature. Equal rights.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the hon. member for Bruce that it took a good deal of planning to go as far as we have on this, extending telephone usage to the private members, sir. I would have liked to have gone further, but we thought we would creep before we tried to walk on this particular thing. I would like you to give us a year's try-out on this to find out just how we make out on the privileges we extended a week ago, and if, as I indicated at that time, this is used wisely, possibly we can convince the Treasury board to go a little further next year. Actually, we are quite frightened of what we have done. If these

numbers are handed around indiscriminately, the whole thing could bog down and we might have to make a complete change, in the reverse of what I have done. But would you give us a year's try-out on this? It just so happened that the hon. members in western Ontario and the Bruce-Grey area are not getting too much advantage out of this as we do not have rented lines into that area.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Minister is being quite fair, but the only thing is that when he says we are not getting very much advantage, the fact is we are not getting any advantage at all. The fact is that we have to pay and other hon. members do not have to pay. I am not going to say any more about it, but I hope the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and that in another year all the members will be treated similarly as far as telephone calls are concerned.

Mr. Troy: I have a question in that regard concerning those of us who have open lines, for example, there is an open line to North Bay. Supposing someone wanted to phone somebody, say, in Sturgeon Falls, Mattawa, or some place in a member's riding. Can you phone on that special code number and then—

Hon. Mr. Connell: No, if you were calling from here, you mean?

Mr. Troy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Connell: If you were calling from here, you would call to North Bay on our line and ask for that number, but have it charged up to your own private number at your own local address. Unless you want to reverse the charge. If you do not care to do that, just charge it to your own local number in North Bay.

Mr. Troy: That would be the extension, say, from North Bay to Sturgeon Falls, is that what you mean, or the whole thing?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Oh, no, there is no charge from here to North Bay.

Mr. Troy: Right-o.

Vote 1901 agreed to.

On vote 1902:

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I think it would be under this vote that I might ask the hon. Minister a question as to what the government's view is in keeping the home that was given to it by the Sigmund Samuel estate to be used for, I believe, a

home for the Lieutenant-Governor. I mentioned this before. I think my view is that it is an awful waste of public money to have a home for the Lieutenant-Governor and I thought that Mitchell Hepburn had settled that once and for all when he closed Chorley Park. Usually the Lieutenant-Governor is a man of means and there is no point of having an expensive home for him. For the small number of times it is used for public entertaining, such a home is not worthwhile. Today, the Lieutenant-Governors, if they do entertaining on a broad scale, can do it much better at the Royal York Hotel. It is much cheaper in the long run.

My understanding of the present house that was received from the Samuel estate is that it is going to cost thousands and thousands of dollars to put it into repair so that it can be used as a modern home. I just make these few brief remarks, Mr. Chairman, to point out as I have done before, to emphasize once again, that I am hoping that the government will once and for all put a stop to the use of the home, and sell it, and let us put the money to pay for public housing or something worthwhile. What is the view of the hon. Minister in regard to this home?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention to the hon. member for Parkdale that I do recall him bringing this up last year. Actually, the hon. member is quite right. I promised at that time I would wait until the new Lieutenant-Governor was sworn in, to find out what his wishes might be, and we have come to the decision that it is going to be too expensive to renovate. There is not enough parking there, and it does not suit the needs of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor too well. We were most appreciative of the late Sigmund Samuel, he certainly was a public-spirited man, and it is a fine old home that he had there that he willed to the government. But we have found that it is not fitting in too well with our plans. To make it adequate for the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor and the type of entertaining that he would do, we have found it is not suitable so we are putting in motion the idea of either selling it or—we have not made up our minds what we are going to do with it, but I expect we will be selling it.

Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North): Mr. Chairman, I assume that vote 1902, is the one under which matters pertaining to this building and the plans for renovation here come up. I am sure that most of the hon. members are happy with the redecoration which has taken place in this Chamber, and

other areas in the building. I was happy to hear what the hon. Minister had to say about the plans for the future, but he did not specifically mention one area I would like to bring to the attention of the House and ask the comments of the hon. Minister on.

First, I would like to give you the background for bringing this up. As a new member coming into this House, I, of course, like all the other new members, have to learn many things. It is my privilege to be a member of the committee on private bills. After I sat on this committee for several meetings, I found that this was a committee which was different from the usual committees of the House; this committee had extraordinary powers. It could veto, to a great extent, bills which were brought in and which were not government bills. This meant that this was an important committee of this House.

Mr. Chairman, it disturbed me to see the type of facilities in which this important committee had to meet. It further disturbed me to read the article in the *Toronto Telegram* of Friday, February 28, by Peter Bruton, entitled: "Private Bills Committee: Mob Rule." While I think that Mr. Bruton has very gravely overstated the case, I think that the whole set-up, the physical set-up in which the private bills committee meets, does not augur well for the way it does its business. I think that the room is too small for the number of members on this committee. Those who sit towards the door side are usually too hot and they want the fellows by the window to open the window; then you freeze to death if you are sitting over on the window side of the room.

I think there are very poor facilities for the press. They sit at the very back of the room behind everyone who is speaking, sir, except the chairman and the Minister and his assistants. Everyone who speaks has their back to the press. The members of the press cannot see who is speaking; they have to ask, they cannot in all cases hear what is said in this committee. I think perhaps Mr. Bruton found himself jammed in, or perhaps could not even get a place at the table; and this perhaps disturbed him as much as anything in the meeting of the committee on private bills.

We sit on chairs which, I think, are something like bridge chairs. And there is no provision for any member who wants to bring along any minutes or statute books or anything, for him to put them down. This does not lend itself to bringing in material in preparation for debate in this committee.

My only observation here would be, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) particularly, and probably the hon. member for Sudbury, have learned the ropes of this committee. They always get the seats in the front row so they can use the great, big table as the resting place for documents and books. They can also turn around and address the committee, which many of us who sit in the other rows do not have room to do.

I think this type of facility should be open to all hon. members of the private bills committee.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The hon. member can come and sit with us; he is welcome.

Mr. Wells: I think, in order to have reasonable and incisive debate, that proper facilities should be provided. And I would like to suggest there should definitely be, in the replanning of this building, provisions for a larger room for the meetings of this committee. There should be marked seats for all the members, at tables where they can properly carry on their business. Adequate press facilities should be provided, from which the press can accurately, and in comfort, observe the debates. I think, if many of these changes were made, much of the uneasiness and impatience to get through the work of the private bills committee would be eliminated, and it would be beneficial to all the hon. members of this House.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Mr. Chairman, I might mention to the hon. member that we do have plans—not only in the new complex—for more committee room meetings, if necessary. Certainly a majority of them would not be held there. I do not know whether this is the time or the place to mention it, but eventually we are hoping to replace the post office on the main floor. That could be made into a very large committee room with very little change there. I think it would hold about 250 people.

Whether we can go so far as to provide the type of chairs the hon. member was indicating or not, I do not know. I got into a lot of criticism here about three years ago because of the name plate on the bottom of those chairs down there. I would hate to take another chance of replacing the chairs in the committee rooms.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, just following up the question that was asked, there is another problem which may have been raised in this House before. Likely the

hon. Minister is conscious of it; it is the matter of parking, and what thought has been given to this. As a visitor here, before I came as a member of this House, I often found a great deal of difficulty in finding a parking place, even when the House was not in session. During the session, of course, the situation is aggravated. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is thinking in terms, perhaps, of bringing the parking into the basement of this building when the new facilities are available, or whether he is going to do something else. It might have been a good idea, when the subway was constructed, to have incorporated some parking below ground at that time, sir. It may be too late for that. But I wonder if the hon. Minister has some advice to offer us in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes, parking is a problem and I suppose it will always be to some extent. But in the new complex, there will be parking for 400 visitors' cars—next to the east block, as you know it now. We do have a great deal of difficulty out in the front here. We try to control it but there are people who like to park there each day who are not visiting these buildings; it is a continual battle and certainly, with these extra 400 car spots which will be made available, it will be quite a help.

We did lease out some space across the way, which I see has been used very heavily throughout this past year. I have heard mentioned before this idea of parking underground in connection with the subway; but I think this is not a very practical suggestion.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. We know that the hon. Minister has called tenders for the new museum in Rondeau provincial park. To clear matters up, could the hon. Minister tell me if the lowest tender was accepted on that project, and how much was the price of the tender?

Hon. Mr. Connell: The low bidder on the recall was Ben Bruce and Sons Limited from Chatham, at \$62,600. As far as I know, he was the low bidder.

Vote 1902 agreed to.

On vote 1903:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister: How many premises have been leased in the city of North Bay?

Hon. Mr. Connell: It might take a few minutes here.

Mr. Troy: I notice two anyway—Justine and Kizell, and, I believe, the other is the Masonic holdings with The Department of Highways.

Hon. Mr. Connell: What is the name?

Mr. Troy: Masonic holdings. The Masonic holdings.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes, I do believe we have space.

Mr. Troy: There are other areas where there are highway offices and other buildings. Are these leased, or do you own them?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I cannot give that to you accurately. I think it is about half and half. Some of the buildings we own, and some of them we lease. If you could be specific on the ones you are mentioning, I could tell you.

Mr. Troy: Do you own the building in which you have the regional offices of The Department of Highways, on Algonquin Avenue?

Hon. Mr. Connell: We have 1272 Algonquin Avenue, North Bay, for The Department of Highways.

Mr. Troy: Is it government-owned?

Hon. Mr. Connell: No, that is a leased premises. The premises at 183 First Avenue is leased; 1301 Hammond Street is leased; 181 Main Street East is leased and 179 Main Street is leased, the last two on a month-to-month basis.

Mr. Troy: I suppose they are not shown by name here.

Hon. Mr. Connell: I understand there are 12 leases.

Mr. Troy: I see.

Vote 1903 agreed to.

Vote 1904 agreed to.

On vote 1905:

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the cost of the exhibit at the CNE last year would be under item one, the government building there?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes.

Mr. Trotter: There is one item there that I would like to protest about, and that is the use of having large photographs of public men. They have a huge picture of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, sir. It was quite

obvious that an election campaign was brewing and it was just as obvious that public money was being used to help the government in power keep itself in power. Now, one of the advantages of having a monarchy for the government is that the Queen is the head of the government. But that exhibit seems an attempt to glorify individual people—I mentioned this on various occasions—by the use of the trade crusade and other things, under this item of \$70,000. I realize the portrait of the hon. Prime Minister may not have cost that much, but it is a principle that we should keep in mind, that individuals, regardless of their political position or their party's politics, should not be built up as the great "I am". This department, under this very item, is doing that. I hope that in the future it insists—it may not do it this year because there is no campaign in the offing—but when the election comes close I hope they will also desist in trying to have these expenditures used to glorify the leader of any political party. I hope the hon. Minister keeps that in mind.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Actually, regarding the money that was spent down there, this is the first word of criticism I have heard about the exhibit at the Ontario government buildings last year.

Mr. Trotter: Well, you are hearing it now.

An hon. member: It will be the last, too.

Hon. Mr. Connell: There was a complete redesign of the building and of the government exhibits down there last year and most people were quite impressed. Actually I was quite impressed with the picture that was there. I do not think we have gone out of the way on anything along that line and I do not see too much reason for changing our programme at the government buildings for this coming year.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I am not arguing so much as to what is shown with respect to what the government does. But again, it is emphasizing a particular individual and they can do without the portraits.

One question more, it would be under item two of this vote. We heard from the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Crossman) as to the bad state of repair of the jails in the province of Ontario. This was obvious to many of us years ago and it is finally dawning on the government over here, but the \$25,000 seems a very small amount of money for needed repairs. All the hon. Minister has to do is refer to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions to find out how

bad the jails are. Are there any plans in the immediate future, I do not mean in the great far beyond but in this coming year and, let us say, the year after that, will the jails be improved in the province of Ontario? It certainly does not look like it by this estimate. Has the hon. Minister any statement to make with regard to this?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Actually as far as this amount here is concerned, it does not concern the building of reform institutions. It has to do with any municipalities that ask for a grant on their jails. This fund is set up for that purpose. Actually, I do not believe there are any requests in for this year. It is more or less set in there as a token amount. I think I am correct in that.

This appropriation provides for grants toward the cost of construction for new jail accommodation as may be directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The grants that have been paid in the past were to municipalities in southern Ontario where no district jail is provided. Provision has been made in our estimates since 1957 for this purpose.

Vote 1905 agreed to.

On vote 1906:

Mr. Troy: Sir, when the Department of Health estimates were before the House I asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Dymond) about the clinical services building and I notice it is still on here. The hon. Minister of Health told me that it was not going to be built because the North Bay hospitals were going to be used instead. Has the message not gotten through to the hon. Minister of Public Works yet that that is off the books?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Just getting through.

Mr. Troy: I notice we have not made any progress, sir, since I have come to this House in the construction of The Department of Highways district building. It was requested in 1959; in fact, in 1959, during the election campaign, it was stated it would be built in 1960. I still think it is in the requested stage and that means it will probably get to the planning stage in a couple of years and then, in possibly two or three years more, maybe it will be built.

I am not criticizing the hon. Minister, but I notice it is—as somebody has said—a snail's pace, at which these things move. Some years ago, when the present hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was the Attorney General, I spoke about the district

headquarters for the provincial police in the North Bay inspectorate.

As you very well know, Mr. Chairman, that particular inspectorate covers all the area from Parry Sound up to Kirkland Lake and the building there for the inspector is—when you compare it with little detachment buildings for two or three policemen and then the number on the staff of that inspectorate, sir—I think it is high time; in fact, it is away beyond the time, that there should be a new headquarters for the inspectorate at North Bay. There are acres and acres of property along the bypass, an ideal place for the building of headquarters for the police in that area.

I still do not see any reference to the teachers' college in North Bay when, as you know, it was built at the same time the Stratford college was built—Stratford, Peterborough, Hamilton—in 1908 I think it was. That is 55 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Connell: A very well kept building, too.

Mr. Troy: I know it is a very well kept building. But the unfortunate part about it, sir, is that there are no facilities for physical fitness at all in that building. You have property there with room enough for an addition, a gymnasium and a suitable auditorium. It is certainly a well kept building and a sturdily built building, and a credit to the architectural thought in those days, but certainly I do not think it fits in with the new philosophy. I hope, at least if we cannot have a new building, at least we can have the facilities for the recreation of the students there.

Again I make a plea for a new headquarters building for the OPP. I hope it will get beyond just being asked for, because it is years since I have asked the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) about it.

Finally, about the dams, particularly the dams in the district of Nipissing under page 39 of your report, the dams that are asked for. The word is "Requested—Nipissing". There is Marten River, Nosbonsing Lake and Tee Lake. I know they are all important projects, but particularly the one at Nosbonsing because of conditions of the dam—it used to be, I think, under the control of the CPR but now it is under your branch. I hope, sir, that you will be able to do something about that this year because the hydraulic engineer from The Department of Lands and Forests made a survey of that area last summer and I think it is a very urgent matter because the water level in the lake is

getting very low. I hope, at least, you can do something about that this summer.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes, it will be started and built this year.

Mr. Troy: Thank you very much.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to page eight of the blue book, the bottom of the page. This is under the general heading of Public Works Completed, I believe, and down at the bottom of the page there is a reference to the city of Lindsay. The item specified there is described as follows: Street lighting installed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what his department has to do with street lighting in Lindsay?

Hon. Mr. Connell: It is out of the provincial building. There is a provincial building in Lindsay and it is the roadway leading to it. It is not down the main street of Lindsay, I can assure you of that.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): I thought the new liquor store lit Lindsay up.

Mr. Bryden: We have some streets in Woodbine where we could use some more lights.

Mr. Troy: Just one question, sir: With regard to buildings that are requested, you have nothing to do with the location—what town, what city or what area that building will be constructed in? That is up to the department requesting it? It is the one that asks for it?

Hon. Mr. Connell: The department asks us to locate a site.

Mr. Troy: Oh, no, I do not mean to locate a site in a city but locate a certain city or certain town; you do not do that?

Hon. Mr. Connell: No, we usually leave that up to the various departments.

Mr. Troy: Thank you.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. Minister if he could give me an approximate completion date of the second stage of the Milton School for the Deaf, and the trade school for Hamilton?

Hon. Mr. Connell: The tenders will be ready in the early part of this summer for the school for the deaf at Milton, but it has not been decided whether it will be gone ahead with this summer or not. The trade school and technological school programme

is proceeding in Hamilton. The requests were much greater than we had anticipated and we have had more to do. It has not gone ahead quite as quickly as I had hoped, but certainly the trades end is proceeding rapidly.

Mr. Gisborn: Will it get started in 1964?

Hon. Mr. Connell: In 1964? No, not actually in the ground, but certainly planning is going ahead.

Mr. Troy: Just one final question: the hon. Minister knows the area in which the courthouse, the registry building and the district headquarters are in the city of North Bay. These are on a gravel street and I understood that it was to be paved this year, if the city department had some assistance, is that correct, sir? Will you give any assistance to the city financially?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I think we might possibly make some contribution but I think we had been asked to assume the whole thing. I think a commitment was made that we might help out there to a certain extent but I think we were asked to pave the whole street, or something along that line.

Mr. Troy: The district judge told me that he had spoken to you and made a plea.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Quite strongly, I might say.

Mr. Troy: Thank you.

Vote 1906 agreed to.

On vote 1907:

Mr. Gisborn: On vote 1906—

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1906 has been passed.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, on vote 1906, I am a little disappointed in the hon. Minister's answer to the effect that the government is not going to start the construction of the trade school this year. I wonder to what extent The Department of Education and The Department of Labour and the government itself are concerned about this in relation to the whole programme of training. One of the biggest problems we find we are facing is the impact of automation and technological changes, and need for training schools. Here we had one put on the board a long time before the last election, and now we understand it is not going to start in 1964. Certainly there is a great need for this type of school; is there any particular reason why we are not going to get a start in 1964?

Hon. Mr. Connell: As I think the hon. member for Wentworth East possibly knows, a greater study has been made of the Hamilton problems than possibly those of any other area. It was found that although we had anticipated it would be a building somewhat the same size as the technological and trade school in Ottawa, actually when all the requests were in we found out that it was much larger than that. This made a great deal of extra work so far as the architects are concerned in getting ahead with their design. I never like to blame anyone else for anything but it did take quite a time to have this study made and it is just getting to the point now where the architects are starting to assimilate some of these requests. But with a building of this size, you do not plan it in four months.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kenora.

Mr. R. W. Gibson (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a few brief words, if I may, about the subject of the problems of the courthouse in Kenora. I am sure the hon. Minister is reasonably familiar with the problems there, but just to acquaint him with the situation as seen objectively I should like to read into the records the last grand jury report. This report, of course, was prepared by the grand jurors, who had toured the courthouse and inspected it thoroughly. And I quote:

A thorough inspection of the building was made. The unanimous feeling of the grand jury was the lack of accommodation and facilities was deplorable. We found one common washroom on the second floor used by both sexes. We also found the same condition in the basement. This condition is inexcusable. The judge's secretary has a makeshift office situated at one end of the hallway; screens act as a movable partition forming this office. We were informed that the judge's office is very draughty and on certain days in the winter it is too cold for him to use.

There is not a room in the building for the following uses: juries' and lawyers' consultant rooms; lawyers' lounges and witness rooms. At the present time Crown and defence witnesses mingle together in the hall with no place else to go. This is detrimental to efficient law and court procedure.

All of the above items we find to be of the utmost importance requiring immediate attention.

The probation officer and his secretary were forced to leave the courthouse and

are located in a separate building, which leads to inefficiency in his department.

The northern detachment and district headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police are crammed into the basement. There is only one cell. When a man and a woman are arrested the woman must be transferred to the district jail. There are 18 men in the Kenora detachment alone using two small offices. This is a terrible situation.

We strongly recommend that the Ontario Provincial Police be supplied with new quarters so that the basement in the courthouse may be made use of for other purpose. One such purpose could be a magistrate's court, which is now held on the second floor and it interferes greatly with the judge's duties.

We feel that coal should be discontinued as a source of fuel and that oil or natural gas be substituted. We found the condition of the grounds unattractive and unattended. The grounds need landscaping and attention. Also, the wooden stairway to the lake is in a very dangerous condition. This is not a reflection on the caretaker. His time is used to the fullest now.

We demand that room be acquired immediately to rectify the conditions we have outlined. We feel that officials responsible for these conditions have been grossly negligent in not carrying out recommendations of previous grand juries.

We trust that this report will not go unheeded as previous reports appear to have gone.

This report, Mr. Chairman, was prepared by, as I say, an objective, non-political group, who have no axe to grind with this government and certainly they were not speaking to gain any political favour.

I do not think I can add anything to what has been said in this report, but I would be grateful if the hon. Minister could say what plans he has and what action will be taken this year, that is to say 1964, with respect to these problems that have been outlined in this grand jury report.

Hon. Mr. Connell: I would like to say to the hon. member for Kenora that we are quite aware of many of the problems dealing with the courthouse there. We have spent a considerable amount of money in renovations, I guess particularly along the electrical line, during the last few years. But until the provincial police vacate that building, it is going to be rather difficult to do any real permanent-type programme. Actually, we are not

anticipating being able to do much in that courthouse this year, although we are quite aware of the problem.

Vote 1907 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of The Department of Public Works.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZENSHIP

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) has established somewhat of a record for the dispatch of business in this House, one that I hope I shall be able to emulate, with the assistance of the hon. members.

In presenting the estimates of a department, Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to know sometimes how much detail to present to the hon. members of the Legislature as to the activities of the department. All departments are very active, and a tremendous amount of work is involved.

I, this afternoon, have decided that I will, because of the fact that this is the first session of the new Parliament with many new hon. members in the House, review in brief the functions of the department, set out some of the current highlights, and then pay some particular attention to bringing to the hon. members' knowledge some of the ways in which this department, which is a service department, can be of service to the hon. members, and who in turn can render a service to their constituents.

This afternoon, I shall be introducing to the hon. members of the House as a body, a gentleman whom I have had the privilege of introducing in a private way at gatherings. He is the new deputy Provincial Secretary, Mr. J. S. Yoerger, QC. Mr. Yoerger has come to the department from The Department of Lands and Forests with years of administrative experience, which is beginning to show itself within the department. The Department of Lands and Forests has set for itself an enviable record of producing men and women whom it has sent to other departments in responsible positions.

The estimates set out pretty well the various divisions of the department. I shall deal with them one by one, as I have outlined.

In respect to the administration division, under the main office vote—that is for the whole of the department and involves the

administration concerned in the other votes. It includes the accounts department, the personnel, records, commissions of appointments, and special services division.

I sent a query to the division heads, through the deputy, asking them to set out the highlights of their particular division, and I received a reply from the accounts office as follows. I quote:

The accounts office has no real highlights or special services to report upon, and statistics like the handling and processing of more than 300,000 pieces of mail annually would make very dull reading if one did not stop and consider the fact that this is done with a very negligible percentage of error.

This result is due to a loyal staff, who perform this monotonous task year after year with the care and respect which all good civil servants should give to the taxpayers of Ontario who support and employ them.

I think this reply, which really applies to all of the department and to all of the civil service of Ontario, will commend itself to the hon. members.

The Provincial Secretary's department carries on all the formal secretarial duties of the government, which involves the official recording of many documents and all the commissions of appointment and similar documents. The "state" documents at our level are kept, and are available for examination by members of the public, for a very nominal fee, and duplicate copies can be obtained. There have been somewhat in the neighbourhood of 15,000 such official state documents, if I may use that term, recorded during the past year.

In respect of the marriage office which comes under the department, it is the division which issues the marriage licences to all the licence issuers throughout the province, which issues the special authorization, issues the certificates for the publication of banns, and generally supervises the marriage laws of Ontario under the administration of The Marriage Act.

One of the provisions which I want to bring to the attention of the hon. members of the House is the three-day waiting period. A licence, which is issued by a licence issuer, cannot be used under the terms of the Act except after a three-day period. However, the Legislature in its wisdom has empowered the Provincial Secretary, who in turn may empower the deputy, to waive this period. Situations have occurred in the province—

and there was one in Windsor just several weeks ago—where all of the wedding party showed up at the church—the bride, the groom, the guests, the in-laws-to-be—and the minister, in a very casual way, said to the groom, “You have the licence, I assume.” That assumption was incorrect; the groom had slipped up and there was no marriage licence. Fortunately, they were able to pacify the guests for a moment—I think the reception began there and then. Telephone calls were put through to Toronto and, ultimately, I was reached and was able to waive the three-day period.

I received a very warm letter from the bride on the second day of the honeymoon. It forms a very interesting part of the records of my department. I bring this to the attention of the hon. members because this does occur, not too often, but with some regularity. Either they have no licence or the licence is only a day or two old. So, if you ever receive a frantic call from any such constituent, please get through to me or to the deputy, or to Mr. T. D. Thomson, QC.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): What is the telephone number?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is listed in the Toronto telephone book. Mrs. Yaremko, my wife, seems to always know where I am. I try to keep her informed or she finds out on her own anyway, so that I can usually be reached. If not, the deputy is always available, or Mr. T. D. Thomson, QC; and we will be in touch with the official officiating and will be able to waive this period. I can assure hon. members that, if you are ever called to render this kind of service, you will have warm friends for many years—so long as they live happily afterwards, as the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) says.

It is difficult to grade divisions but the companies branch is a most important division of the department. The corporate activity within the province of Ontario is exceedingly great. In recent years, the corporate method of carrying on business, as opposed to partnerships or sole proprietorship, has increased tremendously. This past year we have had the largest number of incorporations—some 6,000 new companies formed. That compares, Mr. Chairman, with a figure of 2,100 of ten years ago—that is an annual figure—600 in 1943. We have incorporated more companies in the past ten years than in the prior 160 years.

The division processes all applications for letters patent, which is the procedure on incorporation; supplementary letters patent;

applications for extraprovincial licences; licences in mortmain; everything that has to deal with the corporate activity of the department under the provisions of The Corporations Act of Ontario.

In relation to The Corporations Act, we had here yesterday afternoon the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) making some comment on certain of the provisions. I do not intend to go into them at the present time. I will say this, that The Corporations Act of Ontario is the most up-to-date companies Act of all the jurisdictions in Canada, because there is a federal companies Act. Most of them are 25, 35 and 40 years old. The Corporations Act of Ontario was the basis for The Uniform Companies Act.

Now at present the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) has a committee which I think is known to all hon. members of the House, Mr. Chairman, which is studying certain aspects which come within the jurisdiction of The Securities Act and The Companies Act and when that committee makes its report I have no doubt but that action will follow.

The other aspect which I should like to bring to the attention of the hon. members of the House is that the draft Uniform Companies Act has been distributed to interested parties throughout the province and other jurisdictions and in the coming year we propose as a department to re-examine it and to see what changes, if necessary, will be made in our own Companies Act in respect of the uniformity which is desirable across the country.

In respect to the hon. members' roles within this department, in the event that constituents of theirs have some inquiries or problems relating to corporate activity, although we invariably deal with solicitors, the officials and solicitors in the department are prepared to discuss with parties, as they discuss with solicitors, some of their problems and see how they can be ironed out under the provisions of The Corporations Act.

We have tried and are trying to process the applications for letters patent as quickly as possible. Sometimes there are circumstances in which there is additional speed necessary. Should any constituent bring that to an hon. member's attention, bring it to my attention or that of the deputy Minister or to the director, and we will put an “expedite order” on the matter, although we hope to reach that stage of efficiency whereby all of the applications will be processed without delay, undue or otherwise.

A comparatively new division to the department, of course, is the citizenship division. Again for the new hon. members of the House, this came into being only in 1961 as part of the name of the department. It has to deal with citizenship in its very broadest sense but we do, because of circumstances, devote the bulk of our time to assisting newcomers to Canada, within the province of Ontario in integrating themselves into the life of the province. Some 52 per cent of all newcomers who settle into Canada settle in Ontario and they now form in Ontario a substantial part of our population as a result of the post-war immigration.

One, and perhaps the largest, component part of this division is the provision of language training for newcomers. That training is given through three vehicles: one, in co-operation with the local departments of education, and last year we had some 500 such classes with some 10,000 students. Then there are the special classes provided directly by the division. There were, I believe, 50 classes with some 800 students. Finally there are those classes which are operated with our assistance through voluntary agencies, and last year there were 165 of these with 1,800 students. In the post-war period, there has been well over 300,000 students participating in classes of this kind.

One of the highlights in this past year was the success and the increasing growth of our summer schools. We had 1,800 students, which is the largest number we have had and something with which we are pleased, because it provides not only the auspices under which the students can learn, but it is also the vehicle through which we provide training for teachers who wish to learn how to teach English as a second language. We are the only jurisdiction in Canada which does this, perhaps the only jurisdiction on the continent that has such a scheme.

We had last year some 75 Ontario teachers taking this training, five from other provinces, which is the result of representations to us from the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration. I think there were ten from outside Canada who received their training as a result of the representations made to us from The Department of External Affairs for people who come from other parts of the Commonwealth.

This past year has also seen two new developments. One is that we have entered into a unique, and the first, agreement with the federal authorities respecting the use of teaching materials.

Heretofore, the federal government pro-

vided us with the text and this, of course, was very limited. At the beginning of 1963 we entered into an agreement whereby we would now select our own texts and the federal government will repay to us under the cost-sharing agreement, which is involved in this plan because citizenship and the teaching of English is an overlapping jurisdiction. We now are able to provide the teachers of the schools with almost a dozen texts from which they can choose to suit their own environment.

However, none of those texts were produced for Canadian purposes. As a result, a little over a year ago the department engaged the services of the linguist, Mr. Carson W. Martin and he has produced—again the first of its kind in the field—materials for the teaching of English. It consists of three parts: *An Introduction to Canadian English*, the *Students' Workbook* and the *Teachers' Handbook and Charts*. The three are tied into one unit.

It has, of course, been developed to have a Canadian content. The other books are good from the point of view of teaching English, but being produced outside Canada they do not have the Canadian content, if I may use that expression, which is deemed proper when one is dealing with the integration and the acclimatizing of people within our own environment.

The seminars which were instituted a couple of years ago were continued last year and hon. members who were in the Legislature a year ago will recall that I produced samples of the pamphlets which evolved from those seminars. The new hon. members will find it interesting to note that we have published, in 13 different languages, pamphlets dealing in a general way with the services of various departments. I have here a set of five, in Italian, which deals with The Departments of Public Welfare, Health, Education, workmen's compensation and Labour. At this very moment—and I hoped that I would have had them for the House today—are being bound, pamphlets which will deal with The Departments of Transport, Highways, the Attorney General, and Reforms. They should be available before the end of the month.

This again is a unique project. As I stated before, I doubt whether any place else in the world a project of this kind could be undertaken and executed. We have pamphlets of this kind produced, in what to me is first-class quality, in 11 languages in addition to English and French.

Here I would enlist the hon. members of the House in distributing these to newcomers

to the province who may be in their ridings. Until now we have kept a fairly tight rein on the distribution because I have found, from personal experience, that where material such as this is free there is apt to be not a valued use of them.

However, we feel now that they are sufficiently well known that they can be distributed; and I can think of no better way or more responsible way, of distributing them than through responsible hon. members of the House. If there is occasion to do this, get in touch with the citizenship division and they will be made available. I will read the languages which are available: English, French, Italian, German, Polish, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Serbo-Croatian, Greek, Finnish, Portuguese and Slovak.

During the past year we have continued, and will continue, our work in co-operation with other interested agencies. I think that the department has a very significant role to play in sparking the activities of other agencies to take their part in this activity within the community, because in the task of integration of newcomers a government department is apt to be removed as an impersonal agency, whereas these recognized agencies can play a close personal role. We have continued, and will continue, to work with the Ontario Welfare Council, the Canadian Citizenship Council, the Social Planning Council of Hamilton—in conjunction with the sociology department of McMaster University—the Travellers' Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto and, in particular, the International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto.

A year ago we concluded two projects—one with the social planning council of Metropolitan Toronto and the University of Toronto. One a study of the bringing of community services to newcomers, the use of community health, welfare and education services, the obstacles to the use of such services by the newcomers, and an examination of alternative welfare agencies. We are awaiting a report.

Then there was a project under the aegis of the Metropolitan Toronto Institute to discover the conditions of life of our most recent immigrants, with relation to jobs, food, community services and other types of immediate problems. We are also awaiting reports in that regard.

One of the major projects this year is called the educational guidance project worked out in conjunction with the International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto. The object of the project is to provide a skilled vocational guidance service in the

language of the immigrant, to do promotional work among immigrants regarding the benefits of additional education, and to bring to the attention of all educational authorities the special needs of the immigrant in this field. This project will be done in conjunction with the communities within which there are substantial numbers of Italian, Greek and Portuguese newcomers.

In these programmes we like to consider the money which is put in by the department as "seed" money. We spark the project. The project, in other words, is done on our behalf, but we are not in a position to provide all the monies. Invariably the federal department comes in with its share and then other agencies, especially the charitable foundations.

In conjunction with this educational guidance project, the foundations which are involved are the Atkinson, the MacLean, the Bickle, and the E. P. Taylor foundations; so there are a number of agencies involved in this field.

In relation to the roles which hon. members can play in addition to distribution of pamphlets, if any newcomer turns to an hon. member for assistance or advice in relationship to matters within our scope, please contact the citizenship division. We do not have all the answers, but we may have the particular answer and may be of assistance in directing hon. members, or the constituent, to where he may have some assistance in the solution of his problems.

If there are classes to be set up, if it is found that there is a need for a special class or a general class, please contact the department and we will do whatever we can in that regard.

It may be that, from time to time, hon. members would still receive correspondence in a language unfamiliar to them. It may come from some constituent. I know that hon. members have received such letters. If these letters are sent on to us we will have them translated and returned to the members.

Within the main office we have set up a special services division. It is a division which brought together unrelated functions which were scattered throughout unrelated divisions in order to again provide efficiency. It deals with a lot of the inquiries directed to the Provincial Secretary's office. My experience has been that, if anybody knows not where else to go, they come to the Provincial Secretary's office; then, of course, we direct them on.

Within that special services division there are certain personal functions of which I

would like to remind the hon. members; some are familiar with them. One is our scrolls, our sending out of congratulatory scrolls on wedding anniversaries, birthdays, 50th and 60th wedding anniversaries, birthdays such as 90, 100 and the like. No activity, with which I have ever come into contact within the government, has provided me with such pleasure as to read the letters that come back after the recipients have been presented with these scrolls.

I guess, after a person has lived a married life for 50 or 60 years, or lived to be 90 or 100, there is little they look forward to in the way of material things, and these scrolls play a very significant part in their lives. I can assure any hon. member of this House, who has not availed himself of the opportunity of attending and personally handing over a certificate to a recipient, he is missing one of the real pleasures of being a member of the Legislature.

I should like to take a moment of the hon. members' time to tell my favourite story in conjunction with this. I have no copyright, and you can repeat it.

I presented my first one to a couple on Burnside Drive. The hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) knows the area. That was some seven years ago. I was a private member at that time, sir, and it was a 60th wedding anniversary. There had been a recent neighbour who had been invited but who was unaware of the nature of the occasion until the presentation of the sixtieth wedding anniversary scroll had taken place.

After the ceremonies had been concluded, I heard this neighbour, whom I will call Mrs. Smith, come up to Mrs. Jones, the celebrant, and say to Mrs. Jones in a voice of utter disbelief, "Sixty years; 60 years to the same man?" Mrs. Jones turned around and said, "Not to the same man, I have made him over three times since then." You will be surprised, hon. members of the House, how well that goes over with the ladies at these presentations.

We are trying to evolve a procedure whereby we will be able to bring these occasions to the attention of hon. members. However, the important part is for the hon. members who are "on the ground" to bring to our attention these occasions and we will meet with all reasonable requests in this regard.

It is to this division that presently the work of the distribution of memorial wreaths has been assigned. Last year we distributed some 600 memorial wreaths, which means that throughout the province of Ontario there

were 600 gatherings of commemoration of Remembrance Day on November 11. This, although only a two-month activity, is a very important one and things become pretty hectic when we try to pinpoint where these services are being held.

We keep records from year to year but we have to send the wreath to an individual, and people move, or die. Here the hon. members again can play a very important role in finding out where these services are going to be held, and communicating with the department, well in advance. Last year, the circumstances were such—because of September 25—that we did not get into gear until pretty late and things became hectic right up until the last day. I would suggest that immediately after Labour Day, the hon. members contact the department. We will give you the information which we have and then arrange with you how you wish the matter to be handled, either through personal delivery or delivery direct to named persons.

That, Mr. Chairman, pretty well deals with the main office. I should like very quickly to go through the other activities of the department.

I come to the office of the Speaker. The office of the Speaker is more than the Speaker occupying the chair, which the present Mr. Speaker does with distinction, and I re-echo the remarks of the hon. members of this House in paying tribute to the Speaker for the way in which he carries out his duties when he is in the chair. Mr. Speaker carries his duties outside of this assembly with the same type of dispatch, courtesy and fairness.

It is under the Speaker's office that all of the things which go on in this assembly come, outside of those functions which are dealt with by the Clerk. It is through the Speaker's office that the offices of the Opposition are maintained. The hon. Minister of Public Works has outlined what he is hoping to do for all hon. members of the House, including hon. members of the Opposition, in the way of physical services. The services which have been arranged through the Speaker's office, in other than physical ways, are, I trust, satisfactory. I believe that there has been a decided improvement. I think that the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will have discovered that things have changed a good deal from the last time when he was leader of the Opposition, to what the circumstances are presently, when he is leader of the Opposition today.

With respect to the Clerk of the legislative assembly, too, I should like to make a comment. To me, it is remarkable the efficiency

with which the affairs of this House are run. One only has to look at the way in which the orders of the day and the proceedings and the bills are printed. The system which has been set up to get all these things in and out, to me, must show a very high degree of efficiency. I should like to pay tribute to the Clerk of the House on behalf of the hon. members. I speak now, sir, not as the Minister responsible for the administrative end of that, but as a member of the House.

Between the Speaker and the Clerk of the House, I think that not only do we have the physical facilities; but we, sir, as the members of the House are exceedingly well served, both while the House is in session and when the House is not in session.

I mentioned the fact that very often hon. members come to the Provincial Secretary's office when they do not know where else to go. I know, as a matter of fact, that when the House is not in session, many of the hon. members end up by getting services rendered to them either through the Speaker or the Clerk of the House when they come to visit this building in between sessions.

This year, the legislative library has been brought under the aegis of the Provincial Secretary. The Department of Education having moved out of the north wing, the time was appropriate for bringing the legislative library under the Provincial Secretary, which I believe was one of the recommendations of a certain committee on organization of government.

I checked into a matter which was raised a number of years ago, and in fairly recent times, about the hours of the library. I have discovered that there now is a system of rotation and with no hardship on those in charge of the library. Indeed, I had a feeling, in talking to the librarian, that we would be depriving them of what they felt was their inherent right to render services to the hon. members if we were to change radically the present system.

The library again is very anxious to render services to the hon. members. The hon. members should know that in that library we have one of the finest legislative libraries on the continent, both as to content and the availability for hon. members. And the librarian and her staff will go out of their way to assist the hon. members in the obtaining of reference material and material of any kind.

They have all the books, all the statutes from Ontario and across the country, and this is the only library of its kind with United States reference material available. They

have not only the printed *Hansards* which are known to us, but they have what they call the scrapbook *Hansards* which go back to 1867/1868, sir. Even if you do not need to look at them from a research point of view, it is most interesting to flip over the pages of these scrapbooks.

I notice that the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett) has in the House a personal scrapbook of a former member of the Legislature back in 1914. This is somewhat the type of thing that the library has, except in larger format, and they are very interesting indeed if you want to find out what somebody said 20 years ago. The newspapers are not as accurate perhaps, at least I have heard, as the *Hansard*, but they are the only record and it is assumed that if something is in an ancient publication there is perhaps more than just an ordinary amount of reporting truth in it.

Information is available from the past just as the clipping service, which is under the Speaker's office, is available to all hon. members of the House. There is a clipping service under which tens of thousands of clippings are clipped out of some five dozen newspapers throughout the province and this clipping service is available for all hon. members of the Legislature when they want to see what was reported on some occasion.

I mention the Queen's Printer to say that the Queen's Printer has in the last three years been distributing the business which comes through his department to a broader section of the province. He advises me that every constituency receives business and that last year there were some 27,000 orders placed for stationery and printing on behalf of all the departments of the government.

It is a very efficient operation, indeed. They have moved to Breadalbane and carry on from there in a very compact way.

Then, of course, the Queen's Printer has charge of the reports and statutes and relevant documents of the province and if any constituent of the hon. members needs such a document, get in touch with the Queen's Printer and if he has not the document he will be able to direct you to the department that has the necessary publication.

The Registrar General's branch has been as busy and as efficient as ever. It is still down at 70 Lombard Street, awaiting the time when the complex referred to by the hon. Minister of Public Works will be completed and they will be able to join the rest of the family up here at Queen's Park. They, of course, are charged with the keeping of statistics and the administration of The

Vital Statistics Act, of births, deaths and marriages.

Here again, if any hon. member has an inquiry from a constituent respecting registration or proof of age, the deputy Registrar General—Registrar General is another title which the Minister carries, sir—the deputy Registrar General will render whatever assistance or advice that he can in that way.

As to the post office, I only say this, that they carry on in a very efficient way and I am advised that six tons of mail is handled by the post office daily. That gives some idea of the volume of work that is done, both by hon. members and by the government departments.

I only mention, because all hon. members are familiar with vote 1707, sessional requirements, that is where the pay cheques come from for all the hon. members of this House, as private members and as members of committees. I think you will know that when the department does decide to get out the cheques that everybody gets their cheque in a very expeditious way and I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. members of the House will get to vote 1707 fairly quickly and that means the cheques might be here that much sooner. Thank you.

On vote 1701:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Provincial Secretary not only knows how to appeal to the ladies, sir, when he hands over a scroll, but he also dangles something to the hon. members to get on to vote 1707.

However, we are pure of heart, sir, and the material things, as he said about those ladies, they also do not affect us, although I do not want to develop that point too extensively.

One of the things that has always charmed me about the hon. Provincial Secretary is the repertoire of approaches he takes. I recall a couple of years ago he expounded to us with poetry and this time he expounds to us with his stories that he and his charming wife tell. Another thing I think is very courageous about him is that he was going to, I thought, give us his telephone number openly in Parliament and invite every constituent from every constituency to call him if they run into trouble with their marriages. However, it was only if you were going to get married.

Sir, I shall try to follow in as logical a fashion as the hon. Minister's presentation. The first point that I have marked down is commissioners' appointments. From what I

gathered, you started with the appointment of commissioner of oaths. There do not seem to be any particular ground rules. I think there must be many hon. members such as I who have sent letters about someone they knew very well, asking if he could become—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, if I may make the suggestion to the hon. member, on a commissioner for affidavits the processing of the appointment is done by The Department of the Attorney General. Then after they have processed them, the Provincial Secretary carries out the secretarial portion of completing them. We issue the authority after they have been processed.

Mr. Thompson: As I understand the hon. Provincial Secretary, he makes the actual appointment all the same, does he not?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We issue the appointment on the recommendation of the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Thompson: Well, could I follow this up? As far as the ground rules for a commissioner are concerned all the hon. Provincial Secretary does is just mail what is directed by the hon. Attorney General?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. Attorney General lays down the policy in the ordinary way that government policy is accepted in all departments. The hon. Minister proposes a policy and then it is adopted by the council as a whole. I play my part in the adoption of the policy of the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I appreciate that, sir, I thought the part of the hon. Provincial Secretary was a larger one and more important, but I see the hon. Attorney General is the significant person in this situation.

On somewhat the same principle—and I am following through, really, on my notes made here—this is with respect to the scrolls that are given to people who have been married for 50 or 60 years, or those who have reached the age of 90 to 100. I have felt that there should be a better way to publicize this. I appreciate, as the hon. Provincial Secretary does, that the recognition which these people receive but I also feel that in some ways it may have been used, with all respect, it may have been used—you notice I put it in the subjunctive—it may have been used as a means to enhance oneself politically. I would think, in a way, it might be enlarged to include other than the member. It is a very nice thing and I felt that same warmth as you have felt, in sending one of these scrolls.

But I would like to feel that there were others who knew about it. I am not sure if the availability of scrolls is circulated to every clergyman, for example, throughout Ontario, and I would feel that if it is not, it should be, rather than just circulated to members of Parliament.

Under The Companies Act, sir, my impression is that you have mentioned that this is one of the most advanced departments. I am never quite clear when the hon. Ministers are speaking. Some of them say it is the most advanced department in the world, others are a little more modest and just say America, and some others say, Canada, but whatever you say—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The most advanced in America.

Mr. Thompson: You said in America. Well, you are unduly modest for a Minister. But I would suggest that if it is the most advanced in America, there must some times be quite a bit of annoyance throughout America at the delay that takes place in getting a charter. I am not personally experienced in forming too many companies, although I have had some experience in it, but it seems to me that the delay is of from six weeks to two months. Sir, if it was simply that one were coming as petitioners to get a charter for a company, and there was not the other obligation that we were paying \$100 at least, one might accept keeping the head bowed and waiting until such time as the department would issue the charter. But in view of the fact that not only are civil servants paid by the taxpayers but also that the person applying for a charter is having to give \$100 as a minimum, I would suggest that if it is an increase of staff that is needed to get this function acting more efficiently then you should get an increase of staff. And if it is some other reason, then as the hon. Minister of this department you should check into it. But I would say that to wait up to two months for a charter may mean that you will not always talk with such pride about the number of companies that are developing in Ontario. Some of them may wither while they are waiting and move on to Quebec or some other province.

The hon. member for Sudbury suggests that if there should be a delay of this nature, could the applicant phone you?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They do.

Mr. Thompson: They do? Fine. The next point I would like to come to is The Department of Citizenship. I think you and I, over

the estimates, have tangled about this department. You have accused me and I have accused you, but I would like before I start in on this department to say that it is advancing along some very progressive ideas which I, in my humble way, would suggest that I provided for you.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

An hon. member: Not in detail though. Got the ideas but no—

Mr. Thompson: That is a point. I would say, sir, that one of the questions—you did not dwell on this point but you did on previous estimates—was the course on the TV network. I am wondering if they have faded away or whether they are continuing because I have heard that they were of great use. I think they are of use because it still seems to me that it is an enormous task for a newcomer, who has been working at a job that requires manual labour, in the evening to have to get on a street car and go down to a school, attend it and then go home again. I think it is an enormous task for a wife, who by cultural background is shy and retiring, it is an enormous test for her to move out into a strange school in order to take classes.

I think also it is a test on the finances to try to get a babysitter if they both would want to go out, and so on.

Therefore, use the approach of TV. I admit some people will say that perhaps they do not have a TV, but I think you will find in most of the boarding houses where people live there would be a TV.

I am hoping, sir, that you will elucidate on several things. One is that the TV programme is well publicized, that it is still continuing and it is on at a good hour, an hour that does not conflict with the very deep spiritual aspirations of many of the newcomers. In other words, that it is not conflicting with an hour when there is mass or when people would be attending church.

In connection with your 13 brochures in various languages, I presume that you have done an analysis in the choice of languages, that is on the proportion of how many people there are and the needs of these people. I am thinking, for example, if it is in Ukrainian, with all respect, because of the unfortunate international political situation, I would suggest that Canada has not been able for a number of years to provide an opportunity for a great number of people from the Ukraine to come to Canada. They are not able to get from behind the Iron Curtain and

therefore I would hope that it is in the languages of people who are coming, rather than in languages of people who have already been here for a period and who would not need to have it in their language.

I am interested in the distribution. I am wondering, in the plea that you make for the hon. members to distribute this, whether this is because you have not found any other central way to distribute it?

I agree with you thoroughly. I have seen this myself in connection with government distribution of pamphlets where they had been piled up in warehouses and never been distributed, or else they have been distributed to ethnic halls and to other halls and they are treated with disdain because of the fact they really were not wanted, no one had tested to see if they would be useful.

I have seen some of those publications and I commend you for having them, but I think the main test of them is whether they are getting into the hands of the people who need them, and therefore the test is your method of distribution. I appreciate that you have noted that point down as it is in the form of a question to you.

I congratulate you, sir, on the fact of your starting a text to be used in language classes which is about Canada. I agree that for many years they had this Richardson text—*Learning the English Language in ETP*, I think it was—and to me it was a sad commentary on every province that took this and did not object, and used this thing which was talking about the United States or about England, I think, in one case; I could be corrected on that. I congratulate you that finally, after great flows of immigration finally, although it is late, I still congratulate you that we now have a text.

One question which I raise is about these language classes. It is difficult to assess this perhaps, and I ask it each year. I notice that in the figure of language classes there were three breakdowns, three methods of having language classes. One of them was by the local departments of education, there were 500 classes, I think you said, and 10,000 students. The question I ask again, is with respect to the 10,000 students: Did all those 10,000 attend regularly over a period, or did they just come the first day and register? Did 10,000 complete the course or 10,000 start?

I wonder if there has been any study done on the fall-out of students who did not complete the course. I remember hearing that the hon. Minister's director at that time was contemplating doing a study of the fall-out

of students, sir—those who would start a course and then would not continue. I would appreciate knowing if such a study had been done. That is my first question.

My second is, if such a study was done and causes were found why a student falls out or leaves the classes, what was done about this in order to rectify it?

I am looking at the studies that have been done and my notes as I listened to the hon. Minister. There was a study on bringing service to the newcomer and having an examination of these services. These, I presume, are welfare services and community services. I, sir, would congratulate the hon. Minister on having helped to have that study done by the social planning council, but I would say this, that speaking from my own experience in my constituency, I would hope that there is the urgency to getting the facts of that study known to us, and that these facts would be acted upon.

I have certain suppositions about the difficulties of groups of newcomers who are paying taxes to have services provided. Because of difficulties they have been unable to go and to get these services. Because I respect research I will not go into what my suppositions are. I realize that the hon. Minister has spent over a year waiting for this research. Research to be thorough takes some time but I would hope that the research findings will be soon and will be published, and similarly the other research in connection with the relation of jobs and schools.

The further research project that the hon. Minister has is an educational guidance project which, I presume, is the idea of examining the methods of learning about and assessing the skills of newcomers, and also either referring them or informing them on how best to be retrained and fitted into our society.

One of my concerns about these, sir, is that I notice they are all centred in Metropolitan Toronto. I would say that the talk of a social planning council in Metropolitan Toronto—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: And Hamilton.

Mr. Thompson: And Hamilton. I can appreciate reasons why they would be in Toronto and why they also would be in Hamilton. I can see where, to a large extent, they would be in centres where there are newcomers in large numbers. But I hope that the hon. Minister will keep in mind moving out to other areas such as Sudbury and so on, with respect to studies.

I, frankly, sir, have felt that a more significant project might arise from the office of the hon. Minister's citizenship branch which is now the central office where translations are done and is the place where people from other countries are directed in order to be helped in finding answers about their new community—and I am not going to enlarge upon this project at this time. This project is the Ombudsman and I say this with reservations because I want to talk on this later. I say it for the reason that in my office, as the hon. member for London South (Mr. White) and many other members here do, I have a clinic every Tuesday night. I have about 30 or 40 people who come to me with problems and with grievances, principally difficulties about appeals that they want to make with the 90-odd commissions that are part of the government today. The government extends its tentacles into every part of the lives of our people. When these tentacles get a grip on the people, the people righteously often try to struggle against decisions that the tentacles have imposed on them. But they are powerless because there is no process of appeal. Yet in this situation I see that a branch has been established to which people can go. I am sure that they not only ask questions but they bring grievances and I would suggest that the office of the hon. Minister could be expanded into something further, not again with respect to newcomers but also for all citizens.

I think in some ways that, probably at the seminars, some of the questions were taken quite seriously. I do not know what topics you discussed in the last seminar or what is going to be discussed this year. I know what you discussed a couple of years ago and that was minimum wages, when there was no minimum wage Act. In a sense I am not sure that this is not a sort of a progressive group and I think the hon. Minister should listen personally to it. Keep those seminars going and listen to them because they will agitate to have a new look for the Ministers of the Cabinet, in the ideas which they may bring to the hon. Ministers.

Having brought up minimum wages it might be an idea at the next seminar to bring up the lack of hospitals, or why we do not have sufficient nurses and have that discussed. Perhaps from that we shall get some advanced, aggressive legislation to fill the gap.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: Well, I am staying within the area of my own vote. Having made that remark, I shall move on, in my logical

fashion, to fill in the other points you have made.

I have gone over the item on special services, and your delight in presenting the scrolls. I shall remember your message to the ladies. I shall tell them that I originated this—as you expect that every member will—but, however, I am sure it will be used to good advantage.

I would like to come to the office of the Speaker. I think it may even be apparent at this time, the need for what I am going to talk about. In fact, the more I talk, the more apparent the need will be. And that is, to have an effective Parliament, an effective Opposition is needed. And in having an effective Opposition the opportunity for research is needed. I would suggest to you, sir, you are a man who thinks in terms of the future; a man, I am sure, who is provided well with life insurance and the other necessities to guard against some calamity that might happen to you. Think of an Opposition, and I say this to you for other reasons, because I think you are more than just a partisan Cabinet Minister, I think you are a man who believes in the democratic system—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Thompson: —and are being influenced by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Ward-robe), who obviously wants to be included in that category, so I will include him. I will say this, that you will not have an effective Parliament unless you are providing the facilities of research. I say this most sincerely.

You look to the United States and you see there the facilities which are given to members of Parliament—Congressmen—each of whom has a staff of sometimes up to seven provided for them. I feel so strongly about this paltry amount which is handed in a modern province to the Opposition, in order that they can question intelligently the many bills which come before this House, in order that they can diagnose the issues and the principles at stake, to draw these principles out from all the complexities in bills of a progressive, positive state, in order to be able to analyze these and to make an effective government work—and you have handed some measly amount in order that we can act effectively.

I remember the former Prime Minister talking about the need for the role of the Opposition and I say, sir, that this should be given the deepest consideration. I say it for another reason. Going back again to the Ombudsman—I say to you there is need of

something in Ontario with the wide range of orders-in-council that are out across this province, with the 90 commissions, with the more and more advancing intrusion on the lives of people by legislation, far more than there is need for—a close examination within Parliament before these regulations and orders-in-council get out to affect the lives of the people. I say, for example, that—and I have sat here listening to bills come before this House, bills from the hon. Minister of—

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): The Female Refuges Act.

Mr. Thompson: The Female Refuges Act?

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Just "Refuges".

Mr. Thompson: This is the point I am making. I could pick up this book right here and ask every hon. member in this House, and I think they would answer truthfully, that as you look at these you need to be a specialist in order to analyze the content of these bills. And yet what do you do to the Opposition? I will tell you several things you do.

First of all, you keep us up until all hours of the night. You do not send us the reports of your departments. Then, the next day, we have to analyze—not for us, I am not asking this from the point of view of myself, I am asking it from the point of view of good government. You sit there dissipating the rights of this House and, almost with swollen arrogance—

An hon. member: Bloated arrogance!

Mr. Thompson: Bloated arrogance! I leave off the word "almost". Bloated arrogance! We see these bills thrown at us, and you should be as concerned as we are.

I do not refer to anyone by name but there is a very knowledgeable man in this House—when I say a knowledgeable man in the House, immediately everyone thinks of himself, but I am not referring to all of them—who told me his concern about these orders-in-council. He told me that there was a period when many of these orders-in-council going out were *ultra vires*, and there was a mishmash of confusion of legislation all across the province.

An hon. member: That was Mitch Hepburn.

Mr. Thompson: That was several years ago. I do not know if the Prime Minister at that time was Mitch Hepburn—I am not

too good in my history but I do not think it was—when there was this confusion.

Therefore, I come back again to the plea that you should provide, as other modern states are doing, far more opportunity for an Opposition to have effective research.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to refer to, and concur with you in, your remarks about the Clerk of the legislative assembly. I am sure every hon. member here has appreciated his graciousness, his very intimate knowledge of this Legislature, and his very obvious love and respect for this House.

While I am saying that, I would also like to refer to the library. I, sir, have asked the library on a number of occasions if they could find certain material for me, and the librarians are outstanding in the effort they go to to find the material. I would also say that they are most tolerant if you do not return the material on time. In fact, I have a note on my desk to return a certain book and I appreciate very much the help they give.

Coming back to the Queen's Printer: I would like to be able to say similar remarks about him but I do not know the gentleman. Another thing I do not know is the ground rule for the Queen's Printer. You now say that the basis for providing printing is going to be broader, and that every constituency will be allowed to have an opportunity to do some printing for the government. Well, sir, I will be blunt about it: It smells to me—this Queen's Printer—frankly, like political largesse.

Mr. Bryden: Pork barrel!

Mr. Thompson: A pork barrel, it is said, and I will agree. I say this because of this fact: Your lack of getting any ground rules, any basis, on which printing is done. I would ask the hon. Provincial Secretary, in his further remarks which I hope he will make, if he will elucidate for us what the basis is on which the Queen's Printer hands out printing assignments.

I think, at this point, sir, I have covered in the most logical fashion the remarks made by the hon. Provincial Secretary. Therefore, in case I get illogical, I will sit down.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, before dealing in detail with some matters which arise in connection with these estimates, I would like to direct to the hon. Provincial Secretary comments of a type I have directed to some other hon. Ministers, relating to the method

of presentation of his estimates. Criticisms I have made in some other cases do not apply quite as fully in his case but they still apply.

We have vote No. 1701, which is headed "main office and general departmental expenditures." Within that one vote there are four sub-items, which I would suggest to the hon. Provincial Secretary are clearly, or should be, separate votes. I believe that the Treasury board secretariat has under active consideration the whole question of the method of presentation of estimates to the House. I have noticed that some changes have been made that are, in my opinion, an improvement—over the past two or three years.

I would suggest that the process should be continued and accelerated. One basic principle which should be established is that each branch or division within a department should have a separate vote. I will not go into the reasons why I consider that to be important; I have already done that in connection with other estimates. But I would call that to the attention of the hon. Provincial Secretary and of the appropriate Treasury board officials.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make just one comment with regard to the companies division under the first vote. A year or two ago—I am not quite sure when it was; well, it could only have been a year ago because the item I am referring to is dated December 21, 1962—I had occasion to read into the record of this House a letter by Professor C. A. Ashley of the University of Toronto. I believe he is now a professor emeritus; but whether he is still actively engaged in teaching or not does not matter. He certainly is one of the leading authorities on corporations in Canada.

This letter was a very brief, pointed letter. It had about as much effect on the hon. Provincial Secretary as many other sensible suggestions have had—namely, no effect at all. But it is important enough that I would like to call it to his attention again. Since it is a short letter, I am going to read it in its entirety. It appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of December 21, 1962:

As a shareholder in a mining company I am informed that the management proposes to amalgamate with a construction company. I gather that only the intervention of the Toronto Stock Exchange prevented this from taking place without the presentation of information to shareholders.

The Companies Act is too accommodat- ing in its sections dealing with the objects of companies but perhaps the time has

come to test them in the courts or to revise them.

I make the shocking suggestion that if directors have on hand funds in excess of those required to carry out the objects for which the company was formed these funds should be paid out to the shareholders, and that directors should not look around anxiously to find ways of keeping these funds under their control.

Mr. Chairman, as most of us no doubt noticed, we have seen recently what appears to be another instance of the same sort of practice as Professor Ashley was complaining of.

This related to a company to which passing reference has been made in this House from time to time, namely, Northern Ontario Natural Gas.

We heard from Mr. Farris, the president or chairman, I am not sure which, of that company, that certain mining companies were moving in to try to take over control of NONG. It was a rather curious coincidence that the funds that they were using for this purpose were just about exactly equal to the subsidies they had got from the federal government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think everyone in this House recognizes that this group holds no particular brief for NONG, but we do consider it a bad and dangerous practice for a bunch of mining companies to move in and try to grab control of a utility company.

Many people in this province are concerned about increasing American control of our economy and I may say that I am one of that number. I think it is a matter we should be concerned about. But there is really a broader problem of which American control or any foreign control is a sub-issue. That is the problem of the extending power of corporations, the increase in the size of corporations and their ability to take over more and more companies so that more and more of our economic life falls under the control of fewer and fewer people. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I think that is a dangerous tendency, whether or not the owners of these corporations are foreigners. I am against monopoly control under any circumstances, and yet our companies legislation, if it does not actively encourage it, at least does absolutely nothing to prevent it.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): You were in favour of it a year ago.

Mr. Bryden: I was in favour of no such thing. The only trouble with the hon. mem-

ber for London South is that, while he is a very intelligent man, he is so rarely in this House that the little bit he hears, he only half hears. If he would listen to the whole story, he would not make fatuous comments like he is now making.

Mr. Chairman, to get back to my point, I think we should be concerned about increasing and rapidly increasing monopoly control of our economy by fewer and fewer corporations moving out into areas for which they were not incorporated at all.

We all know about the Argus Corporation. It started 20 years ago, with a capitalization of something like \$30,000—I do not know what the exact figure was, but it was not very much—and now it controls a veritable empire of companies in a tremendous range of endeavour. Food industries, beverage industries, printing, horses, agricultural implements; almost anything you want to name, there you find the fine Italian hand of Colonel Phillips and the Argus Corporation. Yet it is actually a relatively small company as these holding companies go in this present day and age.

Professor Ashley makes a valid point that if a company has a surplus, the surplus belongs to the shareholders. Why do not the shareholders get it? If the shareholders in, shall we say, a mining company want to invest in Northern Ontario Natural Gas, let them make the decision. But they cannot make the decision unless the money is put in their hands. If the directors and managers of the corporation have nothing better to do with the money, they should distribute it to the shareholders so the shareholders can make their own decisions. But no, they would rather keep the money under their own control, so that they can increase their own personal power and build huge personal empires with other people's money. That is the sort of thing that is going on.

I have mentioned only two relatively small examples of the process; and that is possible, apparently, under our Companies Act.

I am suggesting to the hon. Provincial Secretary that we should have far greater revisions of The Companies Act, far more radical revisions, than apparently he is contemplating. One of our major revisions should be to make sure that companies are limited to the purposes for which they were originally set up and that those purposes are set forth clearly and specifically and not so broadly that they can cover everything under the sun, which is the present practice.

However, I will leave that matter for the present, Mr. Chairman. There are several

items I would like to comment on under these estimates, but I am going to forego the opportunity of doing so, because there is one subject in particular that I consider of more pressing importance than any others I have in mind. That subject relates to a number of the votes there are before us, to votes 1702, 1704, 1707 and also to the liquor control board, which is by custom covered by these estimates.

As a background to what I have to say, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some comments on the increase in liquor prices that took effect at the beginning of February of this year. As I stated at the time, I take no exception to these increases, to the extent that they represent a revenue measure on the part of the government. If the government considers it needs increased revenues, a reasonable increase in liquor prices is a good method of obtaining them.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to you that the subject matter which the hon. member for Woodbine has embarked upon does not really come under the scope of these estimates I have presented today. I think that the matters with which he is dealing, the increase in prices as a matter of revenue, should have properly been brought up under the estimates of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan). In that respect, if it goes beyond revenues, it should have been brought up at the committee on commissions before which the—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, when can we get it clear once and for all where we discuss policy issues with regard to the licensing commission and with the LCBO?

The other day I thought we got it very clear that this is the department where we discuss the issue because it comes under the direction of the hon. Provincial Secretary. Now, the hon. Provincial Secretary intervenes and suggests otherwise. As far as I am concerned, we were told the other day that this is the department where it is to be considered and I just cannot understand why he is now seeking to frustrate an opportunity to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I did not rise to frustrate anybody on the point; but there are rules and the hon. member is one of the very first to bring up the question of rules of this House.

Mr. MacDonald: I thought you set the rules down a few days ago.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member for Woodbine has not embarked on what came up the other day. He is embarking on either revenues, which properly come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer, sir; or on a detailed examination, which properly should be before the committee on government commissions. That is where these matters—

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could set the hon. Minister's fears at rest. I am going to make only brief reference to the increase in liquor prices and I am doing it only by way of background.

I would suggest to him, however, that the question of the price increases could not properly have been dealt with at the committee on government commissions. The chief liquor commissioner made it quite clear and I agreed with him that the price increase was a policy decision by the government. He advised the government as to what sort of revenues they could expect from increases at different levels, but it was not a regulatory function of the commission that was being embarked upon, it was the policy of the government that was being implemented in the price increases.

However, I only have a very short background review as far as the prices are concerned, but there are matters relating to them and emanating from them with which I want to deal. I submit that this is the proper place to deal with that.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

I do not want to interrupt the hon. member for Woodbine, but the other day when we were discussing the estimates coming under the hon. Provincial Treasurer in relation to the civil service and I was trying to make a point concerning the advisability of bringing the civil servants attached to the liquor control board within the general government civil service, I think it was the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) who rose on a point of order and suggested that I was not in order.

At that time, sir, as I recall, and I think my memory on this is pretty clear, the question was asked: When can this be discussed? It was my very definite recollection that your ruling, sir, was that this commission could be discussed under the estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary—

Mr. MacDonald: It is in the book.

Mr. Chairman: In relation to the civil service commission.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I would just say that the whole question of where we would discuss liquor has caused difficulty. I can recall one year, in order to satisfy the hon. members, I tabled the report of—it was either the liquor licence board or the liquor control board. I might say that order was never called because no one wanted to speak on it; but at least it was put on the order paper so it could be there after one of these discussions.

An hon. member: Will you call it?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I will call it if I can find out from your Whip, if there is somebody who has something to say on the order.

Mr. Singer: No, we did discuss it.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Perhaps I caught a sore spot with that little comment. But in any event we do not want to eliminate the possibility of discussing these things.

An hon. member: Talk about it now.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Sir, I have read the statement that the hon. member for Woodbine has given to the press and which he is about to deliver now. I think his facts are wrong, and as he proceeds I might ask for the privilege of commenting to correct his facts. But I have no objection to him dealing with it now, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Bryden: You cannot say that I have not given you lots of warning.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member should have sent me a copy and I would know whether it was—

Mr. Bryden: I thought the hon. Minister had as much ingenuity as the hon. Prime Minister and when something went up to the press gallery you could grab a copy of it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: The rest of us have friends who pick things up for us even when we are staying here; maybe he has no friends, I do not know.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Sure this is fair!

Mr. Troy: To what paper, the London Bugle?

Mr. Bryden: I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that I consider that if the government considers it needs increased revenues, an increase in liquor prices is a good method of

obtaining them since it is essentially a liquor tax. However, Mr. Chairman, I take strong exception to the handout given to domestic distillers when prices were increased. These distillers will receive ten cents of the 35-cent increase made in the line of whisky that previously sold for \$4.15 and now sells for \$4.50 per 26-ounce bottle. Since this is the most popular line, the ten-cent handout to the distilleries represents a significant amount of money. In addition, they get five cents per 26-ounce bottle on all other domestic lines of whisky and gin.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, if I may, and if the hon. member will permit me. As soon as I received this statement I tried to check my own understanding. The price increase was five cents per bottle; and I think this is made very clear, there is no ten-cent increase as indicated here. There are no 26-ounce bottles of other domestic lines, they are all 25-ounce bottles. The only 26-ounce bottles sold in the province are of scotch that is imported in the bottle, so your facts are at fault there.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if you are quibbling about my reference to a 26-ounce bottle—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: And you are at fault on the ten-cent increase. It was a straight five-cent increase across the board as far as the distilleries are concerned. Now I am attempting to check this to ensure that I am correct.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is not.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I have checked Mr. Sheppard's press release at the time this increase was made and he says that the new price schedule on Canadian ryes and gins will provide an increase of 30 cents per bottle of which the distillers will receive five cents. You refer to one line but I am quite certain that the distillers received no more than five cents on each bottle, and this is quite an important fact as you develop your argument. However, I will check it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, the obvious thing is to wait for the final results. I do not have Mr. Sheppard's release here but I have the *Globe and Mail* account of it and my recollection of it is that it was accurate. It says:

On all domestic whiskies and gins there was a 30-cent increase, of which the distillers got five cents with the exception of the \$4.15 brand, which was increased from \$4.15 to \$4.50, namely, by 35 cents, and ten cents of that went to the distillers.

As I say, that is the information I am relying on, and if I am wrong, I will be quite glad to retract it but I do not think—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to interrupt the hon. member except to point out the fact that this is exactly the type of thing which highlights the fact that these questions should be brought up when the liquor control commissioner is before the committee on commissions. He would be able to delineate in pennies, if necessary, the figures.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, now. The hon. Prime Minister intervened a moment ago and said he had no objection—I want to suggest—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have no objection either.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. If you have no objection, may I suggest that it be regularized in this way: When a department comes forward with its estimates, and some agency operates through that department, so that we may know clearly that it is going to be under consideration, the chairman of the board of that agency should be here, just as the deputy Minister of the department is here, so that if any questions are raised the hon. Minister will have an opportunity to check with him. It seems to me that this is a simple answer to ending this argument for future years. Any time a government agency is answerable to a particular Minister, then, when that Minister's estimates come up and there are policy issues involved in that agency, or under discussion, I submit for the hon. Minister's consideration that at least the officials of the commission should be here.

Mr. Sopha: On a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The only trouble, Mr. Chairman, is, that if you are talking about policy, you are talking about one thing; if you are talking about liquor and the increase in price—and this is the purpose of the legislative committee on government commissions, so that you can take these questions which are difficult to answer in the House—you have all the time and freedom of a committee to go into the most minute detail that you may require. If you want to deal with the policy matters that is one thing, if you want to deal with these things that is another. However, I will check this.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I suggest—

Mr. Sopha: I want to say a word on this point of order. When we are dealing with

the various commissions that appear in the estimates, such as the racing commission or the securities commission, we do not run into this problem at all. We run into this problem with these two commissions, I suppose, because they do not require the votes of any public funds, therefore, they do not appear in the estimates. I was under the impression that it had become custom and usage in this House that we discuss liquor under the estimates of the Provincial Secretary.

I recall the occasion last year when the hon. Prime Minister put the report on the order paper. I do recall March 17, 1960, when I am quite sure it was under the estimates of this department that the former Prime Minister designated the date of the debate on liquor. I recall him saying that March 17 seemed to be particularly suitable for the discussion of it.

The other thing I wanted to say—and here I stand to be corrected if my impression is wrong—is that the chairmen of both these commissions, indeed, look to the Provincial Secretary when they are determining matters or want to ascertain matters of government policy, sir. It is the Provincial Secretary that they inquire of. I am fortified in making that statement by the fact that when the liquor licensing board, you will recall, extended the hours on Christmas Eve, it was said that the chairman had cleared it with the hon. Provincial Secretary.

That is what gives rise to my impression that he ought to have cleared it with one level above the hon. Provincial Secretary, but I do not want to get into a discussion on that. But I support my hon. friend's plea that we should now accord with custom, and we will see to it that in future years when this department's estimates are presented, any hon. member may say at any length anything he wants to say on the subject of liquor.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I think in terms of the broad issue, we will seek a regular fashion in dealing with these matters. All the difficulties the hon. member mentioned in the changes we have had over the years, have come about because it is rather difficult to find a place to debate the policy, and we have used various means of doing this in the past. The point really being that there has always been some place. If it is to be debated here tonight, the only thing I can say is, that in the future we will devise some method of doing this. But I do not want to take the functions away from the committee on government commissions because I consider it to be one of the more important standing committees that we have.

So I would not like to see its function transferred in here or in any way limited as a result of this. If we separate the two things, into policy and operation, it might be a little cumbersome, but I think we can do it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, just one brief additional point on this point of order. The racing commission, the water resources commission and others have representatives in this House. Presently neither of the liquor commissions has and I think it would be helpful to the proceedings of this House when these estimates come forward if there was an hon. member of the Legislature who sat on that commission. If the hon. Provincial Secretary feels this is not his job, perhaps the gentleman who has been appointed by the hon. Prime Minister to sit on that commission could take over the responsibility.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer did some wonderful field work the other night to protect the representative of this House on the racing commission and there was not much excitement about it. But if the hon. Prime Minister is going to make a habit of appointing representatives of this House under these various commissions and in the course of their duties they are paid extra amounts because they have extra work, surely we can expect that these hon. gentlemen, perhaps if the appropriate Minister does not want to do it, should get up and report on the various commissions on which they serve.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would not blame you if you had forgotten, but perhaps I may remind you that I had the floor.

Mr. Sopha: We were painfully aware.

Mr. Bryden: Before I proceed, a certain matter has been brought to my attention with regard to the comment I made a moment ago that might have been subject to misinterpretation. Apparently it has been misinterpreted. I said that some of us have friends who can pick up releases that are delivered to the press gallery. I want to make it clear I was not talking about any of the members of the press gallery, but I have myself taken releases out of the basket up there on the second floor, and as far as I am concerned, the fact—

Some hon. members: Shame!

Mr. Bryden: Well as far as I am concerned, they are public documents when they are sitting in a basket in the press gallery. They are open to the public and apparently, Mr. Chairman, the release I sent up there a few

minutes ago fell into the hands of the hon. Prime Minister before the release time mentioned on it. I see nothing wrong with that. As far as I am concerned, once it goes up there then I am running the risk that a great many people will see it, including the gentlemen of the press to whom it is directed. But I am certainly not suggesting that they give documents put into their hands to anybody—that they give them to any outside party, but—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I had better speak to this point too, Mr. Chairman, because it is an accepted procedure that we do this. I think it is done on all sides of the House. Certain material is delivered to the press with a note on it not to be released until actually delivered in the Legislature. I do not know whether this has always been the practice but it has been for as long as I have been here. I find nothing wrong with it.

I am quite aware, sir, that some things on the government side fall into the hands of other hon. members of this House. Frankly, I could not care less. We will distribute them to the other parties at the same time as I give them to the press gallery if this is the procedure the hon. member wants. It really is simply a method of doing business efficiently, that is all. Perhaps we are getting too efficient for our own good, but it is a practice to which I take no objection.

As long as the release time is honoured by the person into whose hands it falls; that is, if you give a press man something and say: "Please do not use this until it is delivered in the House," he will not. As long as that is honoured, I would be happy to give copies, when these occasions occur, to anybody in the House. But I would not want it used if, for instance, through the business of the House I did not happen to say it for another three days, which could happen.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think that as far as this point is concerned, which is a side issue, the hon. Prime Minister has put the matter very well and it is not necessary to add anything to what he has said. I agree entirely. If I send something up there and another hon. member sees it, I have no objection to him seeing it, but I would appreciate it if he would respect the release time I have put on it.

Now then, let us get back to the point at issue, if I can remember where I was.

I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that the argument I am now going to develop does

not really depend on whether or not there was one line on which there was a ten-cent increase. I am quite prepared to wait for the facts on that. Since it has come up, I think it is important that the record should be made straight on it. But whether it was five cents across the board for domestic whiskies and gins, or five cents for all but one and ten cents on that one, I do not think it matters a great deal.

What I do think matters is that the distilleries have no need for this handout. Net profits of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited increased from \$31.6 million to \$34.3 million in the last year for which figures are available. And those for Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts increased from \$27.7 million to \$29.6 million. Smaller distilleries had similarly satisfactory increases in profits.

Why then, did the government permit the distilleries to share in its own revenue measure? If we are to find the answer to this question, we must bear in mind that a provincial election took place on September 25, 1963.

Chief Liquor Commissioner G. H. Sheppard recently informed the committee on government commissions that the distilleries began pressing for a price increase about two years ago and that discussions of price increases were already well advanced when he took office on September 1, 1963.

I might just say at this point, Mr. Chairman, that anything I say here is no way intended as a criticism of the chief commissioner. What I am dealing with are policy matters. It is not his function to determine matters of policy. He was good enough to answer certain questions I asked him in the committee on commissions and I will use certain of the information he gave me. Naturally I take responsibility myself for the way in which I use it. I do not wish to criticize him in any way, although I have some criticisms to make of the government.

Mr. Sheppard was quoted in the *Globe and Mail* of January 30, 1964, as saying that—and these are the words of the *Globe and Mail*: "Original plans called for a ten-cent increase, five cents for distillers and five cents for the LCBO. Then the requirement for more money came along."

He was less definite before the committee on commissions, stating simply that various formulas had been considered at various times, without giving any information about chronology. It is self-evident, however, that when the ten-cent formula was under consideration the government was not thinking primarily of increased revenues for itself. A

five-cent increase for distilleries is a real bonanza for them, but for the government, with its much greater budget requirements, it would not produce enough revenue to make it worth the trouble.

One does not have to have unusual powers of deduction to figure out what happened. The distilleries, not satisfied with their already opulent profits, had been pressing for some time for an increase in prices. In the period before the election of September 25, 1963, the war chest of the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario was being replenished and we all know how well replenished it was.

The distilleries could hardly fail to get the message, even if it was not put squarely to them as it may very well have been, that if they wanted a price increase they had better get into line with their contributions to the Tory war chest.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: We may well have proof of that, so do not get too—

Mr. Bryden: It would appear that the first idea was to give a nickel to the distilleries and then, to make things look good, to take a nickel for the public Treasury as well. After the Dominion-provincial conference of last fall, however, it became apparent that the province could not expect any significant amount of additional money from the federal government, so the government looked for new sources of revenue.

Liquor prices provided one of these sources and the original idea of a ten-cent increase was revised upward substantially. The distilleries, however, still got their five cents. While I say they got ten cents on the most popular line of whisky as a sweetener, I make that statement subject to verification when the exact figures are given.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the price increase given to the distilleries was nothing but a pay-off for favours given by them to the Tory party for the last election campaign.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: I notice that some of them are more silent than usual, to see the naked truth—

Mr. Bryden: These more innocent types over here that do not know what is going on are shocked.

I do not have precise information as to the amount of the contributions made by the distilleries to the Tory party. I think it is a

fair assumption, however, that the increased prices they are now getting will enable them to recoup all of those contributions in less than a year.

A nickel a bottle, I think, would figure out to perhaps \$2 million, or \$1.5 million, and I would doubt if they gave any more than that. I admit that I do not know for sure and I will be happy if the hon. Prime Minister, when filing detailed figures on various items, would give us some detailed figures on this one after I am through. However, I am suggesting that the distilleries will be able to recoup themselves in less than a year.

Mr. Sopha: He does not get up to interrupt you on this one.

Mr. Bryden: It follows, Mr. Chairman, that the consumers of domestic whisky and gin in Ontario have been indirectly assessed without their knowledge or consent for contributions to the campaign funds of the Tory party. The distilleries are the agencies through which these contributions have been made, but the liquor consumers are the people who are paying. To add insult to injury, they will have to continue to pay long after all of last year's contributions have been recovered. I should think, in fairness, that the government should take that nickel out after the distilleries have recouped their alleged contributions to the Tory party; but no, the consumer is going to have to pay, probably forever.

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton East): You do not believe that.

Mr. Bryden: In the public interest the Tory party should be prepared to publish, as this party is, an itemized, audited account of the contributions—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I would suggest to the member for Woodbine that this has no relation to the estimates before the House.

Mr. MacDonald: Could we consider it under chief electoral officer then?

Mr. Singer: You have gone too far, now.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, before I embarked on these comments, I attempted to call to your attention the various items to which my remarks are related and one of them, of course, was the LCBO. We had a little flurry over that. But there are other items here such as the office of the Speaker and Clerk of the legislative assembly and chief election officer; and this, I would suggest to you, is an appropriate spot for us

to comment on the conduct of last year's election campaign. In fact, it is the only spot of which I know where we can do it.

It is true that there are never any items in the estimates for election expenditures, because no government is going to tip its hand by putting an item in a particular year's estimates relating to election expenditures. But this is the vote out of which they are paid, as far as I know.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, have you considered—

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest that election expenses should come under the Clerk of the legislative assembly and the chief election officer, and what you are speaking about has no relation to that at all. What private industries do is their concern.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am talking about the conduct of the last election and of the law of the province as it relates to it. I will have some comments to make on that. They are not very lengthy but I will make some references to it. I submit that this is exactly what it comes under.

My comments, I think, are appropriate for a person making lead-off remarks. They are ranging over a number of votes, but I think they are all four-square within the items before us at this time.

In the public interests, Mr. Chairman, the Tory party should be prepared to publish, as this party is, an itemized, audited account of the contributions made to it for the last election campaign.

Several hon. members: Why, why?

Mr. Bryden: Such a statement should cover contributions of more than \$100 or so from all sources, but it is particularly important in the case of contributions by distilleries in view of the direct control that the government can exercise over their profits and general operations.

The hon. leader of this group tried to open up this matter earlier in the session when he read a certain statement of claim into the record. The Speaker, although permitting him to read the statement of claim, subsequently ruled it out of order on the ground that the matter to which it referred to was *sub judice*.

We do not dispute the Speaker's ruling—even if we could at this time, we do not do it. Apart from the fact that it is the policy of this group not to challenge any rulings of the Speaker, the authorities he cited in support of his ruling are quite convincing.

The ruling, however, points up the need for reconsideration of the rules of the House. A document that is part of the record of a case before the courts cannot be mentioned in this House, apparently, even though it is accessible to any member of the public. Indeed, it would appear that not even the evidence in a case before the courts can be referred to here, even though such evidence is frequently reported quite extensively in the press.

I am not, of course, suggesting that a member should be permitted to comment on the merits of a case before the courts. But the prohibition on a member even referring, without comment, to the court record in a pending matter is, in my opinion, an unnecessary and unreasonable limitation on free speech in this Legislature.

I may say that I am not in any way criticizing the Speaker. I agree that he interpreted the rules correctly, but I think the rules are unduly restrictive and I think that this is a matter that at an appropriate time we should look into in this House.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

It now being 6 of the clock, I will now leave the chair and we will resume at eight of the clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Tuesday, March 10, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZENSHIP (continued)

On vote 1701:

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, at the recess I was making some comments with regard to certain of the rules of this House as interpreted recently by the Speaker, and in this connection I would like to read extracts from an article by Mr. Ron Haggart that appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* of February 3, 1964. I will avoid reading any comments in his article which could be construed as out of order in the light of the Speaker's ruling. I quote:

The ruling which Mr. Speaker Morrow then made on Friday morning is a calamity for free discussion in the place in Ontario which should be the most free—

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Can my hon. friend now discuss a Speaker's ruling that has been given in the House? I do not think he can.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think I made it clear that I am not discussing the Speaker's ruling. I stated several times that I accept the Speaker's ruling, indeed I believe it is correct in accordance with the rules. What I am discussing are the rules on which the Speaker's ruling was based. I think this comes quite clearly within the terms of these votes, since they are votes relating to the office of the Speaker and the legislative assembly. I continue:

Mr. Morrow found that the leader of the New Democratic Party—

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Chairman, on a further point of order. If you will not sustain the first point of order, then surely the second one is relative and that is that my hon. friend is not discussing the estimates of The Provin-

cial Secretary's Department in any shape or form.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am discussing—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am discussing, under the general estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) that are now before us—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I would like to refer to the ruling that was made Friday when the member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) asked the Chairman:

Mr. Chairman, following this, does this mean then that when the estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary come up as suggested by the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) we can ask questions regarding the employees at that particular time?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

So we will abide by the ruling from here on in connection with the vote.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure what you have reference to. If you have reference to the LCBO I think I can tell you that I am not planning to discuss the LCBO any more. I am discussing matters affecting the rules of the House.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I would add another objection and that is that if this hon. member is going to criticize a ruling of the Speaker he might at least do it when the Speaker is in the chair—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am not doing that.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: He is about to make a remark concerning the Speaker's ruling in this House when the Speaker is not even in the chair and it certainly is not in any way related to what we are discussing here tonight.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, on the point of order—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: On this point of order being discussed I have been happy to go along, I think quite a long way, in order to accommodate the discussion of the House; but it appears there is only one way to play and that is exactly according to the rule book, because this is just a question of taking advantage of the laxity that has been permitted and I do not think it should be permitted.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would point out once again that I am not discussing the Speaker's ruling. I am discussing consequences that ensue, as far as the rules of this House are concerned, from the Speaker's ruling, which I have stated ten times now that I accept. If there may be some references in this press comment to the Speaker's ruling, I did not intend to bring them forward as criticisms of the Speaker's ruling. I do not think they were intended—

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources): We have all read that.

Mr. Bryden: I do not care whether you have read it or not. I wish to proceed to read some extracts from it now, but I—

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, speaking to the point of order, I think this is an awful waste of time, and what the press clipping has to do with the Speaker I cannot fathom. I would like you to rule on it, sir. Are we going to listen to this press report or not?

Mr. Chairman: Order!

I would like to know what the member is speaking to with respect to this report from which he is reading.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I have been trying to make some references and have, I think, before the adjournment, made a few references to the rules of the House. I think it is appropriate to discuss those under vote 1702 and vote 1707, and since I am—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: There is no place in the estimates to discuss the rules of the House.

Mr. Bryden: I submit that there is, Mr. Chairman. The conduct of this House comes under the appropriations that relate to it and those appropriations are under this general estimate. Failing any ruling to the contrary from you, Mr. Chairman, I propose to continue.

I have been interrupted, I do not know how many times, on points of order which in my opinion have no merit. The hon. members have a perfect right to raise them but I would like to complete what I have to say.

An hon. member: It is all right to raise them, is it?

Mr. Bryden: It is all right to raise them, but only the Chairman can rule on them.

Mr. Cowling: Well, Mr. Chairman, how about it?

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Cowling: I personally do not want to hear it.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think that is—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

I have already made a ruling, at the request of the member for Yorkview on Friday, and now I am going to keep the member to this ruling. We have wandered away from the estimates of this department and I would like to ask the member to get back on to the estimates.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I am certainly trying to stay within the terms of your ruling. My recollection of the ruling you made in respect to the hon. member for Yorkview was in response to a question by him as to whether or not matters relating to employees of the LCBO could be discussed under the estimates of the hon. Provincial Secretary. As I understood it, you said they could, but I do not think it follows that nothing but that matter can be discussed here. There are a great many others that can be discussed here and I cannot see that anything I am trying to raise is in any way at variance with the ruling that you made in response to the request, the question from the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), sir. If there is any further enlightenment you can give me, I would be certainly happy to receive it, but I do not see that it affects anything that I have been trying to say here.

However, I will try to complete the matter as quickly as I can, Mr. Chairman, and I will reduce the amount I had intended to read from Mr. Haggart's column in the *Star* and just read the last few paragraphs of it as follows—

Mr. Cowling: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order: We are right back to the same

piece of paper after all the talk, and we are hearing something about the Speaker's ruling. I think it is up to the hon. members to abide by that.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I will assure you that in what I plan to read there will be no reference to the Speaker's ruling. I do not think any references I have made are out of order but in order to satisfy the hon. member for High Park, who has a little difficulty comprehending some of the niceties of these points, I will refrain from any further reference to the Speaker of any kind whatever—

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Downsview): He always speaks highly of you.

Mr. Cowling: Why does the hon. member not be quiet and sit down?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): This is a typical Tory steam roller—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: After these hon. gentlemen have their various little private meetings, I will continue, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Haggart stated in the three or four concluding paragraphs of his article, the following:

Does the *Toronto Star* really believe that politicians, speaking in the privileged sanctuary of a legislature, should confine their discussion of disputed facts to those facts proven in a court of law?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, I must object that this once more is a comment on the ruling of the Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I rise on a point of order. With respect, may I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that our problem is in the nature of your ruling. Your ruling has nothing to do with what the hon. member is dealing with, your ruling was with reference to the LCBO, and we are not talking about the LCBO. However, if I may take the next point, I think it is time now that we got some clarification as to when we will be in order to discuss the ludicrous position this Legislature is now in as a result of a ruling of the Speaker, which is in accordance with the rules but which leaves the Legislature in the position where there is less free speech here than there is outside the House.

If your ruling, Mr. Chairman, is that we cannot discuss that under the appropriation for the Speaker, and conceivably there is an argument that such is not in accordance with the rules of the House, then when are we going to have an opportunity?

Mr. Cowling: On the Budget debate.

Mr. MacDonald: On the Budget debate. Well, let us have this as a ruling from the Speaker, but up until now, every time we have breathed a suggestion of reference to the Speaker's ruling, when we were not intending to discuss the Speaker's ruling, when we were intending to discuss, I repeat, the ludicrous situation this Legislature is now in—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: You could raise the whole matter very easily in the Budget debate when the Speaker is in the chair, and then he will defend his own position and his own ruling.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that your ruling, Mr. Chairman? Is that your ruling on my point of order?

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, it does not need a ruling. You can raise any matter you want in the Budget debate when the Speaker is in the chair. You do not need a ruling to discuss this on the Budget debate.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think I can be of assistance to you, sir, by simply refraining from reading any of Mr. Haggart's article. I think it is a very good article but if it causes so much concern to some of the hon. members I will simply refrain from reading it at all.

But I will say, Mr. Chairman, that my concern at this time is not, in any case, so much the need to reform the rules in certain respects, although I think that is indicated, as it is for the obvious need for reform of our election laws. The New Democratic Party has pressed tirelessly for laws requiring full and detailed disclosure by all parties of the contributions to their campaign funds. The Liberal Party in this province is also advocating such a measure and so too are most of the newspapers of the province. Indeed, anyone who is concerned about the good health of our democratic society is necessarily concerned about campaign expenditures. I do not object to individuals, corporations or other groups making such

contributions as they see fit to the party of their choice. In fact, I believe they should be encouraged to do so. But such contributions should be publicly disclosed except for those of very small amounts. There is no place in a democracy for secret slush funds representing secret deals between political parties and special interest groups looking for favours. A contribution or deal that cannot stand the light of day should not be made.

Sedulous efforts have been and are being made to conceal from the light of day the story of the relations between the distilleries and the Tory party and government. However, we can see enough of the iceberg to know that beneath the surface there is a huge murky mass. It is time the spotlight of publicity was focused on this mass.

Unfortunately, the press has failed dismally to discharge its responsibilities to the public in this regard. The unfortunate part about the incident involving my hon. leader, to which I have just referred, was not that he read the statement of claim into the record, but that it was necessary for him to do so. Where was the press, that likes to represent itself as the fearless seeker after truth? Newspapers have on numerous occasions published statements of claim in whole or in part, some of which appeared to me to be quite scandalous.

If in the particular case that must remain nameless in this House they were worried about libel actions, the statement of claim should at least have given them a tip-off as to where they should start digging for facts. They could have used their own quite substantial resources and know-how to bring to light facts the public is entitled to know.

But they have shunned the whole subject like the plague. The public is entitled to an explanation of this clear dereliction of duty, and should not be asked to accept mamby-pamby protestations that the press does not want to do anything to hurt anybody.

The question of campaign contributions is vital to the proper operation of our whole democratic system of government. If the press were alive to its responsibility to do everything within its power to help protect and expand our democratic heritage, it would need no urging to dig up all the facts it can about campaign contributions.

Since it is apparently unwilling to discharge that responsibility, there is only one course open that I can see. A Royal commission should be established immediately to inquire into all aspects of the financing of the campaigns of all parties in the last elec-

tion in Ontario. Such a commission should be given all the resources it needs for a complete investigation, but I should add a precautionary word: the commission counsel and staff should not include active supporters of the Tory party or of any other party for that matter.

The New Democratic Party will welcome and co-operate fully with such a commission. Any other party that has nothing to hide will do the same.

Mr. Chairman, it has taken me rather longer than I had anticipated to make these introductory remarks on these estimates. I would merely point out to you that I do not think much more than about 50 per cent of the elapsed time was actually occupied by me. I have rarely run into so many points of order constantly reiterated. Even though the Chairman apparently had not ruled me out of order, I would start again and face exactly the same round of points of order. I have no objection to that, Mr. Chairman, but obviously it takes up time of the committee when such points of order are constantly stated.

I will conclude simply by saying that I think that the matter I have raised here is one of the most important matters affecting the future democratic life of this province. I believe it is a matter that the government should very seriously consider. I think that it should accept my recommendation for the establishment of a Royal commission. I believe it will accept it unless there is some impelling reason why it feels it cannot let the information which such a commission would bring to light, come to the light of day.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a couple of comments on this but I would point out first that the hon. member has no one to blame but himself if only 50 per cent of the time he was on his feet was occupied with his remarks. He persisted in trying to do something which was obviously a breach of the rules of the House. He consistently refused to accept the position that was put, so I would suggest to him that he brought it on himself.

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the comment of the hon. Prime Minister about 50 per cent of the time, I defy him to indicate on any occasion when I refused to accept the ruling of the chair, but I do not accept him as the Chairman and I will not accept his ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, let us get back to the point that was raised about the increase in the price of liquor. Once again, I have heard many inferences that everybody except me is dishonest, and this I can only take as a direct accusation against this government. It may be worded in a different fashion—

Mr. MacDonald: We did not say dishonest.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, personally I would consider it to be highly dishonest if the allegations contained in this were true. And we do get a little tired, on our side of the House, of the ever-present attitude that "We are holier than thou," and "No one but us has any virtue," and "Join us because we are the white-haired boys."

The increase in the price of liquor — the negotiations which led to this were commenced before I became leader of this party, long before I became leader of this party; they went on over a long period of time. Although it is not necessarily of any significance, the price was not increased, nor was it decided upon, until after September 25, after the election was over. As I say, this is of little significance to me.

Perhaps my hon. friend knew from the beginning that we were going to win the election. I did not, and I think there are a lot of other people in the province who did not.

However, the point is this: There was an increase, in the price of liquor, of five cents a bottle on Canadian brands. We will disregard the imported scotches; because of a different pricing system there was a different increase there. His remarks were directed particularly to the five-cent increase.

We really do not control the price of liquor as a government, except that we have a monopoly in purchasing. This is quite a control. We have no statutory right to control the price of liquor. We control it because of the way in which liquor is merchandised in the province, and it is only merchandised through stores controlled by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. And it was the liquor control board which carried on the various negotiations over a long period of time, under various people who served on that board, and eventually this five-cent increase was arrived at.

Frankly, I did not, nor did anyone else in the government, examine the balance sheets or go through the various statements made by the liquor company in their proposition as to why the price of liquor should be increased. The figures quoted in the state-

ment of the hon. member are very misleading indeed. For instance, the increase in profits, from \$31.6 million to \$34.3 million for Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, involved their entire operation—their world-wide operation. But the hon. member would have it, in the way he quotes it, so that it would apply only to the liquor which was sold in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, there is absolutely nothing in what I said which would justify any implication that I intended this to apply only to the Ontario situation. We have no figures on the Ontario situation. I simply had to take the figures I had; but they show that the companies were doing very well. I think I have a right to assume that they are doing as well in Ontario as they are in the rest of their operations.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would only say, Mr. Chairman, that as I read it and as the hon. member states it, he says nothing here about these being world-wide figures. Perhaps he does not say so directly, but the inference I gather is that the only reason these profits increased world-wide, the only reason there was a price increase, was that these distilleries were supporting the Tory party.

Now then, as far as the total increase in price is concerned, certainly the amount of tax, that portion of the price increase, is a very definite question of government policy. For this we take full responsibility. It was this government and no one else which decided how much additional tax we were to get, as a government, from the sale of liquor. But the five-cent increase, I might say, extended all across Canada. We were not the only province to increase liquor prices at this time. The fatuous part of the argument of the hon. member is that I could say there is an election coming up in Saskatchewan. And am I going to ask the hon. member how much the distillers gave his fellow NDP's? I am not. It is such a ridiculous question. It is such a silly question—an absolutely silly question. The price increase, the five-cent price increase, went right across Canada.

What the other provinces did, as far as the other amount is concerned, the amount they increased in addition to the five cents, I would not know. But we needed money in this province for various things—education, hospitals, all sort of things—and we taxed for it. If we are going to spend it, we have to collect it; and we felt that this was a place where, perhaps, it would hurt our taxpayers the least.

I think I have demonstrated quite clearly that to attempt to draw any connection between this price increase and the election, the time of the election and the funds which might be collected by the Conservative Party, is just absolute nonsense.

I will make this statement once and for all. I do not know where contributions for the Conservative Party come from. I do not know who they are made by, I do not know in what amounts they are made, and I do not want to know. In the decisions we have to make, Mr. Chairman, I just consider it a lot wiser. We all know that political parties need money to operate; it has been ever thus. Of course, always too, through our entire political history, if you read it you will find that these eternal allegations have been made. But they are eternal allegations, and I say there is absolutely no logic in them.

The negotiations for this price increase started long before I was either leader of the party or the Prime Minister of the province. We had nothing to do with them. They were advanced to us by the Liquor Control Board as being proper, in view of the various elements put forward over the period—time costs, labour costs, and materials and so on. They were made after a comparison of previous profit pictures. It was the first price increase they had had since 1956. All these points came into it—and they were not considered by us, they were considered by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. But when we got to the point where we were dealing with the tax, we dealt with it.

Let me just go finally to the question of the Royal commission. I think my hon. friends over here, Mr. Chairman, should be the last people on earth to ask for a Royal commission. We have had several Royal commissions since I have been in this House, and if the answer did not suit them, they always said "whitewash". This was just automatic—Royal commission after Royal commission. We stood in this House and we debated the Roach report. I can remember standing here last year debating it and it was the same old thing: "He did not do it properly," and "Why?" A Royal commission is the last thing on earth you people should ask for, because you will not accept the findings of one, unless it suits your purpose.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Order! On vote 1701.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Vote 1701? I presume the hon. Prime Minister was speaking

of domestic liquors when he said there was only a slight—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, on vote 1701; in looking over the public accounts for 1962, I noticed that \$1,749 had been given to three different athletic associations. In the 1963 public accounts book, I notice that approximately nine different athletic associations, or organizations connected with athletics after some fashion, have received a little over \$6,200 from this government from the government hospitality fund. Two of the associations are professional associations. It does not matter to me whether they are given to either professional or amateur. The question I would like to ask of the hon. Provincial Secretary is: On what basis did these various associations receive the sums of money they did receive? I have another question to follow after this, sir.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, I have explained to the House on other occasions that the government hospitality fund of \$40,000 is used in conjunction with gatherings held within the province of either international, national, interprovincial or provincial scope. By and large, the Minister tries to meet all the requests within the limits of his budget. I suggest to the hon. member, and to the hon. members of this House, that a hospitality fund of \$40,000 for a province the size of Ontario, with 6.5 million people, is a very modest fund indeed.

Mr. Newman: I have no quarrel with the size of the fund at all. The reason for asking the question is for information, because I can recall, looking into the estimates of The Department of the Treasury, and noticing grants made there to athletic organizations. I also noticed grants made in The Department of Labour, then again I saw grants made in The Department of Education. My only thought is that if grants are going to be made to athletic groups of any sort they should all come from the one department, rather than come from three or four different departments of government.

Now I would like to ask of the hon. Minister if the grants that are given here are to conduct an athletic affair, to assist these athletes overseas, or is it some type of entertainment in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: First of all, Mr. Chairman, taking the last statement first, the affairs are not all held in Toronto. They are held throughout Ontario, wherever the occasion takes place. As a matter of fact, I think in

the past two years we have had the broadest selection of places in which they have been held. They are for the provision of either a luncheon or a dinner or some sort of reception in conjunction with the event being held.

Mr. Newman: This is not to conduct, say, a championship. It is solely for the entertainment of athletes or individuals connected with athletes?

Then at this time may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he consider the University of Windsor that is conducting the Canadian intercollegiate basketball championships Friday and Saturday of this week? More than likely the association back home knows nothing of hospitality grants such as this and certainly would appreciate any assistance that this government could make to them in conducting the Canadian championships, and primarily in entertaining the athletes that will be coming in from British Columbia to Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I shall be glad to take that under advisement for some future year. As a matter of fact, the practice which I have attempted to follow—because of the shortage of funds you cannot meet all the requests in one year—but perhaps you meet requests respecting curling and golf in one year, and then racing of different types, and then basketball in another year. It is spread around over a period of years.

Mr. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, would it be—

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have two or three points under vote 1701.

One little footnote, Mr. Chairman, if I could claim the hon. Prime Minister's attention for a moment. Perhaps I cannot!

One little footnote to our discussion of liquor. Has there been any clarification as to whether or not it was a ten-cent raise on the \$4.15 brand?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I have been unable to speak to the commissioner. It is my understanding that there has not been. But apparently there was some price relating to the kegs rather than the bottle; what the results are I do not know.

The only point I would make about it is that the five cents has not changed. In other words, the decision was five cents per bottle. Now I will check this for you.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the second point I wanted to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister on is in the citizenship division.

What goes into this \$219,500 appropriation for maintenance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The bulk of that is in teachers' salaries. The way that is broken down is this.

The language and citizenship training is \$120,000—and general maintenance is \$99,500; so you get \$219,500. The \$99,500 is further broken down; special projects \$50,000; information service \$7,000; exhibition \$10,000; translation \$6,000; research projects \$11,000; equipment \$2,000; printing \$11,000; and advertising and miscellaneous \$1,000.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may just comment briefly on that. In keeping with my hon. colleague's remarks earlier about more meaningful breakdown of estimates, I think the hon. Minister would agree with me that the term maintenance, when it includes some \$120,000 for paying teachers, is at least misleading and certainly not very meaningful.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: One of the reasons is because part of these funds are recovered from the federal government.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the final point in vote 1701, item six, memorial wreaths. This is an old one and let me play my record once again.

This past fall there was something of an undignified schemozzle in my own riding in which many people at the township level who are lifelong Conservatives were disgusted, to put it mildly. This arose from the rather obvious effort in the distribution of wreaths by the defeated Tory candidate in one or two instances by himself, rather than the task being assigned to anybody else.

Mr. Chairman, I know on the previous occasion you got rather indignant when I raised this issue in the House and claimed that in your area it was given to the Silver Cross mothers. Fine; this is done in many other areas. But in some cases it is still handled behind the scenes by the Conservative member or the defeated Tory candidate in seats where Opposition members are elected. In this instance it was done openly and blatantly by the defeated Tory candidate coming in when nobody else knew what the arrangements were and he assumed it unto himself. It was a clear revelation of how the thing was handled.

I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot think of anything that is quite so cheapening of a Remembrance Day than a repeat of this performance every November 11. I hope that sometime this government will cease playing politics, at least with the distribution of memorial wreaths. I will let the matter rest there.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I shall try, in the face of a word such as "cheapening", to be as composed as I possibly can. The hon. member raised this issue on March 22, 1956, in this House and if ever I saw a display that could be called that word, it was put on by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. MacDonald: How?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: At that time you raised the question and you said this:

My question to the hon. member is this: is it true in all instances that Opposition members are not given the right to present the wreath on behalf of the government?

Mr. Sopha: That is a good question.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is a good question, and the answer to that question is no. Every hon. member in this House is given equal opportunity but I, as Minister, will not do the work of the hon. member for York South. Now if you want to know what the hon. members of this House do just speak to the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator). Now there is an hon. member of the Opposition who is one of the most vigorous in making sure that every remembrance service in his riding is looked after and looked after very capably. Year in and year out he digs up new ones and I am thankful to him for that.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Downsview requested that they be delivered to them personally and this has been done. I know those two instances because they contacted me directly, one by telephone and one by mail.

Since the hon. member for York South made the speech on March 22, 1956, I have never been able to find a record of him making any inquiries of the department since. I suggested earlier, and I say this in all fairness, that on September 3, 1964 you contact me not that I contact you. Because it may be you do not want to do that kind of work. But you contact me or the department, and we will extend you every courtesy in these wreaths. With other responsible citi-

zens of the community who are participating in Remembrance Day services as officials or who are aware of them in some other way, have them contact me and I will also extend them every courtesy.

However, I say this, and I say it to all hon. members, that we are pleased when the hon. member for Niagara Falls sends a letter. I am delighted that he has sent me a letter because then the officials of our department do not have that frantic chase to find out where the Remembrance Day services are. I suggest to the hon. member for York South that he communicate to me on September 3, 1964, and he will never have to raise this question again in this House as long as I am Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I do not have to contact the hon. Minister to let him know who is the elected representative in any riding and the hon. Minister cannot slough over this by saying—

Some hon. members: Shame.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister cannot slough over this matter by suggesting that one or two Liberal hon. members in the House have got in touch with the hon. Minister and asked him to do what was his duty to do, and that is to respect them as the elected representatives. In doing so they will have put the rest of the Liberals on the spot, because in previous years some of them have volunteered that in their own area the wreaths were still being distributed through the defeated Tory candidate and I am certain that this is the case. The hon. Minister knows who is the elected representative and if he has forgotten he can take out his government directory and he can find out.

Just let me go back to the hon. Minister's contention that I put on a cheapening display. I will recall to him exactly what I said to him back in 1957.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have it here.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine, you read it. There was nothing cheapening about it. What I did was to read into this House record here a letter I got from a very respected former member of this Legislature, namely, Bill Grummett. Bill Grummett had sat in this House from 1943 to 1951 and never once had he been approached, never once during that period, to represent the government of the province of Ontario in the presentation of a wreath. Then by mere chance, after he was

defeated, his son happened to be a member of the Legion—I believe it was in Ansonville—and got a letter from the department, which was then distributing the wreaths, saying that a wreath was being sent on behalf of the elected representative, Mr. Wilfrid Spooner.

This is the way it has been operated up until now. This is the way it is still operating I venture, in most of the Opposition ridings. I will say to the hon. Minister, "I'll get in touch with him next fall." But the hon. Minister does not need to say that the responsibility rests with me. The responsibility rests with the hon. Minister, or his appropriate officials to get in touch with the elected representative of each riding who, for better or for worse, is the government spokesman because government is made up not just of the government; it is made up of the Opposition too and if the people in their wisdom decide that they are going to send an Opposition member, he should not be treated in the fashion he has been up until now.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Why does he not write in and ask for it?

Mr. MacDonald: This is the first time that I have been told that it is necessary to write and inform the hon. Minister that I was the duly elected and returned member for York South.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: If you are a legionnaire you should not have to write about these things.

Mr. MacDonald: I am a legionnaire and I will tell the hon. Minister of Mines, through you, that there were a lot of the members of the Legion in Branch 57 who were disgusted with what happened last fall, because most of them had not even met the defeated Tory candidate. He was an outsider and he suddenly turned up to present a wreath. The irony of it is that the wreath got lost so that he had nothing to present and it was a double schemozzle.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, may I say a word? I am a life member of the Port Arthur Legion and I myself—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand this latest discussion because in my riding there is no one who writes to the member or at least to the hon. Minister. The wreaths come to the Legion branches and

they call on the representative of the district to lay the wreath. As far as the Silver Cross Mothers are concerned, we in our Legion branches buy the wreath for them. In my riding there is never any problem at all. It is rather strange how it is done here in metropolitan areas.

I want to support the argument of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville. It seems to me, sir, that where you have grants to athletic organizations, I think he has made a very fine suggestion that they should be under one group. In regard to the hospitality fund, would it be possible for the RCAF Association, which is meeting in North Bay, Ontario, on May 17—it is the Ontario body—to be eligible for a hospitality grant because—

An hon. member: You will have to write him a letter.

Mr. Troy: Is it too late this year?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Actually within the limits of the budget I would say that to spread \$40,000 across not only the people of the province of Ontario but on a national and an international basis requires a lot of head scratching and stretching of those dollars. Much as I would like to entertain the requests of the armed forces, if some group comes within the aegis of another area, I am sometimes compelled to say, "Well, for the RCAF meeting, you should be provided for by the federal hospitality fund." I have to have some rules to go by. It is very difficult.

While I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the hon. members of the House that it never has been the policy of the department to dictate to the recipients of the wreaths as to who should lay the wreath. There is not even a suggestion. All that the department is concerned with is to find out the information as to where the commemoration services are held throughout the province. I invite again as I did an hour ago, the hon. members to let me know. Over the years the number has been increasing, primarily because the hon. members in certain ridings have been very active in digging up this information, and to spread 600 wreaths across a province the size of Ontario in a short space of time does take some doing.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, you say 600 wreaths?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mr. Troy: Why then the \$6,000? Because in 1962 you spent \$6,389. The wreaths that

you give I think cost \$30, and 600 at \$30 does not come to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The bulk are \$10.25 each.

Mr. Troy: Oh. Now then, what is the procedure? Are not these wreaths sent out from the Ontario command of the Legion?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mr. Troy: So they let you know how many branches—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, they provide the wreaths we purchase. We notify them where to send the wreaths. They are our agents.

Mr. Troy: How do you know where memorial services are being held?

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, point of order!

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: After a while you will find out.

Mr. Thompson: Point of order!

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: He has been standing on his feet. I have not spoken for three days.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I, as much as anyone, want to hear of what he is a life member. But before that I would like to say, sir, that I had raised a question in general remarks. I wonder if he wants to deal with those. My point of order is to bring system into the estimates. Would you like to deal with the questions I raised in case there is overlapping on them? Then we will hear from the hon. Minister of Mines. My question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: The Minister of Mines has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, the reason I want to speak on this point is because this is absolutely libellous to the Legion units in my district. As long as I can remember, these wreaths have never come to me in all my years in this House. A letter comes from the Provincial Secretary to the zone commander of the Legion. He tells the hon. Provincial Secretary who the Legion head is in each of the places where there is a branch of the Legion. I have about 12 branches that receive a wreath every Memorial Day, and there has never been a thought, to my knowledge, of using politics. Anybody who would use the memorial wreath

or Memorial Day for political reasons—well, I have my opinion of his political size. When you mention politics in connection with the Legion or our fallen comrades, whose memory these wreaths serve to honour, I think it is pretty cheap politics.

Mr. Chairman, that is how it is done in my area, and I defy anybody to say that I have ever, at any time in my 13 years in this House, used the memorial wreath for political reasons. I do not think anybody else has.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether I should be flattered or disappointed. I got such a big hand. I do not know whether it was for the former speaker, or for me when I stood up.

I would like to speak on the matter of wreaths, and how they are distributed in my riding. I did not think the method was used any other way.

Since the hon. Minister mentioned the fact that I contacted him by letter—I was told in the first instance, when I was first elected four or five years ago, that the member for that riding—the former member was a Conservative and a very fine chap as you will recall—contacted the Provincial Secretary and gave him a list of who was entitled, or wanted, a wreath. In our area, we have seven municipalities. They start at Crystal Beach, the township of Bertie, Fort Erie, Willoughby township, the village of Chippawa, the former Stamford township, and the city of Niagara Falls.

Under no circumstances do I want these wreaths sent to me. I would much rather they go to the branch which requests them. That is the way it has been handled in Niagara Falls, and for that I thank you, Mr. Minister.

But if such a thing happens and a defeated candidate, whether he be Liberal or Conservative, and especially if he be a member of the government, has the authority to pick up these wreaths just to pick up a little bit of political prestige, it is not quite the proper thing to do. My experience has been excellent with the hon. Minister. I have sent in the names of the branches. The only criticism that I might find is late in the day—the wreaths do come through a little later than some of the Legion presidents, or people in authority feel they should have them. They have contacted me by phone, wondering whether the wreath would come through. My only criticism with your department

and the wreaths, sir, is that if you would send them through a few days earlier it would save a little anxiety on my part, too.

But you have treated them well, you have sent them direct, and I would like that process to continue. You can rest assured that, as the presidents change in the many branches we have in my riding, they get chomping at the bit. They are doing a job and they would like to know from me, yearly: "Are we going to get them as usual?" I send the letter on to you annually, and you do send them through. I never thought that politics entered into it. I hope it does not start at this stage of the game, although, sir, if the hon. member for York South has had this experience, it is a sad one. It should not happen, not on such an occasion. Under no circumstances should that happen. I do not think that is cricket; I just say that by way of my opinion, and give it to you for what it is worth.

I want again to emphasize that we are happy with the distribution. They do not come to me at all. I do not want them, because I do not think that politicking has to come to that level. I think it is rather a nasty way to pick up a few votes. I would much rather they go to the branches. I can assure you that I am invited to every memorial service, and they all take place at eleven o'clock on November 11. I cannot attend them all, but I do take turns and get about to see the boys; because, in many cases, they do an excellent service, and we do remember the past and what the soldiers have done for us. I think this is a wonderful way for the province to continue this operation, but do not let politics enter at all.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Dovercourt, some time ago, asked some questions—except that he put them in such a way that I can never really tell whether he is asking a question of himself, asking a question or making a statement. So, if I do not catch them all, I will read *Hansard*. I can assure the hon. member that if there is the slightest vestige of a good idea, I shall not hesitate in adopting it. I can promise you that.

With respect to the issuance of letters patent and the time period, I assure the hon. member, and all the hon. members of this House, and the legal profession and the public generally, that one of the chief items in the coming year's programme will be to reduce the period of processing to a minimum. We have recently brought in Office Overload to catch up with this. I can assure you that nobody

really will go out of the province to incorporate.

The reason we have our hands so full is because our corporate laws are so popular, and that is the reason the demand for our services is so great. We did bring Office Overload in, we hope to catch up with the backlog fairly soon and then maintain the period of time.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Why has it taken so long to get around to this? This has been going on for years.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It has not been going on for years. I can assure the hon. member that the members of the department—

Mr. Trotter: It has been going on ever since I became a lawyer, and that is since 1950.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have been exceptionally busy.

With reference to the matters within the item of the citizenship vote, I should like to mention first of all, for the hon. members of the House, that during the past year the director of citizenship, Mr. Stephen Davidovich, was promoted to take a place in the civil service commission as a director of training there. Needless to say his absence has been felt; but he had trained his staff to take over and we will be again catching up with some of the ideas which we have put into effect.

I think if the hon. member for Dovercourt who has more than a passing interest in these affairs, were to review the activities of the department, and review the activities of other jurisdictions in Canada and in the United States, he would come to the conclusion that we in Ontario are leading the way; because, in the last three years especially, we have embarked upon new project after new project in order to ensure that the paths we are on are correct. And that is why, for example in our teacher training programme, people come from other provinces and from the British Commonwealth to learn.

These books that I was showing you, that we have developed for language teaching, other provinces are interested in them. I was noticing in an Italian newspaper published in Montreal that they are very vociferously advocating that the Quebec government adopt a citizenship section with respect to this.

We are in the process of developing these projects and we try to evaluate them. But sometimes you are so busy doing things that you cannot catch up on the evaluating. We

propose also to evaluate some of our programmes in this coming year; such as, if possible, the television programme, which again was a joint effort of the federal government and ourselves.

With reference to the schools, it is difficult for us to know the drop-outs. The board of education has no statistics on drop-outs. We do keep statistics in our own schools. In the summer school, for example, we were exceedingly pleased that 65 per cent of the students who started, finished. When you consider that it is in the heat of summer and that many get back to full, gainful employment, I think it is a very good standard.

Mind you, we are interested in getting students into the schools, because once they get into the schools some of this will rub off on them. They may have to quit because of jobs, shift work and things of that kind, but I am sure that every day they spend in our schools is of value.

Mr. Thompson: May I ask the hon. Minister, does he want me to ask for further clarification when these estimates come up, on the very things to which he is replying; does he want me to wait until the item comes up under the estimates or may I interrupt him now?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well I am going through some of the things.

Mr. Thompson: Yes, I appreciate that, but I am just wondering—there are still other questions arising from the hon. Minister's answer; does he want me to wait until the item comes up on this or interrupt him as he is going along?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If I may just conclude.

We are attempting to evaluate all our programmes in order to ensure that we are headed in the right direction. We have no other jurisdiction to follow in our work, even in respect to the federal authorities which are charged with The Citizenship and Immigration Act in their field. We are embarking on projects and schemes ahead of them, although I will say that the co-operation between the federal Department of Citizenship and our own has been of the highest sort. Between the two of us I think we have some of the finest programmes evolved in this particular field.

Mr. Thompson: Sir, if I could just get more clarification. I can wait if the hon. Minister would prefer. I do not think he has the question I am raising. Does he prefer

that I wait, for example, on the citizenship? Does he want me to wait until the item comes up or does he want me—

An hon. member: It is up now.

Mr. Thompson: Sir, I was interested in the remarks of the hon. Minister about projects. I remember two years ago the hon. Minister talking about a kitchen project in which he had teachers going into the kitchens in order to help the newcomers. He spoke with great pride at that time of this project, it was going to be an expanding project. Would the hon. Minister now tell us how much it has expanded?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, Mr. Chairman, the kitchen projects were an idea that was put forward in relationship to permitting women especially to gather into a home in a small group in an atmosphere, a sort of informal atmosphere, to take these classes. Our responsibility was to provide the teachers and the materials. We assumed that the social planning council would organize these classes.

Now as to the organization of these classes—mind you, we attempted to stimulate them and we are interested in them, but we are not in a position to organize them at the home level, so that particular project did not continue. I may say that in conjunction with one of the Catholic societies, one was organized and that project, although small, is to my mind working very successfully.

Mr. Thompson: In connection with that project, and I appreciate that it is the voluntary agency that carries the load on this, but if I could say so, it seems to me a very good idea. I think with respect to the voluntary agency needs both encouragement, financial encouragement, and I think it also needs encouragement in the training of the teacher who might go out; I think it should not just die. The department tried it and I give full marks for having tried it and encouraged it. But I think, not only in Metro Toronto, I am thinking of other areas as well, these experiments should be encouraged.

My next question on the teaching is with respect to TV courses. Now this is worked in conjunction with META, I think, and could I ask, is this continuing? I was not clear if it was.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That was commenced as a one-year project. It appealed to me a great deal personally. It was a joint effort of the federal government, ourselves and the Metropolitan Education Television Association. On the surface it is very appealing

and I have watched a good many of the programmes myself. It is difficult to evaluate the results because the unseen audience is so great and difficult to spot. Mind you, I have not given up hope. In the coming year we propose to re-explore the use of television and radio, two media.

Mr. Thompson: I am just a little bit concerned that I have generously—as I am sure anyone would—praised the hon. Minister on the initiative of the two programmes. And yet we find in both cases that they are discontinued.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They are not discontinued.

Mr. Thompson: Well, the hon. Minister discontinued this kitchen teaching programme. I will not say the hon. Minister discontinued, but apparently it is not going on. Then the TV programme, which I congratulated the hon. Minister on, I find that it is not going on, but he personally thinks it should go on.

I just raise this, that I would think that the teaching of English or French is one of the greatest facilities, a most important aspect, in the integration of newcomers. I pointed out that you have to go out to them in many cases rather than getting them to come to the schools, that is if they are not able to or will not come.

I think the medium of TV and radio is something that should be emphasized strongly. In fact as I look at these estimates, the books and a number of other aspects that are pointed to, it would seem to me you could direct some money to this TV programming. The hon. Minister, when he gets enthusiastic about something, can see that it goes through and I hope that that enthusiasm he has had for the TV courses will mean it will start again.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, under this vote there is an amount of \$8,000 for Ministers without Portfolio. Are there such in the Cabinet now?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There are not any in the Cabinet at the present time.

Mr. Troy: Is that just a prophecy? Will there be?

An hon. member: They are all hoping, are they not?

Mr. Troy: How many Ministers without Portfolio will this cover?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Three.

Mr. Troy: How much do they get, \$8,000?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Twenty-five hundred each.

Mr. Troy: That is \$7,500. Who gets the other \$500?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It all depends when they start and finish.

Mr. Troy: There will be three, though. Well, boys, there is a chance for you all.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, on vote 1701, the citizenship division, I should first like to compliment the hon. Minister highly on one aspect of his department, namely, the International Institute. I have had some little association with some of the teachers in the institute and with the compilation of Mr. Martin's work and have the greatest respect for that agency and what it is doing in the community. I congratulate the hon. Minister for it.

The second very brief point I should like to raise under the citizenship division—and I hope to allude to it somewhat more fully in the Budget debate, but I think it is relevant here—is that many of our new and recent citizens emigrated from Europe with a history of Nazi concentration camps. They have only recently, in the province of Ontario, become citizens, and entitled to certain rights of the citizenship department working within The Department of the Provincial Secretary. They suffered an inhuman ordeal and have a very sad memory of that ordeal; and they are presently, as the hon. Minister well knows, being harassed by the outbreak of Nazi hate literature.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that they are, therefore, being denied the full measure of citizenship to which they are entitled, not merely by virtue of the work of this department but by the Ontario Human Rights Code. I had an instance, brought to my attention today, of a woman who thought she was personally being persecuted and hunted down; a woman, with memories of the camps, who was in a panic-stricken state and whom it was very difficult to placate.

I am sure that in a democratic society this kind of thing does not happen. I therefore would hope, Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, that it would be possible for him to persuade his Cabinet colleagues, particularly the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), to make the necessary representations to Ottawa, and to align themselves in

the forefront of the opposition to dissemination of this terrifying hate literature which, I think, impedes the work he would like to see done in his department.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I concur completely with the remarks of the hon. member. I have taken the position that, of all the places in the world in which I could live, I would rather live within the province of Ontario. I think that within this province, without any reflection on any other of the provinces of our nation, or of the United States or any other jurisdiction, we have somehow, in this post-war period, been able to create a climate in which men and women from all parts of the world have been able to live together. I doubt if there is an area in which where a man comes from, or what he comes from, counts less. We have created that atmosphere, and we should always be on our guard against anything which would defile that atmosphere, if I may use the word. I can assure the hon. member, and the hon. members of the House, that this is a matter on which this government, under the hon. Prime Minister, takes a very serious outlook.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, could I ask: Under the international institute you have \$10,000—what is that for?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is in conjunction—

Mr. Thompson: In your public accounts, sir.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, we do two things with the international institute. We rent premises, we hold our own classes there; classroom rentals last year totalled \$5,393. I, with the hon. member for Dovercourt, Mr. Chairman, am quite intimately aware of the work of the international institute. And when it comes to us renting premises, if the premises of the international institute are suitable for the occasion, we tend to lean toward using their facilities in order that they gain revenue. They received approximately \$5,300 in rentals from us last year. We have our seminars and other gatherings. Then there was the special research project which they carried on in our behalf—\$5,000.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, just before we leave this vote. This afternoon the hon. Minister was talking about the scrolls awarded by his department on the achievement of some very special event like a 50th wedding anniversary. It seems to me the wording on those scrolls was changed during the past summer. Is this so?

I should say that they used to convey congratulations in the name of the government

of Ontario. I believe that to that was added congratulations in the name of John Parmenter Roberts and the government. I should tell the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, that they are not quite as acceptable in Brant county as they once were, but nevertheless we do appreciate their availability.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I might say to the hon. member that I have discovered that if you can make something as personal as possible it seems to get a better reception. When you tie in personalities, rather than just the cold wording of an impersonal object like the government, it seems to be better received. It does not seem to have affected the actions of the hon. members of the Opposition, because I have discovered that although the Opposition constitutes 21.1 per cent of the House, they have received 27.7 per cent of the scrolls.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): May I ask the hon. Minister if he would consider putting the name of the representative for the area—be he Conservative or any other party—on the scroll at the same time? I would be glad if he could. My name is Leonard Austin Braithwaite and I think it would look good beside John Parmenter Roberts.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I discovered, two years ago, that the scrolls which are framed—incidentally, it would be interesting for hon. members of the House to know that when I was a private member I used to pay for the frame myself. Upon becoming associated with Dr. MacKinnon Phillips—I sat next to him—I persuaded him that he should defray the cost, as the Minister.

I discovered, two years ago, that one of the hon. members of the Opposition was very astute with a penknife in taking the back off, signing his name under mine, resealing it, and sending it out.

Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce): You would not object to that, would you?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I did not object.

Mr. MacDonald: That is the personal touch.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is the personal touch. What we are trying to establish is a procedure, through the special services division, that where a member will undertake

to present it personally, that is not a request for a direct mailing but will accept it himself and undertake to attend and present it, we will be pleased to have typed across the bottom of the scroll: "Presented by Leonard Braithwaite."

Mr. Braithwaite: May I just answer that? Mr. Chairman, I got one of those the other day. I did not hear anything about this personal touch but I had heard about taking the back off. I did not have a penknife so I thought I would be honest about it and presented it myself and said it came from the government. I thought I would wait until the matter came up, and it is up now. I do not know why you cannot have some of these things made and, at the time they are presented, have the name of the elected representative put in.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As I say, when the member requests it, sir, if he will request that it be sent to him personally so that he can present it, if he will indicate that to the special services division we are now trying to set up a system where the name will be typed in. However, we cannot permit this where it is requested and mailed direct because I can assure you, when you are dealing with large numbers—we have increased it from 1,200 to well over double that in one year—there are situations which might prove embarrassing. I do not even like to embarrass one recipient out of 2,500. It all depends upon the member's request.

Mr. Troy: I wonder, sir, if you would also package them in such a way that when we get them the glass will be intact? I have had quite a number come through the mail to me in which I have had to go down and have new glass fitted.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have experimented with all types of packaging and that, to date, within the limits of the cost of packaging, is the best we have been able to do.

Mr. Troy: I do not mind if you charge me with the cost, because it is probably cheaper for the government than to pay somebody else to put it in.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister mentioned earlier in the day that there are other events for which scrolls are presented. Would you mind repeating them? I thought I heard him mention something about birthdays?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There are wedding anniversaries—we follow, as a rule, the 50th

wedding anniversary and the 60th wedding anniversary. If an hon. member hears of somebody who is celebrating a 51st wedding anniversary and did not get a 50th, we will entertain that type of thing. But if you got a 50th you do not get one for every year. You have to wait until your 60th.

We do also make them out for 90th birthdays and 100th birthdays. As a matter of fact, I have here a clipping from a newspaper, I think it comes from the St. Catharines area. It was our friend Mr. Lavrie from St. Catharines. I think the hon. member for York South will recall his name.

Mr. MacDonald: I recall him distinctly.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: He celebrated his 90th birthday and we sent him a scroll. He said "it was the goldardest biggest birthday card he ever got in his life".

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask this. I have listened, for example, to some of the things a member can write about, sir. I apologize, and it might be my fault on this, but I have not known of some of these things and I am wondering if some of this is hidden; however, I do not say intentionally.

I am also thinking I have been here for a period, but how are others who are new here, to know about some of these things? From what you are suggesting, it has to be on the initiative of the member that these letters are sent. I am sure there are other hon. members here, new hon. members particularly, who never heard of this.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, this is the reason why, in presenting my estimates this afternoon, I chose this way of bringing to the attention of the hon. members of the Legislature these items. I was a member of the Legislature, sir, for, I think, three or four years before I learned about the scrolls. We have been attempting, through the special services division, to develop this to the fullest extent. We accept sources of information from all over. We use press clippings. I would make the suggestion that every hon. member should, especially in areas where there are weekly newspapers, ask somebody in the riding to keep him informed. I see the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) shaking his head. Either he is most assiduous in seeking them out or he has more constituents who live long, than any other hon. member of the Legislature. I do not know how many he has in his county, but it certainly receives a lot of scrolls. They live a long time in that county. He has somebody who

reads all the papers and perhaps also has people in the various churches notifying him. People call up direct.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, one of the obligations of Opposition is to ask some questions and one of the questions I have been interested in was concerning these pamphlets you have in different languages. I am sorry to ask you to do this, it will take a little time, but I would like to know what languages. You mentioned 11. Could you tell me what languages and why you chose those?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I read them into the record. They are in *Hansard*. I read them.

Mr. Thompson: They are in *Hansard*? Could I ask you if these were chosen on the basis of the recent immigration flow?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The number printed varies from 10,000 down to 2,000 in proportion. We took the advice of the experts, and from the immigration figures. For example, the largest number in other than English is in Italian. There are 10,000 because the biggest proportion of immigration of non-English-speaking persons has been of Italians. I think the 2,000 figure is in Serbo-Croatian and in Greek. I have not got them before me. The figures are staggered.

Mr. Thompson: How are they distributed, sir, apart from through the members? Could you tell us? To churches?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We are keeping a fair control on them, because I neither want them languishing in the halls nor do I want them just accumulating dust somewhere else. Initially we were mailing them only directly to the recipient; that is, if somebody wanted to receive them he had either to send his name in or write in himself. Then we extended that to include responsible organizations. If some clergyman, or somebody who would take the responsibility, said to us he had a certain number on his mailing list we would let him have them. The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, I think, made an excellent distribution. He was, I think, the first to ask for them in quantities of several hundred and they were sent to him. Subsequent to that, we have now reached the stage where, if a member will write in, sir, he can either ask for them to be sent to him directly or ask us to send them to an organization and we will do that. As long as we feel there are responsible people for that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Is it all right for me, Mr. Chairman, to say a word now?

Mr. Chairman, to be serious, I want to tell you that I think this is one of the most important things, sir, for a member to do for people in their senior years because I know how it is received. The other day I sent one to a lady who, I think, was 94 or 95 and we got her one from the Queen, from the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada and from the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario. To see the letter that I got in appreciation for that remembrance would just warm your heart.

This means a tremendous lot to our people in their senior years who have not been used to receiving recognition of this kind. One suggestion I would like to make to the hon. Provincial Secretary is to have our hon. Prime Minister's signature on the certificate as well, because they know the hon. Prime Minister. They would appreciate it and I would like to see it on the certificate. As far as a member's name is concerned, I cannot see including that at all. He might be gone tomorrow.

Mr. Whicher: So might the hon. Prime Minister be gone, too.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is true, but his name is important as head of government. What I always do is write a personal letter myself in addition to the scroll and send it to them. Some of the replies I have got have really been worthwhile. I think it is a most important gesture to honour our senior citizens, but I would suggest that one thing, Mr. Chairman, that is that the hon. Prime Minister's name go on that certificate. Our people would appreciate it greatly. They are in their senior years and perhaps, they have never been shown this kind of recognition.

Mr. Sopha: What about his picture? Put a picture of the hon. Prime Minister on it.

An hon. member: If you recommend it. Do you so move?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say, send a picture along with the scroll.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I am going to see the hon. Minister of Mines gets one when he is 90 years old.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in carrying through with what the hon. member for Dovercourt has mentioned, I can tell the hon. Minister that he did send me quite a few copies in Polish, Ukrainian and Italian and these people found them very, very valuable.

It was an opportunity for the new citizen to familiarize himself with The Department of Labour and workmen's compensation, whose booklets were supplied to me. They are really worthwhile sending to areas or to church organizations, any place where you will find peoples of ethnic character in large numbers.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his department has ever considered putting out some type of scroll for individuals who have been responsible for heroic acts. I can recall three years ago in this House that I mentioned the fact of a gentleman in my riding who had saved two boys from an ice floe in the Detroit River. I had brought it up at the time and thought that this would have been a worthwhile type of act for which some recognition should have been given by this government. Would the hon. Provincial Secretary please take that into consideration?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, before we leave that, I discovered there is one remaining item that I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Provincial Secretary with regard to personnel in the liquor control board. This is really within the four corners of your ruling.

On January 15 of this year—I will not bother giving the name, I do not think it is necessary—an inquiry was addressed to the personnel manager of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario with regard to an employee who—and I am quoting now:

—was employed from June 24 to September 8, from September 24 to 29, October 19 to December 3, and December 3 to December 15. The employment was not continuous, the period of employment was agreed upon and the board felt that The Vacations with Pay Act did not apply in this situation.

Then there is another paragraph in which the personnel manager of the LCBO said:

It is also noted that this employment was in the year 1962 and the board was wondering why there was such a delay in requesting consideration under this Act. It is a normal practice that employees making inquiries in respect to wages approach the board directly and within a reasonable period of time.

Whatever time the approach is made it seems to me it is relevant, particularly when—if my information is correct—and I have just double-checked it with The Department of Labour—the liquor control board is violating the laws of the province. My information with regard to the operation of vacations with pay legislation is that if an employee leaves the job

voluntarily within three months of being employed he is not entitled to vacation with pay. But if an employee is laid off or dismissed, he is entitled to vacation pay from the day he started to work.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is if he works for three continuous months.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I am told whether or not he works for three continuous months—

Hon. Mr. Spooner: May I add from some personal experience: I had a case just very recently and that was the information I received, that the employment had to be for a continuous period of three months.

Mr. MacDonald: Well perhaps I am wrong. I had this checked with The Department of Labour and the information I got was that if the employee leaves the job voluntarily within three months, then he is not entitled to it; but if he is dismissed or laid off he is entitled to it from the time that he started. Perhaps we should get this clarified.

If the interpretation of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is correct, Mr. Chairman, I think it is a little unfortunate that a man should be hired, in the first instance on June 24 and be kept on for about ten weeks, then he is laid off so that presumably he is not entitled to vacations with pay stamps. Then he is brought back a number of times.

This is the type of thing one finds on occasion on the part of employers who like to chisel on these statutory fringe benefits. They will employ a person up to the very period when the benefit becomes effective, then they lay them off. Sometimes they bring them back on again.

I am amazed at the lack of knowledge of this field on the part of whoever is interjecting from the back bench there, because this is a fairly common practice among that group of employers.

Mr. Sopha: Sounds like a zoo up there.

Mr. MacDonald: And I am rather unhappy at what appears to be the same kind of practice in the instance of the liquor control board.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I know nothing about the particular case, Mr. Chairman. It is hard for me to believe that the board would knowingly commit this type of practice. However, I think the hon. member has read enough into the record that I will be able to check into the matter and provide the hon. member with the answer to it.

Mr. Troy: Since The Liquor Control Act is apparently being considered now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Provincial Secretary in regard to the regulations regarding banquet permits in dry areas.

At the present time you can only get a banquet permit in a dry area if a wedding is being held. Now it seems to me that there are many worthy organizations, organizations like the Lions Club, Kinsmen Club, Rotary Club, other organizations of that nature, Richelieu Club and so on; they cannot get banquet permits in dry areas. Would the hon. Provincial Secretary recommend to the Cabinet, or whoever is drawing up the amendments that I understand are to be incorporated into the Act in this session, that you consider strongly changing the regulations for banquet permits in dry areas?

Vote 1701 agreed to.

On vote 1702:

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 1702, I hope the hon. Provincial Secretary made a note of it, I think it was just going to go through, but I would ask him again to reconsider the need for research by Opposition, under the office of the Speaker. The reason I am saying this under that item, Mr. Chairman, is because I noticed the salary of one of the employees of the hon. leader of the Opposition under that section. Shall I wait for another?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is correct. The hon. member is correct. This is the point to discuss it.

Mr. Thompson: Yes. Well I think there should be an examination of other jurisdictions.

In some ways we may find that we are better off than other jurisdictions from the point of view of what the Opposition is given. I made a comparison with congressmen in the United States, and in fairness it was pointed out to me at supper that I was talking of federal congressmen while this is a province.

But on the other hand, I would say that in a modern state with a complexity of bills going through, there is real need for the opportunity to get facts, and to conduct research in many ways. The parliamentary library here does a tremendous job in trying to help people, but I think if there was some kind of common pool, if there were some research people in the library that we could go to and ask: would you help in developing background, a skeleton for a speech; people

that either of the Opposition parties, indeed government members if they want to, sir, could go to, we would get a far higher standard of speech in this House.

The hon. leader of the new party about three years ago stated an amount that he felt should be given to the Opposition parties. I am not sure how he calculated it and what the amount was, but I do feel very strongly that for good government in a modern society such as Ontario, we have to re-examine how you feed research materials and statistics and so on to the Opposition so that they can ask intelligent and probing questions.

Has the hon. Provincial Secretary any remarks on that or is he satisfied with the amount?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think the hon. member has presented the side of the Opposition fairly clearly. It has been a number of years since a comparison has been made between this jurisdiction and other jurisdictions at our level, both in Canada and out of Canada. I think perhaps I may mention it to the Speaker and he may communicate with other jurisdictions to see what else is being done.

I can only say this at the moment, and the hon. leader of the Opposition was not in the House earlier when I spoke of the matter; he was out for a moment or two, but I think he will agree that the situation he finds himself in as the leader of the Opposition today is vastly improved over what it was the last time he was leader of the Opposition and certainly tremendously improved over the first time he was leader. We are making progress in this respect and I think all hon. private members share the opinion that they do not really get all the assistance they need, but over the years both the physical and non-physical assistance has been improved, and I would imagine that in the years ahead further improvements will be made.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Chairman, on that very point, I would say at once, in agreement with the hon. Provincial Secretary, that so far as the salaries and the office staff of the Opposition is concerned I have no fault to find and I think my hon. friend would expect me to say that.

But I agree entirely with the hon. member for Dovercourt that the great lack an Opposition party feels, and I am sure my hon. friends feel the same way, is in that lack of research facilities. I remember being on a committee not very long ago where that matter was gone into and where it was suggested by the committee members that what my hon. friend suggests now could

become an actuality, that there could be a pool of these specialists who could aid Opposition parties, and I presume government party as well, the hon. private members of government parties, to do research on specific questions so that the hon. members would be better equipped to do their job in the Legislature.

I would say quite frankly to the hon. Minister that I think the next big step in reform will come not in paying more to the Opposition staff in the office out here, but rather to provide research facilities so that the hon. members can discharge adequately and fully their responsibility as members. At the present time we are not equipped to do that because of the lack of these very facilities.

Vote 1702 agreed to.

Vote 1703 agreed to.

On vote 1704:

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there is a matter that arose during the last election campaign relating to the conduct of the campaign about which I would like to inquire at this time. I have here a report from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of August 29, 1963, in relation to the fact that the returning officer in the constituency of London South, Mr. George Mitches, was thinking, at any rate according to this report, of submitting his resignation, and indeed did submit it. Now the reasons he wanted to submit his resignation are not relevant here and I will not go into them. I just want to quote one paragraph from the report I referred to, as follows:

Mr. Mitches has indicated that he will submit his resignation as returning officer to John White, MPP for London South, tonight. Mr. White said he will have to seek advice before deciding whether to accept it.

You will note, Mr. Chairman, that there was one small inaccuracy in that report. Mr. John White was not, on August 29, 1963, the MPP for London South. He had occupied that august position up until about two weeks prior to that date, and he subsequently reassumed the position, but at the time in question he was a candidate in the election just like any other candidate. I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, what it was in the practice carried on in the conduct of the election that led Mr. Mitches to believe that if he wanted to submit his resignation he should submit it to one of the candidates. I would also like to know by what authority one of the candidates in the election con-

sidered it was appropriate for him to receive, and consider, the offer of resignation, and to decide whether or not to accept it.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on this. In the first place at no time did I tell any newspaper reporter I was seeking advice about the proposed resignation of this returning officer. What I did tell the reporter was that it had nothing to do with me whatsoever, in view of the fact that the returning officer worked for the chief electoral officer. It may be that Mr. Mitches was similarly misquoted. Certainly, in none of my statements to the press, did I give any indication that Mr. Mitches' resignation, or lack of resignation, had anything to do with me. That press report is completely incorrect.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, my only comment is that it seems that the Provincial Secretary's department is always involved in points of order. We thrashed out, several years ago, that election campaigns and election procedures do not come under this vote. They come under a different department.

Mr. MacDonald: Where?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That was established once when the hon. member for—

Mr. Bryden: It was not.

Mr. MacDonald: It does not come here, but it comes nowhere.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It does. We established which department it came under and the hon. member for York South was in the House, and the hon. member for Woodbine was in the House.

Mr. Bryden: I was in the House and I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it was not established which department it came under, and this is the only vote where it could conceivably arise. There is the vote for the chief election officer and I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that the money spent in the conduct of last year's election campaign was under this vote. I learned, incidentally, on the public accounts committee, that the provincial auditor does not audit the accounts arising in connection with the conduct of an election campaign. But I do not see that that is the reason why there should not be an opportunity somewhere to inquire into the way money was spent in the conduct of an election campaign.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I want to make this very clear. The hon. Minister has

unwittingly misinformed the House. My colleague raised this on at least two occasions, and attempted to debate it under this item. He was told it was out of order here, and we have sought for years to discover where, under this estimate, in discussing the spending of money, we can discuss the money that is spent by the chief electoral officer. We have not yet found out. In other words, it is one of these areas which is just excluded; and, after all these years of exclusion, we have come to the conclusion that the hon. Minister does not want it debated.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is not that.

Mr. MacDonald: All right then. I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman: Under which estimate does one discuss the estimates of money spent by the chief electoral officer?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not run all the departments. I just know that it does not come under—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you: under which hon. Minister does one discuss expenditures of the chief electoral officer?

Mr. Whicher: I think Reform Institutions.

Mr. MacDonald: I want the answer to it, once and for all.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Perhaps you could take the matter under advisement, Mr. Chairman, and proceed with the estimates of the department?

Mr. Bryden: You may have heard there was an election last year and money was spent—

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Chairman, the comment of my hon. friend prompts me to say this: The chief election officer is under The Department of the Provincial Secretary. He is in charge of elections. Now where in the world would elections be discussed, relating to the chief electoral officer, if it was not in relation to his vote in this Department of the Provincial Secretary? It is obvious to me. How can you place it anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have nothing to do with election campaigns except to run as a candidate.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has nothing to do with the Speaker, yet he has to deal with the estimates for the Speaker's office.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I have a great deal to do with the Speaker. I have all the people who come under the Speaker's jurisdiction. Whenever there is any improvement requested in the office of the Opposition it is put to me through the Speaker. You deal with the Speaker, but the Speaker deals with me. I have always made sure that whenever something is done for the official Opposition a proportionate amount also is done for the NDP but I have—

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question? I presume there is money spent by the province of Ontario for elections.

Mr. Chairman: Order! I will give you an answer in just a moment.

Mr. Whicher: What will the hon. Minister say if the ruling does come under—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order! I have been informed. Last year it was agreed that this was as good a place as any to discuss the matter.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order! The money for an election is provided by accountable warrant, by accountable warrant.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, in view of what you have just said, I would hope that someone will now ensure that in future the hon. Provincial Secretary will stay awake when these matters are decided.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I can assure the hon. member that I never closed my eyes for a minute. I keep both eyes on him all the time.

Mr. MacDonald: Some people are asleep when their eyes are open.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This just goes to prove, as I said earlier this afternoon, that when nobody knows where it belongs they come to the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Bryden: There is only one further observation I wish to make with regard to the money spent on elections, Mr. Chairman. As you indicated, the monies are provided by accountable warrant—I think that is the term—which means that they are additional amounts not provided for in the estimates of any one year, but arise as the need arises during the course of the year.

The difficulty which has arisen here is that

these accounts are also not audited by the provincial auditor. This is a matter on which I have no doubt the public accounts committee, in due course, will make a recommendation to the government. I am not suggesting there is any impropriety in the way the money is spent. I am sure it is all spent strictly in accordance with the law; but I think that all expenditures of the government should be audited by the provincial auditor. I think the government should consider some way of making these accountable warrants subject to audit by the provincial auditor.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order!

Mr. Chairman: Order, order! I have been informed that this account has been audited by the auditor of criminal justice accounts who is, by The Election Act, the election auditor.

Mr. Bryden: I am suggesting that the provincial auditor should do it.

Mr. McKeough: My point is this, Mr. Chairman, this is the third matter today that the hon. member for Woodbine has raised arising out of the public accounts committee, matters which presumably at some time or another will form part of the report of the public accounts committee. Is the public accounts committee to present a report to this House or is the hon. member for Woodbine going to bring it in bit by bit?

Mr. MacDonald: Speaking to the point of order, Mr. Chairman, may I draw to your attention that earlier this session the hon. Attorney General told us that since he had not had a complete report from the select committee on consumer credit, he might have to go ahead and do something even when he did not have the report. So it is rather a difficult proposition as to when one acts when a committee is considering a matter.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, on the same point of order: I think this is something that perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary is complaining about, and probably justly so, that all these difficult points come within his estimates.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, because a committee has been appointed is no reason for not being able to discuss the estimates. There are half a dozen different committees appointed. There is a committee sitting today, headed by the deputy Attorney General, inquiring into the usefulness of systems of legal aid. I would presume, surely, that we would be able to discuss the whole question of legal aid under

the hon. Attorney General's estimates. There is a committee continuing to sit on municipal affairs and if we could not discuss anything that committee had discussed, we would not have been able to discuss the hon. Minister's estimates.

There are all these various committees, and with due respect to the hon. member for Kent West, if merely because the committee is sitting that subject is removed from the Legislature until that committee ceases to sit, we might as well all go home. There is a committee sitting dealing with taxation. If we cannot discuss taxation in this House, what is the point of our being here?

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, a question on the elections: How much did the election held on September 25 cost?

Mr. Chairman: The accounts have not all been turned in, therefore they have not been paid.

Mr. Troy: They have not been paid yet in full?

Mr. Chairman: There are still some outstanding accounts.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, the real problem here is—and I think it is obvious to all of us—that we can go on with this rather ridiculous debate, but the government really has no control over the expenditure of these funds. They are spent by the chief electoral officer according to certain statutory requirements. I recognize the difficulty of having a discussion about how the amounts were spent, but I would say it is impossible for the hon. Provincial Secretary to answer detailed questions, because the spending does not come under his department, it is done by the chief electoral officer.

Perhaps the way to have your questions answered in this detail is to put them on the order paper and we will get the answers from the chief electoral officer and file them in the House. But there is a real difficulty here which is not caused by any desire on the part of the government to conceal anything that happened. As I say, these expenditures are made by the chief electoral officer and we would have to dig out the specific information from him. The broader questions of—

Mr. Troy: Is it ridiculous then, Mr. Chairman, to ask the chief electoral officer what the election cost?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: No. But the point is, Mr. Chairman, you cannot ask him in this House. All I say is that if you want to know

this, ask the question by putting it on the order paper. Then we will have an opportunity to get the information from the chief electoral officer and table it.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Provincial Secretary could tell us how the chief electoral officer picks out the returning officers for the different ridings?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mr. Whicher: In some instances I have noticed that they are more Tory than efficient.

Interjections by hon. members.

Vote 1704 agreed to.

On vote 1705:

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, on vote 1705. I hope I am not going to affront the sensitivities of the government hon. members, but I was very interested a year ago to receive a letter from a constituent of mine, whom the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) has now inherited, stating that he had been trying for quite some time to get on the list with the Queen's Printer.

He was a salesman for a certain kind of stationery product and he wanted to get on the list so that he might be able to tender when the Queen's Printer was seeking supplies of this particular material. He had been told by the Queen's Printer that to get on the list he had to have a recommendation from his representative in the Legislature. I discovered that this is correct. This is the common practice. May I suggest once again that this is a hangover from the days of patronage which, supposedly, you have dispelled and eliminated completely. The proposition that a man who wants to go to the Queen's Printer to make a bid should have to get clearance from the sitting member or from his members, before he can even bid, is really a bit nonsensical.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, this matter is not an easy one and I am glad that the hon. member for York South has had any illusions about politics dispelled.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, I have no illusions.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But he must be aware of the fact that this is a very large province and most of the departments try to establish a policy or method of procedure which can be applicable across the province. Until a few years ago, the bulk of the tendering, I must say, was done right here in Toronto, in the Metropolitan area, with the big

printing firms. The Queen's Printer has embarked on a policy of trying to get the work distributed throughout the whole of the province. It would be impossible to deal with each and every printer, that is, supposing somebody would write in and say, "I have a printing plant; I would like to have business."

It is true that in the Metropolitan area we might send somebody out to check very easily on the set-up. But when you deal with a province of this size the Queen's Printer has come to the conclusion—not at my suggestion, but this was a method that he evolved for himself—that irrespective of where the member comes from, and I have said to the House that printing is placed in each constituency, invariably the Queen's Printer likes to have the local member aware of the fact. He uses the judgment of the local member in respect not to the printing facilities, that is a mechanical thing, but to the status of the plant. You cannot deal with every printer in the province, there has to be some sort of yardstick. He has developed this.

I was aware that he had done this on his own. I have not—

Mr. Bryden: It was not done recently; this has been the policy for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It has only come to my attention in the past year; less than a year.

Mr. Bryden: It has been in effect—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It has only come to my attention. And it did concern me, but he put it forward as a valid way of doing business as long as the government, that is the taxpayers of this province, get dollar value in regard to the services that are provided, which he assures me he is doing. Until I find fault with it or when I do I will suggest to him that he change it. But at the present time it is working so well that I have no reason to comment otherwise.

Mr. MacDonald: May I just comment briefly on this for the consideration of the hon. Provincial Secretary, and then perhaps he can have a discussion with the Queen's Printer?

I was not talking about printing at all. But now the hon. Provincial Secretary has raised it, in terms of printing—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am talking in terms of both; I think it applies to both.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. The hon. Minister has raised it in terms of printing. I would

suggest that the local member is not the person who is going to be able to judge whether or not this printing plant can do the job. Indeed, I would like to meet the local member who would dare to give advice against an order going to a constituent who is seeking to get jobs of printing for the government. Obviously, he is not going to, and he should not be put in that position. I think it is for the Queen's Printer to find out whether or not this printing shop can do the job; and let it be dealt with in the tenders, if tenders are sought.

However, I was referring to something on which I think the case is more clearcut. As I recall, this person was a salesman for a stationery company making rubbers and pencils and things of this nature. Why you had to get this cleared by the sitting member, sir, to put him on the list so that he could tender and presumably give samples of his product—and then the Queen's Printer can make a decision as to whether or not he is going to take this tender or another tender—I do not know. I do not see that there is any justification at all for bringing the sitting member into the picture. There may conceivably be, though I am not persuaded on the hon. Minister's argument.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As I said, the Queen's Printer developed this as a method of doing business, not on the instructions of the Minister. I have discussed it with him and he says it has worked out extremely well. In dealing with all of the province, I think the hon. members know that there are people who get in and out of business for a quick buck—fly-by-nights. I think that if a member assumes a responsibility in respect to the situation—and I think the hon. members are sufficiently responsible—and if they know that somebody is a fly-by-night or somebody is on the verge of bankruptcy or something of that kind, I cannot conceive of a member not bringing that to the attention of the Queen's Printer.

But, as I say, I have the member on one side putting his case, and the Queen's Printer putting the other side in the light of the work the Queen's Printer has been distributing. Considering the amount of business he does, the fact is that really nobody complains to me. They always say, "Well, we are getting a pretty fair shake, maybe we would like a little more"—that is about the only type of complaint that I ever get.

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say a word in regard to this matter. I had a situation brought to my attention, regarding this matter, not too long

ago, when one of the local printers in the city of Oshawa came to see me. He asked me if I would write a letter to the Queen's Printer, and in this case he definitely pointed out that the letter was simply to verify the fact that he was a printer, shall I say, in good standing in the city of Oshawa. I pointed out to him that I did not have the least idea as to whether he was qualified to do the job or not. He immediately told me that the form he is called upon to fill out for the Queen's Printer designated his qualifications in various points as far as the printing business was concerned, and I was not involved in that at all. Apparently, all he wanted was a letter to the Queen's Printer that he was a citizen in good standing in the city of Oshawa. I gave him that letter.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I think what the hon. member for Oshawa has just said demonstrates the stupidity of carrying on this practice which, I would suggest to the hon. Provincial Secretary, is an ancient practice. It dates from the pork barrel days which, I will concede, we are gradually clearing up.

The fact of the matter is that, as the situation now stands, as the policy now stands, as administered by the Queen's Printer, a printer—or other supplier, I believe, but certainly a printer—cannot get on the list through which he is able to bid on government jobs unless he gets a letter from his local member. That puts the local member in the position where, if he saw fit, he could veto a man who might be perfectly well qualified.

Several years ago—

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Would you do that as a member?

Mr. Bryden: I would not do it, but I do not think any member should be able to do it. I think these matters should be determined exclusively on the qualifications of the printer, as to his plant, his credit rating and so on. Those are all matters which can be determined, and on which very few hon. members in this House are experts..

I had a case a few years ago where I was asked to write a letter asking that a particular printer be put on the list. The printer showed me through his shop. I would not have known whether it was a good shop or not; I could not tell a good printing machine from a poor one. I had every reason to believe that he was an honest and reliable man, but I had no real information. However, I felt that I had to write a letter for him even on the basis of very limited information, because if I did not he would not get on the list. I could not see any reason why he

should not get his chance to bid on government business the same as anybody else.

Any information that the local member can go by can be obtained better in other ways. I suggest that the hon. Minister should suggest to the Queen's Printer that he set up procedures for qualifications, which are established in many other organizations, sir, and that the member should be left entirely out of this matter. As to the technical capacity of the plant, only a technical man can rate that. Other matters, such as the credit rating of the man concerned can be determined from far more reliable sources than such limited information as the local member might have.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to talk on this just a little bit. Never, in Dovercourt, has the Queen's Printer asked me to give my advice in connection with a printer.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Has a printing salesman come to you?

Mr. Thompson: No, I have never had a salesman—perhaps they think I am of a purer nature, or something, than other people. This is really why I would like to raise this. Let us face it: The last time I spoke in connection with civil service appointments I was speaking on the same principle that I want to today and from our left at that time, a rather enthusiastic younger hon. member shouted out, "How naive can you get?" when I was talking and made a suggestion that perhaps there was some kind of patronage in some appointments. The hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Gomme) brought up the point that he was proud to have got someone appointed to the civil service.

What I want to say is that I went home on the weekend, and I thought to myself: Here was the hon. member for Lanark, and was this a position where he needed a merit system in order to select the person, or was it a more humble position? I thought: Really, when you look at the political parties across, not only Ontario, but Canada, England and other places, it seems to me that where you have to assess merit so that you can decide qualifications, then obviously we should use the merit system. But where you cannot assess merit, some other type of judgment has to take place.

I am just wondering, sir, in this printing, it is obvious you had no merit basis in choosing one firm over another. I do not know how you can; I do not know the printing industry. In the advertising industry, it seems to me, you do not have a basis of

merit. But I think we approach this whole area year after year; we know, we suspect, and perhaps we are unfair in suspecting, that this is an item that will go to party printers, people who will print party pamphlets. Perhaps I am unjust in saying that but you are certainly open to suspicion, because you have no basis of saying how you do, or how the Queen's Printer does, say "Okay, we will give it to this printer because of certain qualifications." You give no qualifications.

A little while ago we had the hon. member for Etobicoke raising a question about a young girl applying to the civil service for a job. I have forgotten the vague term that was given by the examiner, but it was a vague term. There was no ground rule saying it was on an academic basis and so on. "Not adaptable" was the term used. Perhaps that is the term that is used with the printers when they apply, not adaptable. It is vague enough so that you can throw him out, you know, on a number of things. But I would suggest that you categorize this; if you cannot categorize some of these things, I do not know what judgment is used.

I feel there is a hypocrisy about this whole question in the House. Some of us smile smugly and perhaps think inwardly that if we were in we would practise the same kind of thing, thinking that you are practising some kind of patronage.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): What do they do in Ottawa?

Mr. Thompson: I do not know what they do in Ottawa. But the thing I ask is, let us bring it to light, let us have ground rules on this and let us talk honestly about the whole situation.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I just want to say this one thing, that I would not like it to go by with the inference that the Queen's Printer has no standards or no qualifications. There is no basis for that kind of statement at all. The Queen's Printer—as the hon. member for Oshawa has pointed out, sir—once he has a printer on his list, gets a complete inventory of the equipment. There are men skilled in the Queen's Printer's who can assess the equipment and know the kind of printing available. So you have men in the Queen's Printer's office who have all these lists of equipment and then they take the type of printing required.

It is true they could pick a big firm in Toronto. It can do all kinds of work in a first-class plant. They could feed all that work to a printer in Toronto, very easily, with the

highest qualifications, the highest standard, but the Queen's Printer does not do that. If it is a certain type of job that a small printer out in the province of Ontario can do, that job is sent out there and we get that particular sheet of paper or form produced of the highest category within the limits of that printing job's requirement. If it is *Hansard* to be printed, one of the big firms here, for example, is in a position to tender on the job.

When the material is produced—and I have seen this—it has to be of the top standard that is required for that particular job. So long as the Queen's Printer has a system under which the top quality of printing required is produced for the best dollar value for the province of Ontario, at the same time spreading the work in a system of decentralization across this province, I have no quarrel with this system.

Mr. Bryden: Except that the hon. members—

Mr. Thompson: I think that is a very good point. Why is the hon. members' opinion drawn in? But if you do actually have qualifications, then would it not be possible for someone who has applied to be put on a tender? Would he not know clearly why he will not be put on the tender or why he will be put on? I mean, if the Queen's Printer has a stated qualification, then when there is a small printing company applying to do *Hansard*, the answer would come obviously that for stated reasons the company is not qualified to do the job of printing *Hansard*. But I would suggest that printing firms applying now get no answer as to why they would not be put on tenders. I do not really know, but I suggest they do not get a qualified answer as to why they are not put on tenders. I suggest then that this raises the suggestion that this discretion is unwarranted and that you are put on tenders because you belong to the right stripe of a party.

Mr. Walker: I would just like to point out here again, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member for Dovercourt mentioned somebody saying that he was rather naive. I think I am that way too because I know for a fact that the man for whom I wrote the letter was not a follower of my party, he was a follower of the party of the hon. member for Dovercourt. I just want to point out that I wrote no letter in this particular case for anybody who was a follower of my party.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, earlier in the evening I mentioned the fact of books

published in various languages. Are these published by various ethnic newspaper printing houses in the city of Toronto? For example, would a booklet in Polish be published by one of the Polish printing houses, or is that done by a general printer?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Originally when the plan was conceived, we called together all the newspaper people in the business because they have the printing plants. We tried to devise a scheme whereby we would deal with individual members within the group. We had several conferences and the upshot of those conversations was that they preferred that we put it in the hands of a qualified agency which then would control all the work with the result that the pamphlets in all the languages have come out exactly with the same format.

Mr. Newman: The ethnic press in the city of Toronto would get its fair share of the work?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes. I do not know which press is being used but nobody has ever complained to me.

Mr. MacDonald: I have an important problem on which I would like to solicit the co-operation of the hon. Minister. I have been approached this past week by a very irate constituent. His problem is this:

On February 29 he became the father of a very charming baby daughter. He has written a letter to the Pope to see what he can do about the fact that his daughter was born on February 29, so that she has a birthday only every four years. She will be over 80 years of age before she can vote in a country in which he is proud to be a citizen. Since the hon. Minister is responsible for vital statistics, my question to the hon. Minister is, what can he do to placate the genuinely aroused man—you may think this is a joke, but he is genuinely aroused about this. Seriously, when officially is the birthday of a person born on February 29?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, this is one question I will take under advisement. I can assure the hon. member I agree with him. Matters relating to birthdays are very, very sensitive areas when you are dealing with the individual. I do know that the deputy Registrar General is a man who has had a tremendous amount of experience. I forget how many millions of registrations he has. I will put this to him first thing in the morning.

Vote 1705 agreed to.

On vote 1706:

Mr. Troy: I did not know you were talking about vital statistics. Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has been in communication with a constituent of mine in regard to a birth certificate for an adopted child who was born in England. At the time the hon. Minister had said there was no possibility of getting a birth certificate in Ontario. I understand from my lawyer colleagues that if the youngster is born in Ontario the name of the adopted parents can be used and the original certificate may be destroyed. Have any negotiations been tried with the government of the United Kingdom so that youngsters who are born in England and adopted by Canadian parents might get a certificate in the name of the Canadian parents? Is there any possibility of getting through that bottleneck?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think we have, Mr. Chairman, reciprocal arrangements with some of the provinces but this is a matter which I will go into. I think that the instance that the hon. member was referring to was the constituent who was very irate because the department would not issue an Ontario birth certificate for a child born outside of Ontario. I may say that it is a commentary on the regard that people have for the province of Ontario that quite a number of people have approached me asking me how they can arrange to have birth certificates for those who have not been born in Ontario. I just have to tell them that we are sorry that we can only issue birth certificates if the person was born in Ontario.

But the matter of adoptions and the change of name is something which we are continuously looking at in our own province. I undertake to the hon. member to go into this question during this coming year. I think it is a good point.

Mr. Troy: I think the hon. Minister has a letter on file from my constituents and he knows the situation. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Dovercourt.

Mr. Thompson: My question was answered, sir.

Vote 1706 agreed to.

On vote 1707:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on vote 1706, I would like to ask a few questions on members' indemnities and allowances.

Some hon. members: Vote 1707.

Mr. Newman: I am sorry, I would like to come in on 1707.

Mr. Chairman, we do get an advance toward expenses monthly if we so request. We get an allowance at Christmas time if we so request. Now I would like to ask the hon. Minister why it is not possible for us to be paid monthly rather than in one lump sum at Easter time or March 31? Is it not possible for us to be paid every month as they are paid in the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am unaware of the way they are paid in the federal House, but the present payment is in accordance with our statutes. I have continuously approached both the accountant and the Clerk of the House with respect to trying to increase the monthly payments. I know that for some hon. members the major portion of their income comes from this source and this is a matter which we will take into consideration during the coming year.

Mr. MacDonald: May I follow up on that? May I suggest to the hon. Minister what I think is a very simple answer? It may require a change in the statute.

Presently we are paid \$150 from the expense allowance which is 90 per cent of that to which we are entitled. I cannot see any reason why, by changing the statute, 90 per cent of the indemnity could not be paid too, and on a monthly basis. The hon. Provincial Secretary is withholding the 10 per cent.

Now I think this is a more sensible way to approach it under any circumstances. I have already suggested, sir, I think it was to the hon. Prime Minister last fall, in the present House we have some 38 hon. members who are newcomers and the fact of the matter is that they will be getting six months' indemnity in the first eighteen months that they are in the House. They get six months' indemnity at the end of March and they will not get another one until March of 1965, which means they have been in the House for eighteen months and have had only six months' salary, so to speak.

I think this is a particular hardship, as the hon. Minister indicated, for those who are living for the most part on their indemnity. But quite apart from the particular circumstances of this House at the present time, I think the common-sense approach of a monthly payment of 90 per cent of the indemnity as well as 90 per cent of the allowance may require statutory change, but from that point forward there will be no difficulties and I have been assured by a

little birdie that there will be no problem in the accounting.

Mr. Oliver: I would like to add my word to this, Mr. Chairman. There was a time, as the hon. Prime Minister probably knows, when we were paid at the end of a session and we were paid only if we sat 30 days. I remember there was a time when there was a case in court about it as to whether we had actually sat the 30 days or not and I think the records will reveal that we had to count Saturdays and Sundays in order to get the 30 days.

Since that time, changes have been made and the pay is now on a yearly basis and I cannot for the life of me see, Mr. Chairman, why the members who are elected should not be paid on a monthly basis, one-twelfth of their salary each month. It may be, of course, that some of those on the government side do not need it, but most of us over here do and I cannot see where—I think it would be a reform and I think it would be in keeping with the times. I think it is a reform that the government should take cognizance of and make an early change in that particular item.

There is not any reason under the sun, it seems to me, why when you have served a month you should not be paid for a month under the new set-up in our payment of salaries to the members of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Chairman, I have not been in the House as long as the hon. leader of the Opposition and I cannot remember, away in the past, why these things developed. I am told, Mr. Chairman, that this system of payment developed in the first place to ensure attendance in the House in the dying days of the lovely warm spring when people wanted to get home and return to work and that is why this type of payment and accumulation of payments was adopted.

But with the increase in payment that there has been, over the years we have discussed this and quite frankly I am in accord with the idea put forward. I do not see any reason why it could not be paid on a monthly basis. I think we all find that this is a 12-month-of-the-year job, so we will look at it and perhaps bring in an amendment this year that would apply to the next fiscal year.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, may I speak on allowances on this vote?

I was rather interested in what the hon. leader of the Opposition said when he spoke about 30 days. I recall the conversation I

had with one of the members from the province of Quebec when he was here and apparently they have a certain indemnity and a certain allowance in the province of Quebec, but if they come back in the fall and sit for 30 days, they get another \$10,000; if they sit for 29 days, they get \$100 a day. I think we speak of the province of opportunity as being the province of Ontario. Some bilingual members in this House might think of the province of opportunity as being the province of Quebec and hope to get elected to that Legislature.

I recall that on March 28, 1961, speaking in the Budget debate, the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) spoke particularly on allowances to the hon. members and referring, of course, to those who are from out of town and the expense of keeping two homes. I know that I spoke to that hon. member the other day and I recalled that particular fact to him and he said: "Well, I am in the same mind"; even though I notice in the public accounts he is a member of the water resources commission and gets certain allowances there. But still in spite of the allowances he gets from the water resources commission he is of the same mind in regard to increase in allowances, particularly for out-of-town members.

Then some of the hon. members, like the Chairman himself, like the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Gibson), have to stay here the whole session and do not get home at all, then, too, there are out-of-town members who during the recess are in here at least once every three weeks who have all the expense of coming to Toronto to do business for two or three days and then back home again. Some of the papers say they get a special rate at the hotel. The room is the cheapest part of living in a hotel, I find.

Mr. Bryden: Room service is costly.

Mr. Troy: Well, I do not have to draw pictures for you.

But seriously, sir, particularly for the members who live in urban-rural ridings, to cover their ridings and to represent their constituencies properly, the members have a great amount of expense in travel. Now of course our telephone bills are cut down because we know the number to call when we want to call the Parliament buildings—I will not give you the number for my riding. Something has been done about that.

But seriously, sir, I saw something in the press that there was a certain undercurrent of feeling in regard to it. I notice in corridors I saw people being buttonholed and then

around corners whispering about various things in the early part of the session, and then later on there was something in the newspapers about the indemnities and then after that nothing was said.

But seriously, I think allowances can be increased. I do not see any possibility of telling the hon. Prime Minister to increase indemnities. It is up to the government. But I still think he should give serious thought to an increase of allowances. The people who live here in the city of Toronto, the hon. members who live in the city, can walk around their riding in a few minutes.

Mr. Bryden: We are not as energetic as you.

Mr. Troy: I know. If you could not walk around at your age, as I could have in my age, well there is something wrong with you. At least, when I was your age—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: Well, St. Patrick's Day is next week. I do not get a chance to speak on St. Patrick's Day, so there is my Irish statement for you.

Seriously, again I say, very seriously, that I think the hon. Prime Minister and the Cabinet should give thought to the increase, if not of indemnities, of allowances.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington - Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, since a speech that I made three years ago, was referred to, I would like to comment. I do not think, in all fairness to my friend, the hon. member for Nipissing, that we were discussing salaries. We were discussing representation by population. I was making the point that it was a lot more costly to represent a riding outside of this city. I pointed out some of the problems which confronted a member who lived outside the city; the problem of maintaining two residences was one.

I mentioned my own particular riding since the hon. member for York South had referred to a number of hon. members who had a comparatively small number of voters in their ridings. I said that, in my riding, I had to represent two counties, because it embraces two-thirds of Wellington and two-thirds of Dufferin. I had to represent 20 municipalities. I had 11 district high school boards. I had some 13 or so community centres, and about eight or nine fall fairs.

My riding is not like the Toronto riding where you have one phone system. At that time there were 17 different small independent phone systems; and, in spite of the con-

cessions made, it actually does me very little good. Their direct line is out to Guelph and I still have to pay long distance from there; everything in my riding is long distance.

When I am asked to go up to, say, Harrison, it is a 100-mile drive. I drive my car around 25,000-26,000 miles a year and, as the hon. member for Nipissing has said, a member in the city can use public transportation. In some of the ridings he can probably walk across the riding in five or ten minutes.

I just want to make that clear. At the time, we were discussing representation by population. I did make the reference that it costs a member from out of town a lot more to live than it does a member in town. I think I mentioned the fact that the Toronto members are able to park their cars in their own garages at night. We either pay parking overnight, or pay for taxis to move around the city. If we go down to the hotel our constituents come in to see us and we cannot ask them to have a sandwich; we have to take them down to the hotel and entertain them. I know that my hotel bills add up to substantial amounts, and there may be other things that I do not indulge in that add up to a lot more.

I just wanted to make this comment, since my name was mentioned in relation to salary raises. I did say there was a lot more expense involved in representing an out-of-town riding than one in town.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this vote, there are two things I would like to add to what has already been said.

First, I find that the government-leased line to the Brantford area is most convenient in carrying on the business of the riding, and I certainly hope that the government will consider extending this service to all hon. members. I understand that, in some jurisdictions, an agreement is made with the telephone company to provide a certain number of minutes of long distance time between two locations. It is not necessary to have a leased line for that purpose. It is just in the last few weeks that this line has been available, and I feel that the business of the constituency is much easier to conduct, at least, my part of it.

More than that, I think of those hon. members who, unlike myself, come a long distance to attend the Legislature here in Toronto. Fortunately, I can drive home after the session, no matter how late the leader of the House keeps us, and be home within an hour. This is a great convenience that a lot of our mutual friends do not have. I think,

particularly, of the hon. member for Kenora who, when he wants to attend the Legislature here, drives to Winnipeg and then flies to Toronto.

Certainly, from the earliest times, the hon. members had a pass on the railroads of the province, which, of course, is very useful to all of us. I would think, in this day, the government should take steps, not to provide an open air pass for all hon. members, but to make an arrangement with Trans-Canada Air Lines or Air-Canada so that hon. members who come from specific areas can travel between Toronto and that area at their convenience. This would apply to the hon. members from London, as well as those from the far northwest, Sudbury, North Bay, Windsor, Ottawa and in the other normal airline connections; and I think this would be a great service. It certainly would go far to equalize the inequities in the representation as it now is.

Vote 1707 agreed to.

Vote 1708 agreed to.

This concludes the estimates of the Departments of Provincial Secretary and Citizenship.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I forgot, in the discussion of the LCBO, to remind hon. members that the lowest-priced liquor in Canada is to be purchased in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, contrary to our usual routine, because of the press gallery party on Thursday night, we will sit Wednesday night rather than Thursday night.

Tomorrow we will go back to the order paper and deal with second readings, the debate on the interim report of the select committee on consumer credit, and then return to the Budget debate. There are quite a few hon. members of the House who wish to speak. Following that, we will take the estimates of The Department of Reform

Institutions. If we need any other estimates for the balance of this week, we will take Public Welfare.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): What about Highways?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, it may be because of the timing, and we may have to work in another set of estimates this week. I do not think it will be necessary. I am trying to bring some order into this. Highways will come forward on Monday, regardless of what happens for the balance of this week, so that you can be ready for it. It may be that we will not reach this, but I am reaching as far ahead as I can to tell you what we will do.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask my hon. friend! In respect to the consumer credit report, have copies of the report been distributed?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I assumed they had.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): No, not to each member.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Then, of course, we cannot—

Mr. Oliver: I do not think they have been distributed at all, really.

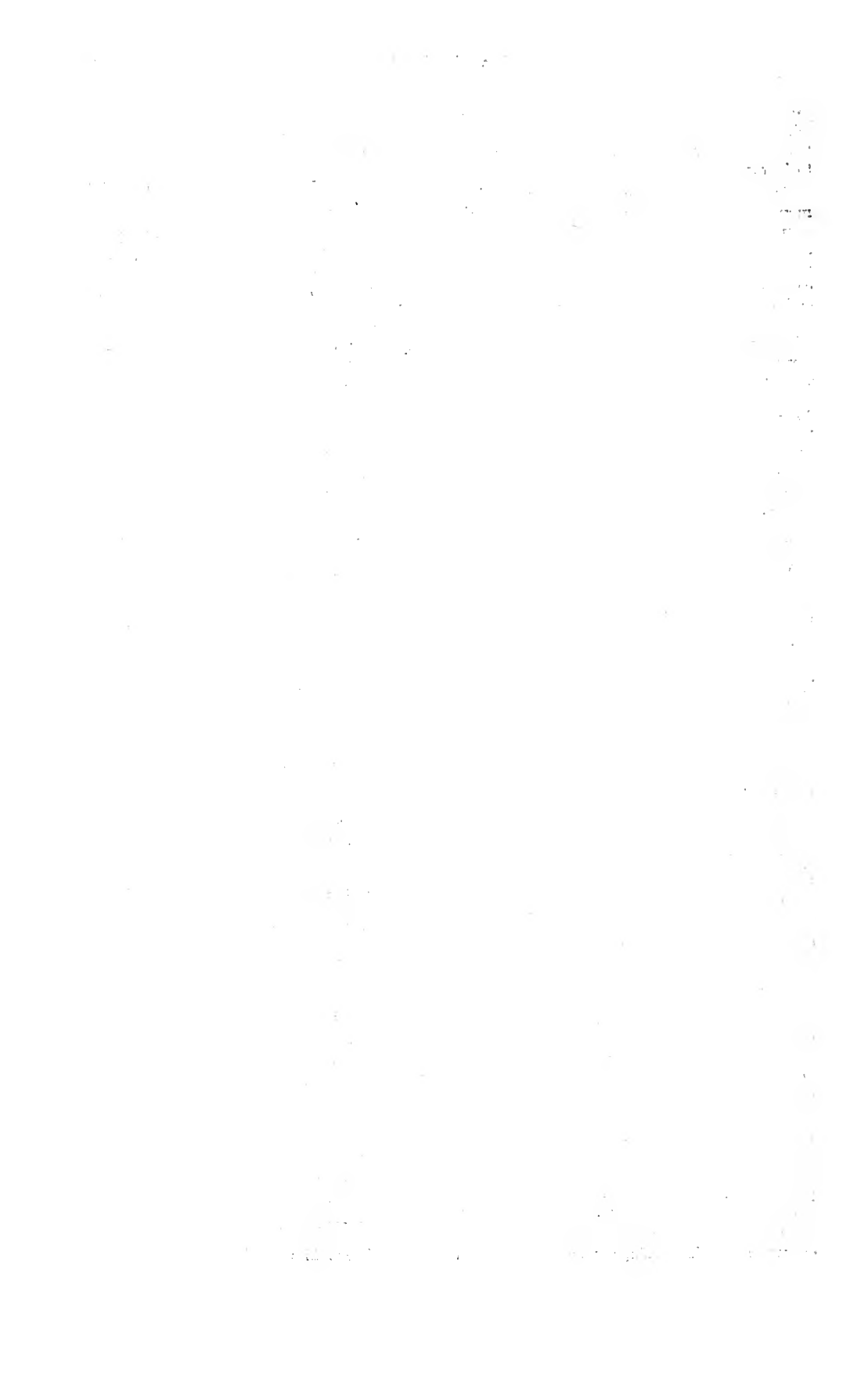
Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, I will leave it on the order paper. The members of the committee can make their comments tomorrow and then we will leave it on the order paper. I will arrange to have it distributed, and for the benefit of anyone else who wants to speak I will call it again.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): Mr. Speaker, if I might say a word on this. It was my intention originally to put the report on the record so that every hon. member would have a copy of it in *Hansard*. The hon. leader of the Opposition objected to this procedure, perhaps very rightly so, and we deferred it. We do not have sufficient copies for all hon. members. The hon. leader of the Opposition received one, and the hon. leader of the NDP has received one. It will take several weeks after it goes to the printer before it is available. Each party has one copy of the report and the hon. members of the committee have all seen the report. I do not know what more we can do at this time.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.45 o'clock, p.m.





Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, March 11, 1964
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1964

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton), from the standing committee on highways and tourism, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act, 1961-62.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham), in the absence of Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings East), from the standing committee on natural resources, wildlife and mining, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 32, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Bill No. 51, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have a question of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), as follows:

Can the hon. Prime Minister elaborate on the hon. Provincial Secretary's (Mr. Yaremko's) statement that the hate literature problem is under active government consideration?

Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I first want to assure the hon. members of this House and the people of Ontario that the government is deeply concerned

with the recent distribution of what is popularly called hate literature in this province. We will not tolerate such activity here, and everything in our power will be done to prevent it and to bring to justice those who are participating.

I believe it must be the opinion of all that those who are engaged in the dissemination of propaganda designed to cast reflections upon any race or religion are in the lunatic fringe of our society. Nonetheless, we cannot discount the seriousness of the increase of this type of activity.

It would appear from our investigation that those involved in this business are few in number. While they may be few in number, we must be concerned with the many on whom this type of literature has a deep and serious impact. It brings back to all of us, and particularly those of our citizens who suffered so greatly in various countries of Europe prior to, during and subsequent to World War II, the horrors of the days when such activity was common.

An examination of the distribution to date discloses that it can only effectively be dealt with through the Criminal Code, which is entirely within the jurisdiction of the federal government. Of course the hon. Attorney General of this province (Mr. Cass) is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Criminal Code, and I assure you that within the limits of the legislation, the Ontario Provincial Police and the law officers of the Crown are covering every avenue to bring to justice those who are engaged in this type of activity. The enforcement of the sections of the Criminal Code is very difficult due to the problems involved in apprehending the violator when actually engaged in committing the offence.

The obvious increase in this activity across Canada leads me to believe that possible alterations of the law to permit easier enforcement might very well be of national concern. With this idea in mind I am prepared to, and am asking, that the whole matter be placed on the agenda for the federal-provincial conference convening in Quebec City at the end of this month, with

a view to providing more effective methods of control.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members to the annual review of The Department of Mines which you have courteously permitted me to have placed on their desks.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, for several years past it has been the practice of The Department of Mines to prepare such a summary of the activities of the department and have it published for the information of the House and the general public just as early in the new year as is humanly possible.

I regret that this book was not available a week ago when I presented the department's estimates for consideration. It would have served a very useful purpose in helping hon. members to follow my remarks on the various phases of the mining industry and the operations of the department as I outlined them to you at that time. The fact that it was not ready then was due only to circumstances completely beyond the control of my department—circumstances which have delayed publication by about three weeks.

Even so, it is now just a little over two months since the close of the year under review, so I feel that we have maintained our record of service in presenting the fact-laden account in an attractive form in a very short time.

For that, I would like to pay full tribute to the members of my staff who co-operated wholeheartedly in making the necessary data available. The same sort of co-operation was, as usual, provided by the industry which provided information and in many cases photographs as requested. Finally, through the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Simonett), I should like to acknowledge the contribution which members of his staff made in providing the chapter dealing with oil and natural gas.

I do not intend to say more at this time, Mr. Speaker, but I would commend the report to the serious study of all hon. members. I think that such a study will give them a better idea than any words of mine could, of the activities of my department and the progress of the great industry it was set up to serve. The title, "Developing Ontario Through Mining", speaks for itself and for the great importance of the mining industry to the entire province and to Canada.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the

annual report of The Department of Reform Institutions of the province of Ontario for the year ending March 31, 1963, Parts I and II.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that in response to several requests, another meeting on matters of practice and procedure will be held with the Clerk of the House tomorrow, Thursday, March 12, at 10 a.m. in committee room No. 1.

I might say that the recording device was out for four or five minutes. This general blackout, as it were, is throughout the building and as the recording device was off for four or five minutes, I would ask the Minister of Mines if he would submit the report on his annual review to the *Hansard* table; and if the member for Scarborough West would also submit his question to the *Hansard* table so that it may be recorded in the debates.

Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, just before we proceed, I want to call some second readings. Perhaps I was sidetracked when we got into the discussion on the report, but it is necessary that we have these second readings if these bills are to get into committee. If anyone is taken by surprise by any I call—I think the ones I will call have been on the order paper for a week or so—however if anyone is caught by surprise, we can leave it over. But some of them I want cleared so we can get into committee work.

THE SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION ACT

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education) moves second reading of Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Schools Administration Act.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, the basic principle of this bill as I see it is that it is now going to be permissible for school boards to provide for payment of honoraria to their members on a more generous basis than has been possible in the past, and on something which one might say approaches a remuneration for their services.

I welcome the adoption by the government of this principle. I think that members of school boards are entitled to be paid for their services. I think more people would be able to serve on school boards, if they felt inclined, if they could receive compensation for the time they spend on this very important and arduous work.

My reservation with regard to the bill is that, in my opinion, it appears to be too

niggardly. It provides—I will take the type of municipality with which I am familiar and that is the last one in the scale set forth in the bill, municipalities where there is an average school attendance of 60,000 or more—that the maximum honorarium which may be paid to a member of a school board in such a municipality will be \$150 a month.

I will speak only of the municipality with which I am most familiar, and that is Toronto. I would suggest to the government, and to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), Mr. Speaker, that \$150 a month is an undue limitation in this municipality. Aldermen are paid substantially more here, and my observations leads me to the conclusion that school trustees in this municipality have duties which are just as onerous as the duties of aldermen. Indeed, they deal with sums of money which are of about the same magnitude as the city budget. I believe that the limitation which should be imposed here should be no less than the limitation, whatever it may be—I regret to say I do not know offhand what the maximum amount permissible for an alderman in Toronto is, but I would say the same maximum should apply for trustees.

I think the time has come when we should recognize that trustees have an important role to play in our municipal government. They are dealing with very large sums of money, varying of course according to the size of the municipality. I think that they should receive the same scale of remuneration as aldermen or councillors. I have spoken specifically of the city of Toronto, because that is the municipality with which I am most familiar, but I would like to indicate, Mr. Speaker, that my remarks are intended to be more general than that. I think the scale the hon. Minister has proposed in his bill should, all up and down the line, be comparable to the scales which are now permissible for municipal councillors or aldermen.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I would simply add that in some of the fringe municipalities around metropolitan cities, like the one which I come from in North York, the school business is very big business. Just recently the 103rd school was opened in that municipality. The trustees are operating a business of very great magnitude. They take as much time as the members of council, and in many cases more, because of the intricate operation of that whole system. It seems to me that something more than the \$150 should be offered here as well as in the city of Toronto. I think this is true of a great many of our growing municipalities, where school

boards certainly are operating very large budgets, very large businesses, and taking a great deal of time.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Just to reply, I am very pleased to see the hon. members opposite agree with this in principle. I think they fully appreciate that this is quite a departure from previous practices in this province. I think they might be interested to know that these figures are more or less in accord with the feelings of the trustees' council of the province, which group represents a great bulk of the school boards, and that we should not regard this as being a salary or compensation for the task but an honorarium to enable capable people to serve on the boards.

While I appreciate the remarks made by the hon. members opposite, I think they will find—and this bill will be going to committee and I will suggest that perhaps one or two people from the trustees' council will attend at this meeting to give the hon. members some indication of why these amounts, certainly initially with the commencement of this principle, might be appropriate at this time.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves second reading of Bill No. 53, An Act to amend The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few brief remarks. Once again, in general principle, we in the New Democratic Party are in support of this bill. I think that the whole question of larger units of administration in our rural areas is one that is occupying more and more thinking on the part of those who are giving leadership in this field.

Earlier in this session, in the broader context of Municipal Affairs, we did our best to get the hon. Prime Minister to broaden the terms of reference of the committee which has been studying municipal affairs in this province for some time, so that it could look at this key issue of larger units of administration. I understand that one of the recommendations of the committee is likely to be along this line; therefore I hope that the government is moving in the direction of tackling this problem. Because I think, without tackling it, we are not going to be able to solve any of the smaller problems which are part of it.

It is within that context that my support for the principle of this bill comes. I think that all those who have studied, in an objective way, the problem of providing education in this modern world have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to provide a modern education in the little red school-house and that a larger unit of administration which can get more teachers in one group, with greater facilities, is the kind of thing we should be moving toward.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the government for having the courage to move in this direction, but there are going to be some problems, and I am the first to acknowledge it. I would just like to say, Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of this is that the problems arise from the government's failure to move in the broader field of municipal affairs, and in the taxation issues related to it.

When the New Democratic Party was founded in 1961, we spent a full year studying and shaping policy which was adopted at a convention in the fall of 1962. One of the committees which did study the problems of the rural area was our farm committee, in which we had a representative group of farmers from almost every walk of agricultural life, every commodity group, representing in a very accurate way, the opinion throughout the rural area. When we came to the costs involved in farming, one of the issues invariably raised, and raised with emphasis, was the excessive burden of education costs, because of the fact that farmers have to pay their taxes, not only as you and I do on our home, but also on all of their farmland.

The result is that you get the kind of inequity created, for example, by a farmer selling a quarter of an acre of land on the front of his farm. A family which maybe has five or six children then move in; they are paying much less tax than he is. He may have no children, but obviously that is not a valid principle to bring into the picture, but he is paying it over all of his farm land. It was for that reason that we included in our programme as one of the six or seven areas in which we might move to reduce farm costs; item (c) which reads as follows:

To relieve the burden of education costs on farm land as distinct from residential and other farm property.

Now I submit that all of the difficulties that we are going to face, or perhaps more accurately most of the difficulties that we are going to face, and undoubtedly we will be hearing when this bill goes before the stand-

ing committee, will be in relation to this fear, undoubtedly justified in some instances, that the already excessive educational costs will become even more burdensome because of the fact that we have not got a basic equity in our tax structure.

However, I still want to conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying that we support the principle of this bill, we congratulate the government for bringing it in. We hope that they will move with speed in coming to grips with some of the older problems that are going to create difficulties in implementing this.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, just in case the hon. member for York South left the impression that this idea only had its birth in the new policy enunciated by his party in 1961, I thought it might be worthwhile once again pointing out to the House that some of us on this side of the House have been making repeated requests to the government over the period of the last five years, at least since I have been here, that this sort of reform take place.

I would have hoped that along with this very advanced step The Department of Education is taking we would have had a similar indication from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) that within the municipal sphere there would be a similar consolidation, or a comparable consolidation, of municipal jurisdictions. It cannot go without notice at this time either, Mr. Speaker, that His Honour Judge MacDonald recommended to the hon. Attorney General the consolidation of police forces, and there was reference made in the debate on the estimates of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) as to the consolidation of hospital units.

It would seem to me that the government so often approaches these problems only by nibbling at the outer fringes and does not get to the real root of the problem of administration of our affairs on the whole provincial-wide basis. This certainly is a step forward and we in the Liberal Party commend it for that, but I think that there would be substantial wisdom in the hon. Prime Minister forcing the hon. Minister of Education, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Minister of Health to sit down as a group some day and all move along the same lines for the common good of the province. This is a step forward and for that reason we will support it, but again, Mr. Speaker, I would urge the government to co-ordinate all these

efforts so that what makes sense in one department will be translated into action in another department.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I would certainly not like the hon. Minister of Education to pass his comments on the move to consolidate the school sections without saying something about it myself, but it seems to me that this lies in the next bill rather than in Bill No. 53, so as long as he realizes that, I would like to wait a moment.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves second reading of Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, on Bill No. 54, which might better be called the little red schoolhouse abolition bill, in that its most important section states that: "Subject to the subsections 2 and 11 on and after the first day of January 1965, every township shall be a township school area."

The hon. Minister of Education has described this as a milestone and I submit to you, sir, that it is indeed, because it means that the basic unit of education administration is being swept away by act of this Legislature and as we all know, having had to deal with the situation on a local level over the past few years, there has been a strong and definite movement to do this on a permissive basis before many years.

I believe that The Department of Education has now come to the conclusion that they have gone as far as they can on a permissive basis. I hope that the hon. Prime Minister, as well as the hon. Minister of Education, is cognizant of the fact that the legislation now provides for compulsory unification of these boards of trustees against the will of many of the people concerned in many cases.

So here we have government legislation that provides for the compulsory amalgamation of these three-man boards. As has already been stated, the Liberal Party is going to support this legislation, but we feel that it cannot pass second reading in this House without drawing to the attention of the hon. members three or four points that I consider quite important in this connection.

It is obvious then that the control of the administration of the local schools will move away from the immediate area, but I agree with the hon. Minister that it would not move

so far away that it would be in any sense a removal of local autonomy.

Certainly there are going to be some dislocations having to do with assessment and the local education rates that are going to be very troublesome indeed. I would trust that the hon. Minister of Education and his advisers will do everything they can to assist the local areas where these dislocations are going to be severely burdensome.

The change that is going to be more important than any of these is the fact that the responsibility at the local level will cover a considerably larger area. The new trustees will have a much larger budget to deal with, and I would think that associated with this change there must be a reversion of more responsibility to the new and large board than the local three-man trustee board ever had.

I had the distinct impression that the three-man board in the school section simply implemented the dictates of the local inspector, and in many cases this was done quite effectively. But the three-man board was concerned with the painting of the desks and plumbing that was out of order and keeping the furnace going and so on. Surely with these amendments the time will then have come when a larger, and I would think a more efficient, board, having a larger budget to work with and a broader area of responsibility, must be granted ever increasing responsibilities for the actual education that takes place in the schools under their control.

This, I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the hon. Minister, is the way the development should go. As the areas of responsibility increase, we will find that the new boards of education are in a position to form education committees, that is committees that would look into something more than just the hiring and the firing of teachers, the provision of the essential plan for education. They will have to assume considerably more of the responsibility for the education process that goes on within the schools under their responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I once again appreciate the approval in principle by the hon. members opposite and I assure the last hon. speaker that we have already established in the department, with the anticipation that this legislation will go through, a special group to deal with the individual school sections and townships to help them resolve their problems due to this consolidation.

I should also like to point out that while I think most of the attention has been focused on the fact that the township will

become the smallest unit for administration in the province, the two permissive sections I think really are worthy of some note.

The permissive sections allow townships to join together to form, not necessarily, and the point is not geographic as much as in numbers perhaps, an even larger unit of administration. The second permissive section goes beyond this to allow the elementary and the secondary to combine into one board of education.

I think, Mr. Speaker, this in itself is rather significant because it then enables the point that was raised by the hon. member for Brant to be realized; and that is that the board of education can itself provide certain inspection facilities and other direction and supervision that is not available to them with the size of unit that presently exists.

I will get into this in more detail during my estimates, but I think that a much closer relationship between elementary and secondary education in this province is desirable and the permissive sections in this piece of legislation will, I hope, go toward that end.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE NOTARIES ACT, 1962-63

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Notaries Act, 1962-63.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SECURITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Securities Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, may I inquire if the hon. Attorney General intends that this bill will be referred to the appropriate committee so that any parties affected may make representations?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): It will go to the committee, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to establish the Ontario Law Reform Commission.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, if I may, on this bill I hope that if the hon. Attorney General does select a committee that he does select at least one individual other than a lawyer so that in the writing up of the bills they can be understood by the average individual and not be in the gobbledygook that we find bills quite often are when submitted by lawyers.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I was not going to say quite what my hon. colleague said. I would have hoped on the second reading of this bill that we would have some substantial elaboration from the hon. Attorney General as to what is contemplated. On the surface this sounds like a very fine idea and I think we should have a law reform commission in the province. But we do not establish really very much by passing a bill.

There has to be some real indication from government that people of substantial competence are going to be appointed, that the government is prepared to devote enough dollars to make the committee work, that there are going to be research facilities, that the committee will meet on regular occasions, that there will be adequate direction and all that sort of thing.

Certainly the question of law reform in this province is a very important one and there should be a continuing review of it. For at least recognizing the problem and bringing forward this bill, I commend the hon. Attorney General. But I would like to see a much stronger indication of what is likely to be the possible programme of this commission.

If, for example, it is merely going to sit and work at an early date on the next revision of the Ontario statutes, it might be perhaps a waste of time. But I am sure the hon. Attorney General has much more than that in mind and I would like to hear from the hon. Attorney General as this bill goes through its second reading, just what facilities the government intends to place behind the workings of this bill.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I accept with gratitude the kind words which the hon. member for Downsview has had to say about this bill. It is always nice to have the leadership, which we in Ontario provide in the legal profession as well as in other areas recognized, particularly by our own people.

This is an innovation, Mr. Speaker, on this side of the waters, in English common law jurisdictions. I can assure the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, that had we any intention of suggesting that only the next revision of the statutes should be done by this commission, the word revision rather than reform would undoubtedly have appeared in the title.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the title to the proposed Act and the provisions of the bill amply demonstrate that this government is prepared to provide the vehicle for a proper study, by appropriate and competent people of stature, of our laws of Ontario. The bill further indicates that the government is prepared to support that in a financial way. But Mr. Speaker, it would be quite inappropriate for this House, even, to endeavour to outline for the chairman and members of the commission where they should start and in what area they should first go to work.

At the present time, Mr. Speaker, we have committees of this House studying several areas of law reform, if I may call it so. There are a great many areas that need that study which have not been touched and it would be my thought that those would be the areas into which the commission would first direct its work.

However, I would say further, Mr. Speaker, that it is my opinion that this should be left to the commission, which will be appointed in due course. It will consist of people of stature—as I said to the press, I think, when

I was questioned about it before—from the legal teaching profession, from the bench, and from the legal profession. I would add to that, for specific purposes, those from any other area of law which there may be in this province.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would say, not only to the hon. member who made the comments, but to all the hon. members of this House, that this is a new departure for English law of the provinces in Canada. It is one that we think is desirable, one that would bring tremendous results, but it is one that must be entered into with caution, and with care and with due thought. So, Mr. Speaker, I say again that this government is prepared to ensure that this commission is a proper commission, is properly supported and is put in the position to do the kind of work which the hon. member for Downsview suggests might be done, and in which statement I concur heartily.

I would not think, Mr. Speaker, that this particular bill would need to go to the legal bills committee because this actually is a matter of principle only. The mechanics of it are something which have to be worked out and it could well be that another year there may be amendments to this bill if we find the proper working tools for the commission are not included in the bill.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, if this is not going to committee I have a couple of questions. First of all, I think it is a very worthwhile move on the part of the hon. Attorney General and the government and I think we all look for big things from the commission. But there are a couple of questions. First of all, how is this commission going to fit into the framework of advisory committees which the hon. Attorney General now has? Will this supersede them? Will this, for instance, supersede the administration of justice committee, or will it be above that committee? What will be the set-up in the framework of consultative and advisory committees that the hon. Attorney General now has; just what place will this particular commission have?

Second, will the report of the commission be made public?

Mr. Speaker: May I interrupt the member?

I do not want to be too restrictive, but these are particular questions I thought perhaps you could ask whenever the bill gets into committee of the whole House.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: I do not know under which section I could ask the hon. Attorney

General these particular questions, Mr. Speaker, and I would ask for wide latitude—

Mr. Speaker: I just thought you were straying from the principle and you were getting into questions of detail.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: Well, I am asking questions, sir, but these are on the principle.

The second one, sir, is whether he would advise the House as to whether or not the report is going to be made public? Whether the report will be to the hon. Attorney General as an advisory report, strictly within his own discretion as to whether or not it will be made public, or whether it will be tabled here, or just what will the status of that report of the commission be?

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I would be delighted to endeavour to answer the questions asked.

First of all, the hon. member will note that this is a commission and not a committee and therefore it has somewhat different status from an advisory committee to a Minister, such as the Attorney General's committee on the administration of justice. That is a committee which advises a Minister and meets at the Minister's call, considers things submitted to it by the Minister and makes confidential reports and recommendations to the Minister.

It is my opinion, which of course is subject to change by practice or the demands of the situation when this commission is operating, that this commission will report as required by the Act to the Attorney General and then those recommendations undoubtedly will be referred to the Attorney General's advisory committee, which is the operative committee and which advises as to legislation, and thereafter, as now, will come to this House.

The reports of the commission, as outlined in the legislation proposed, would, I myself believe, be public reports and might well be tabled in the Legislature, but this is purposely not included in this bill at this time. I have found, Mr. Speaker, and I have had now some little experience with these matters, that when something new is started it is very difficult to know in what way it will proceed and exactly what is necessary. It could well be that those people we might have in mind to approach to be members of this commission might well feel that their recommendations and reports to the Attorney General should be confidential reports until their recommendations had been considered by the government.

It might well be that the commission would consider that their reports might be public reports. So far as I am concerned, I see no reason why they should not be public reports and either tabled in the Legislature or released for the information of the hon. members and the general public. I think that is a matter, Mr. Speaker, which must be left until the personnel of the commission are appointed.

I can say, so that I will forestall any further question on that at the present moment, sir, neither the government nor I have any names in mind specifically for appointment to this commission, but I do say to the hon. members that when the commission is appointed everyone will concur that the people picked for the position, and who will have by then agreed to serve, will be the best obtainable in this province of Ontario.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, just to add very briefly to some of the remarks made by the hon. member for St. George and the hon. Attorney General.

I am wondering whether or not there should be a statement of policy in this bill that the commission shall, as commissions do, report to the Legislature. The hon. Attorney General has made the distinction himself. This is not a committee of a Cabinet Minister reporting only to that Cabinet Minister, but it is a commission. It is a commission of this whole Legislature. If it were merely a committee, the hon. Attorney General as he saw fit could appoint such a committee and it would be a matter of internal management of his own department.

An hon. member: Right!

Mr. Singer: But the hon. Attorney General has come to this House and says here is an Act that I recommend, please put it through the legislative procedures. He is asking us to create an Ontario Law Reform Commission which will be the Ontario Law Reform Commission created by all of the hon. members of the Legislature. It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, most appropriate that the commission, being appointed by all of the hon. members of the Legislature, should be required to report to all of the hon. members of the Legislature and at regular intervals.

I would hope that that thought could be reflected in this Act, and that perhaps the word "Attorney General" could be removed from the pertinent section and the word "Legislature" inserted in place of it and that

a term of every 12 months, or something along that line, be put in.

I think the hon. members of the Legislature are going to be most anxious to see that the commission's progress is satisfactory and in a manner that will be of great assistance to the people of the province. But if we do not see these reports and we have no way of getting them, if this is left to the discretion of the hon. Attorney General, then he might just as well appoint a committee and remove the bill.

He has asked for a commission. Let it be a proper commission and let it report regularly to the Legislature so that we can see what they are doing.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, just briefly, I want to underline what the hon. member for Downsview has said. I am a bit puzzled at the hon. Attorney General's intervention that this is going to be purely an advisory commission to himself.

Hon. Mr. Cass: No; I did not say anything of the sort, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, it is going to be submitted to you, and you in turn will submit it to the advisory committees and they will make recommendations as to legislation.

I have no objection to it going to a committee to be reviewed for the purpose of specific proposals for legislation, but the proposition that this kind of a basic study indicating legal reforms in the province of Ontario should be a private document, not even coming to the members of the Legislature, let alone the general public, it seems to me, is unnecessary and undesirable.

We happen to have within the structure of our own party a committee which is looking at various aspects of the law; in fact a subcommittee of it presented a brief to the legal aid committee this morning. One of the things—once again since the founding of the New Democratic Party—that we have been conscious of is the need for this reform. We were conscious of it because as I understand it in Great Britain the law society has sort of a built-in structure, a built-in organization which is doing this all the time. Perhaps that is what the hon. Attorney General—

Hon. Mr. Cass: The Lord Chancellor's committee!

Mr. MacDonald: The Lord Chancellor's committee; and I think that is what the hon. Minister had in mind when he said for the first time on this side of the water. If the

law society has not taken the initiative, again I congratulate the government for taking the initiative in establishing it. But it seems to me that whatever would emerge from a commission of this nature is legitimately the kind of ideas and study that should be thrown into the general pot for public discussion more widely in the legal profession rather than being retained as a private document of the hon. Attorney General for reference to his advisory committee.

Hon. Mr. Cass: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might just have a word with respect to the hon. member's comments?

It certainly is not the intention of myself as Attorney General, or of the government, to keep the reports of this commission in any way secretive. I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that this is not a Royal commission, such is a little different; it is a commission for a very interesting and specific purpose.

There are, as you will notice from the bill, Mr. Speaker, no restrictions on what the commission may take as their area of inquiry or how they may proceed. In England, the Lord Chancellor's committee is appointed by the Lord Chancellor. It only looks into those matters which are referred to it by the Lord Chancellor, who is a semi-political judge, he is a member of the government. It reports confidentially to the Lord Chancellor who, if he wishes, may make it public.

One of the things here, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. member for York South has said and as I have said, is that this is an innovation, a new thing here. I do not wish, and I am sure the government does not wish in any way to prevent us obtaining the proper people who should serve on this commission. As I say, we have no specific people in mind so far as approaching them is concerned, but we do know that there are some people who would be admirable here.

Until we know what their attitude is going to be with respect to this, I think it is very advisable that the bill remain in its present form. I, Mr. Speaker, have no objection to having the matter reconsidered when the commission is set up, and we have a chance to ascertain how the chairman and members wish to operate, how they wish to report, and what they suggest should be done with their reports.

I reiterate—and I am glad to know that the hon. member for York South agrees with me, because it is the only way in which intelligent and intelligible legislation can be introduced here—that we do have to have an

opportunity of having the appropriate advisory committees, who sit on all legislation coming from my department, endeavour to get it into not only an understandable form but a form which will give members of my profession a great deal of difficulty getting around. You know, Mr. Speaker, there are two sets of lawyers—those drawing the laws and those very busy finding loopholes in them.

We wish, on our part, to give all the help we can to those of my department who do prepare these laws.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, in connection with this, I would first of all say that I am not a lawyer. I think you will appreciate that I am trying to get more clarification about this bill. But I was interested when the hon. Attorney General referred to the process in Britain. I am thinking again of some material I read a couple of weeks ago about the Frank commission in Britain and also the Wyatt commission, I think it was called.

Hon. Mr. Cass: A different aspect entirely.

Mr. Thompson: This is a different aspect on regulations. Well, could I again ask this question? In Britain, I notice they also have a scrutiny committee which is made up of members of Parliament. It only sits during the session of Parliament, but it is examining regulations to see if they are *ultra vires*. I am wondering—in the broad section where you have talked on section C, judicial and quasi-judicial procedures under any action—what I notice in Britain, as well as in other Commonwealth countries where they have developed some kind of a scrutiny committee — they have one, I understand, in New Zealand which is made up of members of Parliament. I really am making this point to suggest that it should come under the examination of the Legislature. I am thinking, with the broad functions given to a commission which is going to carry out a reform—I just raise the danger that if it does not report to the Legislature, that it takes away, I think, what should be in a democratic society, the great institution for inquests, and that is Parliament. I just raise this as a point that I hope this commission will report to Parliament.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: The 25th order, debate on interim report of select committee on consumer credit.

ON CONSUMER CREDIT

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I think I should say at the outset that it was not my intention, in tabling the interim report on consumer credit, to circumvent the rules of the House the other day. My purpose was only to give the House information. I am quite content, however, with the present arrangements, and will say now what I intended to say then.

In the last decade or two, consumer attitudes towards money have changed considerably. Today, people not only carry a mortgage on their homes, but many carry mortgages on the furnishings and the equipment which they have in them.

I think it is already obvious to the committee that there is an important educational job to be done. A great deal is to be learned, especially by the beginner, about the various forms of credit available and the best methods of utilizing them. Credit, when used properly, can be a valuable tool. On the other hand, it provides many pitfalls for those untrained in its use.

It is to the benefit of the community at large to prevent individuals becoming over-expanded financially. The committee is aware, too, that the public on many occasions may be victims of fraudulent practices. I think it is in this area where governmental action can be most helpful.

I think it would be fair to say, Mr. Speaker, that some of the advertisements used in the various new media make it sound all too simple to obtain credit. The unfortunate result is that the public sometimes feels that credit belongs to them as a right, rather than something to be established by a reputation for paying their bills. The "buy now, pay later" philosophy has become a way of life. Earlier generations made a point of having the money in hand before making purchases. Today, the average young family is inclined to purchase many of the comforts of life on time.

The committee was established by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in April 1963 with the following terms of reference: To examine into, study, and report on all matters relating to the actual cost of credit to consumers, such as instalment purchases, borrowers and mortgagors in the province of Ontario. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the committee's attention is particularly directed to investigation of means by which total charges for borrowing money may be revealed in regard to land mortgages, chattel mortgages, conditional sales, agreements,

credit retail purchases, and similar transactions.

Following the election, the committee was reappointed on October 30, 1963. Shortly after the appointment of the committee, advertisements were inserted in the newspapers and invitations were extended to quite a number of agencies extending consumer credit.

In the series of hearings which followed, the committee met for a total of 16 days during June, July, August, November and December, 1963. The committee heard briefs from a total of 80 groups and individuals.

I would like to say, on behalf of the committee, that we are all very grateful to the various organizations for the time and effort they put into their briefs, and for the manner in which they were presented.

As chairman of the committee, I would like to express my appreciation for the co-operation we received from everyone concerned.

As anyone will see from reading the interim report, certain observations and suggestions have been made for the guidance of the government in any legislation which may be introduced during the current session.

The committee's intention is to bring in more specific recommendations in their final report.

As has already been mentioned, there are many aspects yet to be investigated. These include life insurance companies, retail sales and instalment transactions, and conditional sales.

One additional field which the committee will be scrutinizing carefully, as it seems to present an area in which the public can be easily victimized, is door-to-door selling.

At the outset, the committee decided to request the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) to make available to the committee certain senior officials on his staff. This was done. Considerable background material was given by them to the committee about legislation pertaining to the whole consumer credit field.

The Supreme Court of Canada subsequently ruled The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act to be within the powers of the province. The importance of this decision cannot be overemphasized, and considerably strengthens, we believe, the position of the committee, as well as government officials responsible for the protection of the public.

Thus far, the committee has heard from mortgage brokers, lawyers, banks, trust companies, finance companies, acceptance companies, a collection agency, agriculture and

labour associations, new and used automobile dealer associations, trade associations, service and consumer groups, as well as senior federal and provincial officials already mentioned.

The committee felt that some mention should be made of the current advertising practices which seem to overstress borrowing rather than savings. Advertising by various institutions today does not in all aspects appear to be desirable. Therefore further consideration will be given by the committee to this matter.

Traditionally, most people find it necessary to carry a mortgage on their home. It is estimated that 99 per cent of all homes have a first mortgage, and approximately 75 per cent of all homes today have a second mortgage when purchased.

Almost every family owns a car today and 85 to 90 per cent of all cars purchased are financed. It might be interesting to the hon. members to know the common purchases for which loans are made, which are as follows: Renewal or financing of mortgages; purchases of an automobile or other consumer goods; home improvements; consolidating debts; vacations; education; emergencies; and illness.

The committee was astonished to hear of some hair-raising transactions in which rates of 37 to 87 per cent were charged on mortgages. In consequence, the registration of two mortgage brokers has been terminated.

An interesting development, since the committee was constituted, is the willingness of a large number of companies of good financial and professional reputation to advance up to 85 per cent of the value of a property at rational rates of interest, and with only nominal arrangement fees.

The committee found widespread misconception of the meaning of "term of maturity" and "amortization". Amortization refers to the number of years over which payments must be made before a loan is paid in full. The term of the mortgage, or date of maturity in many instances, is substantially shorter than the time indicated by the amortization period. This sometimes results in the borrower believing that the loan will be repaid in a shorter time than is actually the case. He frequently finds that there is no provision for renewal of the mortgage and he is required to pay a substantial sum to discharge the mortgage, which is frequently referred to as the balloon payment.

Not infrequently, the borrower in the past has been forced into a position of paying a

substantial bonus in order to have the mortgage renewed.

It is the feeling of the committee that we should strengthen the hand of the superintendent of insurance, Mr. C. Richard, FCA, and the registrar of collection agencies, Mr. E. J. Simone, who are responsible for the supervision and administration of The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act, by certain changes in the Act which are desirable.

Reference to the statement of mortgage form is also made in the report of the committee. The recommendation is that compulsory filing of the statement by the lender be made with an appropriate government agency, stating the true rate of interest.

The committee was alarmed at the evidence presented, indicating the widespread abuses in the used car field. The hon. Attorney General has opened an investigation into the charges which were brought to his attention by the committee. In the opinion of the committee, used car dealers should be licensed and only permitted to conduct a business providing they can give evidence of financial stability and good reputation.

Disclosure of the true cost of credit—without having reached any specific conclusions, it may be added that the preponderance of opinion before the committee has been in favour of full disclosure in principle. There would appear to be no opposition to the enactment of compulsory disclosure legislation, provided that it applies equally to all lenders.

In closing my few remarks of summary, Mr. Speaker, I would just say that consumer credit is a matter which concerns everyone today. There remain many areas yet to be investigated and it is therefore the request of the committee that it be reappointed to continue its inquiry.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a few remarks to what has already been said to this House by the chairman. I might say at the very outset that I find no fault with the interim report, simply because it is in its preliminary stages and we are just feeling our way.

I would like to make a few comments of my own personal opinion. I might say, at this time, that I did not report to my hon. Liberal colleagues in caucus because I did not feel there was too much that could be said at this time. If hon. members were to look through the transcript, they would find that, in my personal opinion, the cost of credit should be revealed to the purchaser. I think of one individual—others of my hon.

colleagues will express their opinions no doubt on this interim report but I think, as I see it from where I stand, that it should not only be revealed to the public when they purchase an item, whether it be an automobile or a shirt, on a revolving account, what the dollar cost is but also the interest rates, the amount of interest paid.

This has been one point of disagreement in committee, if we had any at all. There are some for, apparently, at the moment; and some against.

I do not think that this committee should be done away with, even though we might change the personnel on the committee if you see fit, but I believe they are doing an exceptionally good job of revealing to the public what has been taking place. We find a few bad apples, it seems, in every basket of business in this world of ours, and we have disclosed to the public where large interest rates have been charged, especially by mortgage brokers—that is second mortgage. We recall a figure which came from the people of the press, of some 87.5 per cent interest paid for a bit of money borrowed. If we can do away with those culprits, we are doing a service to the people of the province.

I found that, in many instances, the interest rates are much higher. The only time I found that out, Mr. Speaker, I might say, is when it was revealed to me in interest rates. The dollar faction, as far as I was concerned, did not impress me too much, because you know you must pay a dollar; but when one works it down to the interest one finds that interest rates fluctuate considerably, naturally, from 6.5 per cent or six per cent to some 87 per cent.

I might say this for Mr. Simone, while I am on my feet. He has done an excellent job. I believe that this man should have more help in his department to investigate these people who are not doing the job that they ought to do. So I feel that if the government does nothing more than accept some of his recommendations, and help him implement the statutes hon. members have before them, it would indeed be rendering a service to the province.

However, with these few remarks, I feel that I should not pursue this any further, simply because I think the committee should continue to review it, and come in with a report in another session, I hope.

I might be a little political at this time, and say that this came about—

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Take it easy with that political stuff, George!

Mr. Bukator:—some two years ago when our leader presented a bill pertaining to that very subject. Our leader said at that time, in this bill, that he wanted complete disclosure. Then, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister said that his bill did not go far enough and should be extended further. Then he appointed this committee.

I think we have explored some of those avenues and have not completed what we have to do, so I feel that before we can be too critical at least we should finish our work.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, there are a few aspects of this report I would like to comment on. May I, at the outset, say that it has been my privilege to serve on quite a number of select committees in the past ten years and, with the possible exception of the toll roads committee, chaired by as illustrious a person as the now hon. Prime Minister—this is away back in 1956-57—there has been no committee on which I have felt that there was as much satisfaction in the work and that there was as much ultimate possibility of achieving something really worth while. Therefore I want to say at the outset that we are only well into the task which we were assigned and I would certainly support the recommendation of the committee that we should be re-appointed to continue the job.

One of the aspects of the report that I want to comment on briefly is the whole question of mortgages, the regulations in The Mortgage Brokers Act and problems related thereto. I think one of the rather ironic developments of this committee is that there was, at least in an embryonic way, the powers within the department to regulate some of the excesses that one could find in this field.

Unfortunately, for some reason or other the people involved—and with the last speaker I agree, sir, they are just about as competent and courageous civil servants as I have seen—still felt that they could not move to implement those powers. Indeed, I think one of the benefits of this committee was that an atmosphere was created in the general public by the revelations the committee provided, and this strengthened their hand. Therefore they were in a position to move in dealing with at least two of the people who could be described as nothing other than operators who were victimizing their clients on many occasions.

But I think there are related problems to this on which the committee did not report because it is really outside its jurisdiction. I want to draw this to the attention of the

House, and particularly to the hon. Prime Minister and such other hon. Ministers as this might appropriately fall to, and that is that I do not know how, in an open market, in a free enterprise economy, the government is going to regulate all the excessive rates of interest that can develop.

To me, the longer I was involved in the work of this committee the more I became conscious of the fact that there are various levels of interest rates that have developed in certain categories of companies. In many instances they were developed to bail out people who had become victimized at an interest rate beyond that. In other words, there were people who had become caught in the excessive levels and were now being bailed out by respectable companies—I am almost inclined to put quotes around that word—which charge anywhere from 24 per cent to 27 per cent interest.

There are others who were victimized at that level, or at least got in beyond their depth, and there are others who are bailing them out at 15 per cent to 18 per cent. And in turn there are people in the 15 per cent to 18 per cent range who, rather rarely, can have their financing done at what we might normally consider the appropriate rates of interest of six per cent and seven per cent for the first mortgage and 10 per cent to 12 per cent for the second mortgage. So that this is an infinitely complex situation, and I would acknowledge that in an open market I do not know how we are going to come to grips with it all.

However, I have one suggestion. It seems to me that if we are going to regularize this field, and in a very easy way drive out the excessive interest rates that are being charged—in face of the desperate need for housing that we have in our society today, it can be done by a return to government second mortgages. If we have government second mortgages, at an appropriate interest rate, it will make it possible for people to build a home without being burdened with a mortgage that hangs like a millstone around their necks for perhaps the rest of their working life time. It seems to me that this kind of a move will establish a kind of standard that will drive these excessive rates out of existence altogether and automatically.

Indeed, there is another reason why I would suggest the government should give consideration to this. I was interested, in studying the rates that are being charged, to discover that if a person seeks to borrow money, even from established companies in the Metropolitan area of Toronto they will pay perhaps six per cent or seven per cent

interest. If they happen to live outside Metropolitan Toronto, even though no further away than perhaps Collingwood, or Sudbury, or the north—

Mr. Letherby: Or Moonbeam!

Mr. MacDonald: Or Moonbeam. When you get that far away you are getting up close to the moon and the beams, but it is much closer to Metropolitan Toronto than that.

To continue, they will have to pay an extra one or two per cent. Now the irony of this is that the money that is being loaned to them may well be their money. It may be money from insurance companies and trust companies that comes from these areas of the province as well as the Metropolitan Toronto area. Yet when these people, collectively speaking, want to borrow back some of their money they have to pay back a higher interest rate because of the fact that they happen to live outside the Metropolitan area.

There are reasons why this is the case. I am not going to bother to go into them now, but I submit that even with the reasons being laid out on the table and assessed and accepted, it is still unfair that people in one part of the province should be penalized as compared with the people who happen to live in the Metropolitan area.

I submit if we had a separate second mortgage, as the government offered some years ago, that they could be offered at interest rates comparable all across the province and it would remove that kind of inequity.

In fact, I would just draw the attention of the House to the recommendation that was made in this particular field—returning to my original theme of tightening up the regulations and strengthening the hand of Mr. Simone and others in the department—at the bottom of the typed report, pages eight and nine, it reads as follows:

In order to strengthen the position of the insurance department officials and thus afford them greater measures of protection to the borrowing public, certain amendments to The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act have been drafted. Specifically, it has been proposed that adequate penalties be provided for breaches of the Act or for failure to comply with the directions or ruling of the registrar.

Now that will be helpful.

Second, that the period of limitation from prosecution be extended from six months to one year after the facts are

known, bringing this in line with The Securities Act.

Third, that where an investigation reveals an offence under the Act to the Criminal Code, a report be made to the Attorney General; and finally, together with some minor amendments designed to make the Act a more effective instrument, these amendments are endorsed by the committee and we refer them to the attention of the present Legislature with a view to their early implementation.

I hope the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) can see fit in the concluding weeks of this session to bring in amendments of that nature.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is one other area of the committee's work, in which we operated on the periphery, so to speak, and this is various areas of racketeering in door-to-door selling, which is related to the question of consumer credit because in most instances we find that these conditional sales agreements are then sold to finance companies and the purchaser, often the victim, finds himself involved very quickly with the finance company.

I want to draw to the attention of the House the kind of thing that I see as one of the major aspects of the committee's work in the future and I can do it in specific terms. I had a call from a constituent of mine about two or three months ago in what I think is rather a typical and yet alarming kind of experience.

This person, a housewife, happened to be working one day in the kitchen when the phone rang. When she went to the phone she heard a recorded voice at the other end which said if she would call such-and-such a number that there they would make available for her, a barbecue on certain conditions, exactly what those were I forget. She called the number and found herself in connection with a company that was selling vacuum cleaners and related attachments to vacuum cleaners. They offered her this barbecue if the salesman could come to visit her.

Well, hon. members know the rest of the story. A slick salesman came. He delivered the barbecue, and before he left she had signed one or two documents, she thought with care, but she discovered she had signed a conditional sales agreement and a promissory note and was deeply involved.

However—and one may become critical of the average citizen on this, but she is really faced with heavy odds in this kind of a deal—this housewife felt she had clearly indicated

she wanted to discuss this with her daughter, because she was buying it as a present for her. She thought she had clearly indicated that there was no deal closed as yet. The salesman led her along in this belief by saying, "I will come back and demonstrate it to you and your daughter next Monday."

When she discussed it with her daughter that evening, they came to the conclusion that the price of \$249 was exorbitant. She called the company and indicated that she wanted to cancel the order, got some form of words which suggested that they would oblige her, and she thought perhaps she was out of this whole little trap. However, she discovered very shortly that she was not out of the trap, she was caught. And without going into all the details, she also found very quickly that this paper, as it is termed in the trade, this "hot paper," was sold to the Premier Finance Company—and I would be very intrigued to know at what discount. She found herself faced with the Premier Finance Company which operates out of 400 University Avenue.

I tell hon. members this story but I want to put along with it a comparable kind of experience. A few months before that, I had a letter from—I think I made mention of this yesterday—a former member of this Legislature, who is well known to many of the older members, Bill Grummet, up in North Cochran. He passed on to me the instance of a farmer up in northern Ontario who had found himself approached by a salesman on behalf of the Mural Stone Company of 27 Hotspur Road in Downsview. The name of the road is rather an appropriate one for this company.

The farmer signed a contract to have horizontal sidings put on his house, four sides, and to do something about the foundations and the eaves. He was assured by the salesman that the cost was going to be \$1,895. However, he subsequently received papers, not from the company, but from a finance company and discovered that he was caught—and I draw attention to this—by the same finance company, Premier Finance Company, 400 University Avenue, and he was caught, not with a \$1,895 bill, but with 60 payments of \$48.50 which total \$2,910.

Interestingly enough, in connection with the same transaction—I suppose it is a conditional sale or agreement that he signed—the authorizing agent's name had been rubbed off so that it is now indistinguishable, and that his name had been rubbed off and his wife's name had been put on instead. Therefore, you have what, to a layman, would appear to me to be clear fraud.

But the point I am making is that this is a widespread practice. It is all very well for us to say these people should be aware, but they are licked before they start. This has been pointed out by the credit unions and related bodies in Quebec, who are doing some advertising at the present time to try to educate the public and make them more alert to the traps that they can fall into from door-to-door salesmen.

The point that I think we in the committee have to give consideration to is that it is obvious that there are some finance companies in this field which, if I may put it this way, Mr. Speaker, are dealing in "hot paper." There are companies who are willing to operate with these door-to-door salesmen who in many instances are misleading the public. As quickly as they make a sale, they get rid of the paper to the finance company so that the purchaser finds himself not dealing with the retailer or the merchandiser, but dealing with the finance company. If there are some who are making a practice of this and undoubtedly doing it with healthy discounts, then it seems to me that here is an area where the committee is going to make a very real contribution to our present society if it can move into it, get full details and make some recommendations for future action by this Legislature.

A third area that I want to touch on briefly, Mr. Speaker, is some of the discussions and differences of opinions that we got into in the committee on the cost of credit and how it should be calculated.

I think there is unanimity in the committee that the cost of credit should be disclosed and it should be fully disclosed. But there are some differences as to whether or not the full disclosure of the cost need go beyond disclosing the interest rate without involving all other costs of credit and calculating it as part of the interest rate. One of the characteristics of this kind of transaction is that apparently the average person takes a look at six per cent as an interest rate and can be lulled into a sense of security. What he does not realize is that if he is paying a bonus, if he is paying legal costs, if he is paying search charges and a lot of other costs that are dreamed up and added, he may be paying not six per cent but 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 per cent. If he knew he was paying 40 per cent for the money that he is actually getting, he would not borrow the money or he certainly would be more cautious.

It is certainly my view that we should, in the committee, seek to come up with some sort of formula—and I am mindful of the

difficulties involved in this — which would make it possible to alert the public to the real cost of the credit. I was interested—and I draw to the attention of the House—one quotation from the interim report on page 4:

The main objective and implicit responsibility of this committee is to find means of making sure the public knows how much is being paid for borrowed money and to eliminate confusion and misrepresentation respecting consumer credit.

This view is also expressed by the Royal commission on Canada's economic progress which stated in its report that:

The insensitivity of consumer borrowers to the cost of funds may be impossible to overcome, but we should at least take steps to ensure that individuals are informed of the rates of interest they are required to pay, and informed in such a way that they may easily, without using slide rules, compare the rate charged at one source with the rate charged at another source.

Related to this, Mr. Speaker, is another very fortuitous development in the operations of this committee. We began its work feeling that what we could do at the provincial level was severely restricted, that we were dealing basically with interest rates and that this falls clearly in federal jurisdiction. Therefore, we felt perhaps all we could do at the provincial level would be to have statutory requirements for full disclosure of the interest rate.

But now that the committee has proceeded in the first chapter of its work, we have had our hands strengthened immeasurably, because finally the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada has come down on the case that was taken under the Ontario legislation, *The Unconscionable Gifts Transactions*—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): *The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act*.

Mr. MacDonald: *The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act*, correct. And this judgment indicates that while interest is a federal matter, the full disclosure of the cost of credit involves not interest *per se*, but all the other costs related to it, at least as I understand the judgment. Therefore it is within the jurisdiction of the province to deal with this matter. It will not be meddling in something that is a federal responsibility if it tries to come to grips with disclosing and making regulations with regard to the whole disclosure of credit of which one part, and one part only, is interest rates. I look forward with the assistance of our distinguished counsel to seeing what we can present—I

should say the distinguished counsel of the committee and the distinguished counsel that we have as members on the committee, because there are many of them—and I hope we can come up with some proposals for this Legislature's consideration in the future.

My final comment, Mr. Speaker, would be with regard to the used car situation. We got into a little difficulty with this in the committee. I thought the committee was really making some headway on one occasion when a rather rare combination, the hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence) and I buried our hatchets and combined in a motion that got the unanimous support of the committee, drawing to the attention of the hon. Attorney General that here was a problem that he should look into. I am not going to attempt to detail the next two or three rather strange and weird weeks, because the hon. Attorney General clearly indicated that he was not going to move and then subsequently tried to rationalize his stand that he really was moving.

However, the interesting thing is that nobody believes him, even the normally sympathetic Conservative press simply did not believe him.

However, when, after some very great assistance from the Better Business Bureau, which has been trying to cope with this problem for years, I was able to alert the public to exactly what was going on, the pressure was such that the hon. Attorney General had to move. That is fine. I think it is our obligation now to await the report of this investigation which, I trust, sir, will come in the relatively near future so that the committee can have the benefit of its conclusions in making recommendations in the coming year.

I would make only two comments in reference to this, Mr. Speaker. One is that I concur completely with the recommendation which is suggested in the interim report, that while it appears to be infinitely complex and detailed and difficult to come to grips with all of the shenanigans in the used car field— aspects of it can be described as nothing other than "racket"—I think the simplest way to deal with it is the process of licensing; rather than what we have had, which has been simply registration.

It is almost incomprehensible to realize that for years, in the province of Ontario, literally anybody could go into the used car business no matter what his reputation, what his background, what his financial position was. Indeed, I know of one or two cases of people who literally got out of the penitentiary, came to Toronto, went down and bought a

used car licence, and went back into business. When I say "went back into business," I mean the kind of business that originally got them into the Kingston penitentiary.

Mr. Letherby: Monkey business!

Mr. MacDonald: Namely, defrauding the public. All they had to do was pay \$25.

For reasons which mystify me, The Department of Transport has seen fit to do nothing other than the registration of used car dealers. I would urge that the hon. Attorney General give consideration—perhaps even before he gets a report from the committee he has set up—to act at least on establishing a licensing procedure; because, if you license used car dealers, it means they have to present necessary credentials, they must have necessary qualifications. If they begin to accumulate a record, at the Better Business Bureau, of defrauding the public in one way or another, if one had an appropriate tribunal before whom the people who have been victimized can come and make their complaints, it would be a very easy proposition just to take the licence away from these people. You will not have to go chasing them around the lot, so to speak, in the fashion that police and everybody has to do now—as they try to keep one step ahead of the person from whom, unfortunately, they have extracted some money for a jalopy that should never have been sold in the first place.

I would urge upon the hon. Attorney General the proposition of licensing; and indeed I think it is something with which this Legislature should be presented in this session. I do not think we need to wait any more.

I have just one final comment, the second one I referred to a moment ago. When I was involved in the public discussion, and revelation, with regard to what is going on in the used car field, I was genuinely convinced that these practices—and there is a common pattern of them in the field—were restricted to a group of what I described as "fringe operators". I want to say to the House, in all seriousness, that I was wrong; that some of the practices which are to be found among fringe operators are also fairly common practices among established dealers in the Metropolitan area.

Indeed, in the number of complaints which came to me with details—and I have passed them on to Inspector Erskine, who is doing the investigating work for Mr. Bray—I have noted the number of instances having to do with established dealers. I have drawn this to his attention and I have discovered that

he is getting a fair number. Indeed, there are one or two instances in the city of Toronto of allegedly established and respected dealers who are just as bad as the fringe operators.

In other words, I would say to the House that this is a field which, I am afraid, we have neglected so long that some of the practices, which originally may have been confined to the fringe operator, have tended to become so tolerated that they have been picked up by some of the established operators. Therefore, there is all the greater need for us to move with haste and see that they are brought to a halt. And, I repeat, it can be done, I think, with the so-called established dealers as well as the fringe dealers, through a simple process of licensing so that they can be brought to account if their conduct subsequently does not live up to the qualifications.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my support for the recommendation in the report that this committee should be reappointed to continue its work, because—with the topics we have merely skirted around—it may well be that we have got literally years of work to do.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make so bold as to make a few comments about this interim report. I deliberately say "make so bold" because I am the only person who has risen, up to this time, who did not have the advantage of being a member of that select committee. I hope, sir, that I will not offend anyone except the most sensitive when I say I am somewhat sceptical of the work of these select committees. Especially am I so when I see them come before the Legislature, as they have always done in my time, which is not long, and ask to be reappointed.

That is a particularly germane observation to the work of this committee, because—germane observation; I mean, in order that I may extend my remarks, to explain exactly what I mean: This committee gives the impression that, in being reappointed, it needs more time to investigate the many ramifications of credit buying in the province. Yet, during the deliberations of this committee, you will recall, sir, that they came upon some things so flagrant, so startling, so shameful and unconscionable, that the hon. member for St. George—very apt that it should be the hon. member for St. George—in a certain very real sense was hammering at the door of the hon. Attorney-General himself, demanding immediate action against certain individuals whose machinations had

been turned up by this committee. I pictured him, in my mind's eye at that time, as the great promoter of public benefaction. He was not going to suffer these evil influences within our society for another day.

And yet the same hon. member for St. George, in another aspect of the curious—I am not going to use a stronger word than that—deliberations of this committee, I recall reading one time, and I have since confirmed it with my hon. friend from Niagara Falls, the initial attitude of the hon. member for St. George was, “I do not care what interest rates are charged. As long as the borrower knows what interest rate is going to be charged, then that is enough of a salutary device to warn him about the consequences of embarking upon this line of credit.”

Mr. MacDonald: That is not quite accurate.

Mr. Sopha: Well, it is pretty close. It is a pretty accurate version.

Mr. MacDonald: No, he is guilty, but the hon. member is making the wrong accusation.

Mr. Sopha: It is a pretty accurate version. Before, he kept saying—and he said this more than once at the deliberations of the committee, so I read in the very accurate press with which we are blessed in this province—that the matter of interest rates is of no concern to the provincial government at all. He gave his opinion as a lawyer, I suppose, that that was so. Interest rates, he said, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government and there is not much the province can do in that regard.

Of course, that leads me naturally to another curious aspect of the workings of this committee. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed surprised at the hon. member for St. David, who, in reading off this dissertation and presenting in a sort of responsible way this interim report, managed to get through his remarks without having said a word about The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act, first raised by my hon. friend from York South.

Now, during the deliberations of the committee of course—

Mr. Price: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I did mention The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act.

Mr. Sopha: Oh, forgive me, because the hon. member is up in the back row, I—

Mr. Price: Would the hon. member like me to read to him what I said about it?

Mr. Sopha: I will accept the hon. member's word for it that he did mention it.

Mr. Price: Here is what I said about it. I said:

The Supreme Court of Canada subsequently ruled The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act to be within the powers of the province. The importance of this decision cannot be overemphasized and considerably strengthens, we believe, the position of the committee as well as the government officials responsible for the protection of the public.

Mr. Sopha: Fine. Of course it is accurate to relate that this committee operated under a certain pall of pessimism, if not cynicism, because during its deliberations The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act had been within the Court of Appeal of Ontario and the Court of Appeal had ruled it to be *ultra vires* of the province. That Act, of course, was the only venture of the province of Ontario in a legislative way, into the field of the control of credit and borrowing and when it went, as it did in the Court of Appeal, the province had no other means of, in any way, supervising, restricting or controlling borrowing within the province.

I think it might be interesting to relate also in regard to that case, that as it wended its way through the Court of Appeal and up to the Supreme Court of Canada, the attitude of the law officers of the Crown of this province was not one that especially was marked by optimism. Of course, I might say at this point that constitutional law within The Department of the Attorney General is not one of its long suits. They are not very strong in constitutional law, in that department.

I think it accurate to relate that the only person who was concerned with that case and its appeal throughout the superior courts of judicature in this country, the only person concerned with it who had any optimism at all about the outcome, was the former Attorney General, now the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts). I am told reliably, without citing who tells me, that of all the people involved, only he said, “We are going to win”. Everybody else concerned with it said, “No, we have not a hope because it deals with interest. Interest is a matter of federal jurisdiction and we will be thrown out in the Supreme Court of Canada”. I can imagine the joy that came to his heart when finally the Supreme Court of Canada said that he was right, that the legislation was within the jurisdiction of the province.

My friend, the hon. member for York South will forgive me, I know, when I say that my interpretation of the result, or as we say in the law, the *ratio decidendi*, of that case is not exactly the one he gave to it. As I understand the case, it was very far-reaching in the decision, for the Supreme Court of Canada said that the Act does not essentially deal with interest at all. If it dealt with interest, then clearly it would be *ultra vires* of the province, but what the Act seeks to get at is the whole nature of the transaction—that the court is required, and empowered to, under that statute, view the transaction as a whole and then having looked at every aspect and every facet of it, and applied the test of conscience to it, if it finds that the transaction is of harsh and oppressive nature, then it may give relief, set aside the transaction wholly or in part.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not dispute it.

Mr. Sopha: That goes very far and I may say it is one of the two reasons that I rose to make some remarks. I want to now detail the first of the observations I have made.

That decision, in laying down the rule that it did, empowers and enables the province to go quite a long way, in giving protection to the consumers and the citizens of this province. I would think that no matter what recommendations the committee finally comes to, that so long as they do not deal exclusively with interest, so long as those recommendations are directed at the nature of the transaction, then it may be felt that the Supreme Court of Canada will look upon legislation that this government or a subsequent one introduces here, as favourably as it has looked upon The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act. That is very heartening.

I suppose one of the reasons, of course, the Supreme Court ruled the way it did, and I am not seeking to criticize the decision of the court at all, is that the federal government has not entered this field. There is no federal legislation on the books, apart from one or two very old and archaic statutes, The Small Loans Act and The Money Lenders Act. Other than that, the federal government, of course, has not ventured into the field to protect consumers from the sharks and the unscrupulous people who will mulct them. If it had a statute like The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act, I dare say that our statute would not have been found to be *intra vires* of this province.

However, to sum up that point, I say there is considerable optimism about the transla-

tion of the final recommendations of this committee into statutes.

Mr. Letherby: There is nothing final for a long time to come.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: Yes. I am glad to see the hon. member back. We missed him last night.

Mr. Letherby: Why does the hon. member not let his own member of the committee—

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know whether we should be more embarrassed or your colleagues.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I am not going to stop, Mr. Speaker, to exchange inanities or unpleasantries with my friend, the hon. member for Simcoe East.

Mr. Letherby: The hon. member should not have anything to say on it at all.

Mr. Sopha: He may favour us, sir, by doing what he did yesterday, and that is disappearing.

Mr. Letherby: I do not disappear because the hon. member wants me to.

Mr. Sopha: The second point I wanted to make was that I hope this committee when it resumes its deliberations, will look into a matter which I contend has become a very flagrant and worrisome and anxious problem in this province. That is the matter of wage assignments.

I looked at the last paragraph of the committee's interim report. I was somewhat disheartened as it states in very general terms that it did not single out the matter of wage assignments as being a specific ground of inquiry. What is happening, very briefly, in this province now, is the development of a practice whereby when the consumer goes to the finance company to arrange a line of credit to purchase some chattel, automobile, electric washer, dryer, or whatever it may be, the company takes an assignment of his wages. That is a very effective device, in that when the time comes that the borrower does not keep up his payments, the company may notify his employer to have the employer deduct a certain portion of the man's wages and send it along to the company.

I have come across cases where an individual will have as many as three wage assignments against him at one time. Twenty per cent of his wages—I think that is the

usual percentage—20 per cent will be going to company A and 20 per cent to company B and 20 per cent to company C, and he is left with a pittance in order to support his family.

The problem is further exacerbated, Mr. Speaker, by the fact that the courts have held that where a wage assignment is in operation the balance of the wages belonging to the workman are not immune from garnishment. We have actually run across the very distressing circumstance where an individual has a wage assignment against a pay period and at the same time he gets a garnishee. Under the state of the law now, the judge must order that in addition to the wage assignment, 30 per cent of the balance must go by way of garnishment.

I am not one of those persons who particularly favours the device of garnishment. I do not like it. I do not like it because I have a certain feeling of a certain sacrosanct quality about a person's wages. I know, I have seen it with my own eyes, that once a man's wages are attached for debt, the consequences in distress and suffering and want to his family are very gross indeed.

With this additional device, that is becoming ever more popular, of a wage assignment, human distress is multiplied to a great extent. I hope this committee early in its deliberations will go into this, what I conceive to be, a very pressing problem.

Finally, I had the advantage—the things in life, of course, happen by coincidences—I had the advantage at noon of being the recipient of the hospitality of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) in that he provided me and my hon. colleague from the Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) with two tickets to a luncheon held at the Royal York Hotel. The price of the tickets said \$4 and the luncheon was every bit worth that, and especially was it better since we got the tickets free.

We went to that luncheon held by the prospectors and developers association and there we had the advantage of hearing an address by the vice-president of one of Canada's leading banks, the vice-president and general manager, and he traced in his remarks the development of the use of credit in our community. It seems that a generation, or perhaps a little longer ago, it was considered to be something of a black mark on the escutcheon of the family if a person was in debt. In fact, they tell me that a generation or so ago if a person had a mortgage against his house he was in some sections of the community considered to be sort of a second-class citizen, or beyond the pale, so to speak.

Well, so it was with debt. Our forefathers did not like debt. They had an innate feeling against it, almost as against venial sin, I suppose. But that speaker traced the development of the use of credit, and of course nowadays, in the modern life of the sixties, everybody is in debt.

Governments are in debt, and maybe it is governments who have made it fashionable, maybe they have made it fashionable for the rest of us to go in debt. They go into debt; so do we.

Now everybody has his debts; his mortgage, his car is financed, he has an overdraft at the bank. Perish the thought, I hate to think of it, but I will be home Friday to look after it.

Now the committee reports that the total of amount in consumers' goods extends to some \$5 billion. So therefore one can say with the greatest feeling of assurance that this has become a very important aspect of our daily living in this country. If this committee feels that it needs more time in order to pursue its deliberations, then God speed it in its endeavours in doing so, so that some order may be brought out of chaos and some relief may be given where there has been dislocation.

I only say this in closing, that if during the deliberations of that committee once again hon. members find aspects, find areas where immediate relief is necessary, then let us hope that the door of the hon. Prime Minister and the door of the hon. Attorney General is open to them, led by the lion of St. George.

An hon. member: Let us hope we do not have to push the door in on him.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, led by him. He will go and slay the dragon, slay the dragon if need be; and then let us have the legislation at the next session of this Legislature, because there may be people in the community who cannot wait.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, speaking of dragons, the hon. member for Sudbury is breathing hard today, I hope he is not snorting too heavily.

In any event, I would like to speak about some of the matters that came before this committee and particularly some of the matters referred to by the hon. member for York South. In speaking about some of those matters, Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can clear up some of the misconceptions and misinterpretations placed on the record of the House by the hon. member for Sudbury.

If I may cover the hon. member for York

South's speech in reverse order, Mr. Speaker, may I say to him and to the House that I agree completely with his views in regard to the licensing aspect of used car dealers, especially in the Metropolitan Toronto area. I know that I am treading on very dangerous ground here when I get into licensing in Metropolitan Toronto at the moment. I am not referring to the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission at the moment, I am referring now to the class A garage owner's licence issued under the authority of the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett).

Mr. Speaker, I would hope the government and the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Minister of Transport are not going to wait for the special investigating committee which the hon. Attorney General has set up to look into the used car field. I hope the government is not going to wait for that committee to report before bringing legislation or regulations before this House changing this particular aspect of the used car business.

The situation in Metropolitan Toronto is especially bad. I have a couple of well-known examples in my own riding of some of these people, and for the benefit of the House and for some of the rural hon. members who have not bumped into this problem, one almost needs a completely new dictionary if one is going to investigate the car business here in Toronto.

There are all sorts of weird phrases, some of the more polite ones being new nouns. "Switcheroo", for instance, and "Patsies", are the order of the day, on Danforth Avenue in the evening, I gather. There are all sorts of weird phrases.

Before we really get into the field I think the committee is going to require one of these earphone sets so that we really can understand what is going on. We are going to have a witness in front of us and we are going to have somebody interpret for us off in the side wings.

Here in Toronto at the moment the situation in regard to this licensing is extremely bad. We had evidence presented to us, sir, that some of the holders, for instance, of Class A garage owners' licences in Toronto are older retired gentlemen, and in a couple of cases retired women even, living in the Ford Hotel, who probably would not know one end of a Volkswagen from the other. The situation has reached the point now where on some of these used car lots in Toronto there is a different licence for just about every week of the year.

Now, hon. members may say: How can

this affect our people? Well, this affects people this way. If they go in one week to buy a used car relying on the fact that the government—they do not care which government has licensed that person who is looking after the lot that week—and they enter into some negotiation, perhaps even contractual relations with that person for that week, they buy a car under certain conditions. They go back the next week to the same lot, speak to the same salesman, and lo and behold, they find that the licence in the little shack at the back has been changed. It is no longer the same licence.

Instead of John Smith whose name appeared last week on that licence, this week it is Pete Jones. And the salesman merely says: "Oh, I'm sorry, the outfit that was running this lot last week is no longer here. You made your deal with the licence-holder of last week." At least this is the legal and technical argument they are faced with. "You made your deal with John Smith, he was running the lot last week. I am sorry, John Smith is no longer here this week, Pete Jones runs this lot this week."

Of course, to try to get legal redress under these circumstances is not only baffling for the layman, but I can tell hon. members from my own personal experience, it is pretty baffling from a professional person's point of view in Toronto.

In any event, this is a very unsatisfactory state here in Metro Toronto where these licences can be held by people who have no interest in the business at all and they are switched from week to week. There are a great many other abuses which I hope the committee, if it is reappointed by the House, will look into and investigate, especially in the used car situation.

But the point is this, that the licences at the moment are handed out on a pretty free-and-easy basis by The Department of Transport. This is the meat of the matter as far as it affects us here in this House today, Mr. Speaker.

The evidence presented to the committee by people in the business was that almost anybody with the necessary money could present themselves to The Department of Transport and be granted a licence. In many cases, these people are totally unfit to hold a licence. This is one field especially where the government, I hope, is going to move in this session, without waiting for any more evidence to be presented to it along that line.

The next general subject I wanted to get into, and about which we have had a scholarly if not correct dissertation by the hon.

member for Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, is the constitutional law aspect of this matter. I do not think I am unlike any of these other members on that committee, or for that matter any of the other hon. members in this House, Mr. Speaker, in that when we hear of a problem which comes before us we immediately want to find the solution to it. I must say, that even with the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada recently, the hands of this committee are pretty well tied in certain aspects of the mortgage business and certain aspects relating to interest in the province of Ontario.

This is not the fault of the committee; it is not the fault of the terms of reference; it is not the fault of the government of this day or any other day; it is the fault of The British North America Act and our outdated and antiquated constitution in this country. I could reel out speech No. 47, which I have made on innumerable occasions to both the committee and this House, regarding the constitution; but here is a very good example of how our constitution, our legislation in this country, is certainly not up to date at the moment.

Reference has been made by the hon. member for Sudbury to certain observations I made, at the beginning of the committee's deliberations, to Mr. Simone, who is a very good civil servant of this government. I think he is doing a very worthwhile job in his position here, but I do not believe that a government official should use wrong means to correct a wrong. I think, if a government or if a person in public life has to use wrong means to correct a wrong, then he himself is committing as great a wrong as the wrongdoers in the first place.

At the very beginning of our deliberations, when we were first getting into the mortgage interest field—this was a time before the Supreme Court of Canada had handed down its decision regarding The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act—I think it was a fairly widely held opinion, perhaps not in the department of the hon. Attorney General in contrast to what the hon. member for Sudbury said, but within the legal profession, that Ontario's Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act was *ultra vires* of the province. As a matter of fact, I think I can remember sitting listening to law lectures with the hon. member for Sudbury at one point, when this particular Act was trotted out before us as a prime example of a piece of legislation that was *ultra vires* of the province. In any event, the background to this whole matter is The British North America Act.

Under The British North America Act, the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction in the interest field. When we get into this credit business, Mr. Speaker, let me point out that a great many of the organizations and corporations which are most active in the credit field also fall exclusively under federal legislation. I can think of no better example than the banks of Canada.

I am not criticizing the banks for what they have done. I think they have moved into a field, in the last few years, and they have attempted to clean up a nasty situation; but they have done it most illegally. The Bank Act has certain restrictions and certain stipulations in regard to the interest the banks can charge. Interest, generally, is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the federal government. When we as a Legislature, or the Ontario government as a provincial government, attempt to enter into this field and bring in legislation, we bang right into the frustrating wall of an antiquated constitution. This is the point I have attempted to bring out during the deliberations of this committee.

The banks, generally, are great purveyors of consumer credit in this country and are governed by the federal government. Interest is governed by the federal government. We can come along with all the most pious hopes in the world, but it will not change that particular aspect of it. It is this aspect which has caused a great deal of worry to the committee members.

I think that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, quite frankly, is bad theoretical law. I think it is very good practical law because, as the hon. member for Sudbury pointed out, the federal government has no legislation in this particular field at all. I think that is a crying shame and I am certainly willing to give full marks to Senator Croll and others for their attempts to enact some legislation at the federal level.

But the point is that the committee's deliberations are tied somewhat in relation to this field. The suggestion I have is this: I do not know whether the terms of reference of that committee are wide enough to do it. I did speak once with the committee counsel and he did not believe that they were wide enough to do it. If the government, and this House, is going to reappoint the committee, may I suggest that it be made crystal clear in those terms of reference that the committee will have power to, if necessary, hold joint meetings with the joint committee of the House of Commons and the Senate—which is also investigating the consumer credit field?

This is such a woolly, grey area, as far as the constitution is concerned, that I think we do need some very strong joint procedures in order to work out necessary legislation in this field. As I say, I think it is a great shame that the federal government—not only the Liberal federal government but the Conservative federal government of past days—has not moved in this field. I hope it will. I rather suspect that it is going to wait before it does anything for this joint Commons-Senate committee to report.

I think it is a shame, too. I think there are several very obvious fields of necessary legislation at the federal level. But the point is this, I think that our committee here, if it is reappointed, should have the power at least to have discussions with this other joint committee; if not, to be able to hold some type of joint meetings. I do not know if this has ever been done before.

Mr. Sopha: Committees at Ottawa are out of favour right now.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: The hon. member for Sudbury says committees at Ottawa are out of favour right now. Perhaps he would be good enough to bring his good offices to bear on the present Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada to change that opinion, because if that is the opinion of the Prime Minister of Canada, then the Prime Minister of Canada is wrong.

Mr. Sopha: It is the opinion of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: In any event, Mr. Speaker, I do not even know if it is possible, because I do not think it has been tried before. We certainly should be able to hold discussions with that federal committee. I would welcome it. I think the other members of the committee would welcome it, because the only alternative to that is that the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario should bring strong recommendations and strong suggestions to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada at one of these Dominion-provincial conferences to amend The British North America Act in this field because it is a pretty messed-up situation at the moment, in the credit field.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: No red herring!

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Prime Minister sure of that?

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: No one really seems to know who has the authority to do what in this field. We have control over the form

of mortgages, for instance, they have the control over interest. The Supreme Court of Canada has now ruled that our Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act relates not to interest, as pretty well everyone thought it did, but rather to the whole manner and shaping of the contract, and if this includes matters pertaining to interest, it is still *intra vires* the province.

If we come along with any legislation or any suggestion of legislation regarding disclosure of interest, one of the largest groups in the country does not have to pay any attention to us whatsoever and that is, of course, the banks. If we came along with legislation tomorrow stating that here in Ontario the purveyors of credit have to set out disclosure of interest, or even set out interest rates, the banks would not have to follow it.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. member sure of that?

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: No, I am not sure of it, but these are some of the things that I think can only be delineated and clearly delineated by discussions between our group and the existing group at Ottawa.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): We need a glossary for the hon. member's language, too.

An hon. member: That is an old word. Too many lawyers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: In any event, Mr. Speaker, I hope I have made the point that the terms of this particular committee should be broadened to include negotiations, discussions and, perhaps, even public hearings with the joint committee sitting in Ottawa.

Mr. Singer: It gets worse.

Mr. MacDonald: Sounds like a good idea.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Mr. Speaker, as a member of the select committee studying the true cost of consumer credit, I find it necessary to say a word in connection with our experience. First of all, may I say, this is the first select committee on which I have sat and I am somewhat surprised to hear the hon. member for Sudbury say that he did not think that it should be reappointed.

Mr. Sopha: I did not say that!

Mr. Reilly: I was wondering whether he was referring to whether or not it should be

reappointed, because in the first place he said he was surprised to see us come forward and ask for reappointment; perhaps he was not referring to this specific select committee.

Mr. Sopha: I said I was sceptical.

Mr. Reilly: And then he went on, of course, before he concluded to say that, "I hope when it resumes its deliberations that it will study some other phases." So I assume now that he is in favour of reappointment of this select committee.

I would certainly volunteer to sit on this committee if it is reappointed, and if it is the wish of the hon. Prime Minister and those who select members for it. But whether or not I sit on the committee, I think perhaps this government would be doing a disservice if it did not reappoint this particular committee, Mr. Speaker.

In the field of second mortgages alone I feel that a lot of good has been done. We have heard different reports, and they have appeared in the press about people paying up to 87 per cent on mortgages. This of course is a most flagrant case and when the details of the case were made known it was for a small mortgage of some \$500. It was in a small town, I think, up in Schomberg. It surprises me when I realize that from the standpoint of mortgages there has not been a control on them earlier but the question of the market, I suppose, governed it. I could almost say, and I think most members of the committee would agree with me, that the market as far as the second mortgage field is concerned now has almost dried up. There is no such thing as an 87 per cent mortgage, or a 50 per cent mortgage or a 35 per cent second mortgage.

Mr. Singer: Is there not?

Mr. Reilly: No, except if you want to take it on the basis of a five or ten per cent equity.

Mr. Speaker, in our committee, we asked what the situation was from the standpoint of mortgages, and mortgage interest. I specifically asked one mortgage broker, did he think that the mortgage rate of interest should exceed 12 per cent on a second mortgage? He said, no, not as far as he was concerned. He had lent money at nine per cent on first mortgages and a maximum of 12 per cent on a second mortgage. Later when I asked him how many rejects he had, he said there were about 80 per cent; in other words, four out of five were turned down. He was not doing any service to the people who actually needed it. He required 30 per cent

equity to lend money. Under those circumstances it was tantamount to a first mortgage, not a second mortgage.

The hon. member for York South has brought to the attention of the select committee and to the attention of the House the situation that happens from the standpoint of application of an exterior material to housing at a cost of some \$1,895. Over 60 payments, he tells us, at some \$48.50, the total cost is \$2,910. This really has nothing to do with our select committee, it is really a merchandising problem. There may be some falsification from the standpoint of the particulars, but actually on the basis of spending \$48.50 for 60 payments over five years, it does not sound unreasonable to me, if these were the arrangements that were entered into.

I think where the difficulty is and what has been explained to our committee is that under these circumstances a person actually enters into a dual contract. He comes into a position where he says, "I shall arrange to have an application of exterior siding placed on my house", and then, secondly, "I shall pay somebody else for the use of the money", and he does not realize that he has entered into two contracts. This is the one thing that can be considered by this committee if those in their wisdom, decide to reappoint the select committee. This is one phase of our work which requires further study and on which some improvement can be made.

If you were to look in the newspaper and look at the advertisements, Mr. Speaker, under "mortgages"—as a member of the select committee I find myself automatically becoming interested in money for sale, and mortgages for sale, and I watch these columns daily—you have a large selection and it has been marked down there with emphasis as to the rate of interest. There is no interest advertised above 12 per cent, regardless of circumstances, for second mortgages and there is a number of people lending money for second-mortgage purposes.

As far as we are concerned now, the situation has vastly improved. I would be inclined to say that it might be more popular of course for a member of the Legislature to refer to the people who gouge others as those who are highway robbers or as the hon. member for Sudbury preferred to put it, those who are sharks and those who perhaps are somewhat unscrupulous. I think it is more popular to talk along these veins, but actually as far as the committee itself is concerned, it has done a fair job for which it has been assigned so far. Unfortunately, it has not been sitting long enough to deal

with some of the things that should be dealt with. Some hon. members of this House have already spoken about the question of the licensing of car lots. This, in the opinion of most members of the committee, I think, is something that should be done.

The hon. member for York South and the hon. member for Niagara Falls, along with other hon. members on the Conservative benches, have pointed out some of the problems that have appeared and some of the people who have spoken to us at the committee. It has been most worthwhile and I am in general agreement with most of the things that have been said.

I would say that from the standpoint of disclosure I do not agree that it should be mandatory to say that an interest rate should be automatically disclosed. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that it should be on the basis of a dollar rate. I think that most people who have come before the committee have proved that, as far as we are concerned, most of us earn our money by the dollar. We spend our money by the dollar. And if someone were to say to me, "Reilly, it is going to cost you \$15 for the use of \$100", I would either accept it or reject it because I know what \$15 is on \$100.

I think that, in most instances, what happens is that the people who, in the parlance of the street, get "rooked" are people who cannot figure interest rates. They are interested in knowing what it costs them, and what they can afford to pay. It has been the experience of a lot of people in various trades who are lending money, and who are financing people, that the customers want to know how much it is going to cost them per month. Not in percentages, but what it is going to cost them in dollar costs. Then they make a decision as to whether or not they would like to pursue it.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, a representative—I believe the manager—of the Better Business Bureau was one of the first to appear before our committee. When he came before the committee he said he had very little trouble, as I recall it, from the standpoint of The Small Loans Act, on the basis of 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 1 per cent. There were very few complaints.

Most of his complaints were on the basis of merchandising. I suggest to you, and to the hon. members of this House, that this is a very important phase for consideration by the select committee. It has already been brought to the attention of the House. It should be pursued, and the place to pursue it would be in a select committee. I suggest

very strongly that it would be worth our while to reappoint members to this select committee; and, if I am appointed, I would be most willing to serve. For the hon. members' interest, I attended every session.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I might just say to my hon. friend, the hon. member for Eglinton, that it may make a very great difference how long that loan may run. The \$15 on the \$100 for six months is an entirely different thing from \$15 for 12 months, so the rates would depend entirely upon the term of the loan.

The thing I wanted to mention particularly, Mr. Speaker, is this: At the time of the Throne speech debate, I raised the question of a four-day postponement as far as the operation of contracts signed at the door were concerned. Shortly after that, the hon. Attorney General indicated that the legislation in Britain, to which I called attention at that time, was being examined by this government. And the hope was expressed that it might lead to some action here. The hon. Attorney General is not in his seat at the moment, and I am afraid I do not know of any other place where I might raise this question. Perhaps the hon. Prime Minister might have the answer to it?

It is a very simple question, as to whether such legislation has been received, whether it is receiving consideration, and whether we can hope for some action during this session of the House.

Mr. W. E. Sandercock (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, when I was appointed to this committee last fall, at the two-day session we had, I missed a great deal of the proceedings. But when I did attend, I realized that this was a very important committee. I was impressed at the way these finance companies came forth with all their briefs. They seemed to have nothing to hide. They would explain every detail, and I think the committee was very proud of the co-operation we received from all these finance companies, and also the banks.

I would like to compliment the chairman of our committee. He was a very friendly chairman. I think the people who appeared before this committee felt at home and gave every co-operation to the whole committee, probably on account of the very friendly manner in which the chairman handled the affairs of the committee.

One thing grieves me a bit; that is that people have to borrow so much money. It seems a pretty hard way to have to live, having to pay these high interest costs. It is just

too bad that people cannot get caught up a little more and not have to make so much use of this borrowing.

When one considers that one finance company in Canada alone has 1,547 employees, and those employees' salaries have to be paid out of the borrowings, it just seems a pity that we have to have this. But it has been said here before, today, that that seems to be the way the government and other people, firms and so on, operate. Probably it would be a great drawback if this was not done. It just grieves me to see the people, who have to borrow, having to pay these high interest rates; but it seems to be the way they want to live.

I can understand, from what little I have seen of this committee, that there is a lot more to be investigated. I would certainly go along with seeing this committee carry on. There is still a great deal of work for them to do.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, before this debate is adjourned—and it will be adjourned in case anyone else wishes to speak after they have had an opportunity to examine the report—I would like to make a few comments.

I think the discussion here, today, justifies the faith that I at least have in the select committees of this Legislature. I have seen a good many of them over the years and I think they do a great job. Much of the legislation which is passed through this House has arisen from the deliberations of the select committees. I can only assure the House that this committee will be reappointed.

I am interested in all the pressure for haste which is now indicated. When I think back to a time last spring when I made motions for appointing several select committees, I remember I was told that this was ridiculous, that the life of that Legislature was over, that we were going to have an election. I must say, to be completely honest, no comment came from my friends in the New Democratic group, but the hon. members opposite told me that this was ridiculous.

As a matter of fact, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) even went so far as to itemize the cost of these committees. He said it would be a waste of money if they were appointed last spring to sit during the summer, with the possibility of an election during the summer or the fall. Well now, I am pleased to hear today's comments by the hon. members who sat on this committee. I am glad to think that good sense triumphed in those days of last spring, and that we are

not just now starting to do the work which obviously needed to be done so badly. When this select committee was appointed, there were some misgivings as to how effective it could be. I think the comments which have been made here, today, illustrate the complexity of the subject.

I can assure the hon. members to draft legislation to deal with some of these problems is very difficult indeed. But because it is difficult is no reason why we should not attempt it. It may be that some of the legislation, which will be produced as a result of this interim report, may not be the most perfect legislation in the world. Nonetheless, I can assure the House that the hon. Attorney General and his staff are doing everything in their power to produce what will be workable legislation, so that it may be brought in here before this present session ends.

This was the reason I was anxious for an interim report to be brought in—in order that we could hear what the committee thought, in a formal fashion, upon which we would base legislation.

In regard to the particular question raised by the hon. member for Yorkview, I cannot tell him whether that particular piece of legislation is being examined or not. But I can tell him that, right at the moment, there is work going on in the hon. Attorney General's department to produce legislation. I have no doubt they are looking at everything in sight, because it is our intention to do what can be done.

The questions raised by the hon. member for St. George, regarding terms of reference and whether they were broad enough to permit this committee to work in conjunction with a set-up committee and perhaps the committee of the House of Commons: I really do not know what the federal government is doing in this regard. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that before the session ends perhaps the chairman of the committee, along with the committee counsel, could go into the matter of what appears necessary and examine the terms of reference. If they need alteration in the latter days of this session when the motion is moved to re-establish the committee, it would pose no difficulty at all to change the terms of reference so that we can ensure that the work this committee is doing will be carried on.

I would only say once again, that I am very delighted with the work that this committee has done. I have a feeling myself that much has been done that does not need to be legislated. I think as a result of the publicity that the committee has engendered, the wide

publicity these matters have received across the province, that people are reading the fine print, which before they took for granted. I think people have been brought to realize that there is a thing called interest. It can be very serious. One can be paying large amounts and not realize it. It can be hidden under various names and if nothing else perhaps this committee has served to make the borrowing public a little more sophisticated in its dealings with the lending institutions and particularly in this field of double contracts.

As the hon. member for Eglinton says, which is something I saw in my own law practice so frequently, and which is one of the reasons I was interested in having this whole topic gone into: Where a person really makes a contract to purchase something and makes another contract which has nothing to do with the original purchase, nine times out of ten, in fact, he does not know that he has entered into the second contract until he tries to redress the bad bargain he has made in the first place.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The twenty-fourth order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, in participating for a few minutes this afternoon in this debate, may I personally express my compliments to you for the very business-like manner in which you carry out your duties in this House.

I would also like, for just a moment, Mr. Speaker, to pay my tribute to the hon. member for York North (Mr. Mackenzie). This hon. member is my seatmate, and so very many times, my wise counsellor. I think there are a few things of interest that many hon. members in this House would like to know about him.

Do hon. members know that this man in his youth attended, with his father, meetings where the founder of this country spoke—Sir John A. Macdonald? And do you know that he stopped his horse and wagon when he came down here to watch the construction of this big building, in which we are sitting

today? As well as that, he joined in the festivities that took place when our soldiers returned from the Boer War. Then in World War II, he won an MC himself, and for the past 20 years he has maintained a schedule that would put any younger man to shame.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Harris: I would just like to add that for the sixth time, he carried his riding, with a majority of over 6,000 votes.

My congratulations also to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) for the very fine Budget he presented here, a few weeks ago. I am particularly impressed when I see that with a Budget of \$1,304 million, over 70 per cent of this money is being employed for education, highways, health and welfare. Despite Opposition efforts to belittle this, I am convinced that they would not cut \$1 from these large expenditures. I am well aware of what the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould) did say, about a week ago, that he would cut \$150 million from The Department of Highways estimate, but I did not see any of his hon. colleagues nod their heads in agreement.

In spite of John Maynard Keynes' theory, which many people subscribe to, that in times of depression a government should carry out deficit financing and in good times of course, it should make large debt reductions, I would just like to say, in my humble opinion, a balanced economy is far more desirable than a balanced budget. It is to this end, namely, a truly balanced economy in Ontario, that this government is working and has worked so efficiently and so well, particularly during the past two and a half years.

In my own riding of Beaches, during the past ten years, there has been a very large turnover in population and the whole character of this area is changing. What was a predominantly Anglo-Saxon riding is now made up of a very large number of new Canadians, of Italian, German, Dutch, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Estonian and Hungarian descent. During the past few years, I have come to know hundreds of these very fine people and when you talk to them as I do on numerous occasions, you find that they came here because of the type of government and the opportunities that are presented to them in this country and particularly the opportunities that are presented in this province of Ontario. I feel very privileged to represent these fine people and to have an opportunity to pay my respects to them through this Legislature.

During the past six weeks, several hon.

members have given us the benefit of their research into the many aspects of technological change. Many of us agree with a great deal of what has been said on all sides of the House, but to me as a member of the select committee which sat last year, the select committee on manpower training, there is just one aspect of this very vital subject that I want to bring to the attention of the government at this time. I would like to refer you to page 71 of this report, under the heading, "Research, a Neglected but Vital Need." I would just like to quote several very short paragraphs here:

The development of an educational and training system which is geared to the unfolding needs of a changing labour force can be no more than wishful thinking unless a continued programme of research is carried on. Such a programme must be designed to identify the nature of our future manpower needs, to throw light on the consequence of these needs for education and training policies, and to assess the effectiveness of various education and training activities.

Nothing has disturbed this committee more than the paucity of research which has been undertaken in this country in each of these areas. Not only do we lack sufficient information on the past and present composition of the labour force and on the future outlook in this regard, but we also have very little knowledge about the effectiveness of our existing educational and training programmes.

The deficient state of our information in these and other respects must be quickly overcome if we dare to have any hope of developing and maintaining sound programmes to prepare our labour force for the challenges of the future.

Then on pages 116 and 117 under the heading, "Forecasting Changes in the Nature and Composition of the Labour Force":

Primary consideration must be given to the development of as much information as possible on the current and future needs of the economy for trained manpower. At least two types of occupational forecast must be developed, one for the immediate future and one for the more distant outlook.

In both cases criteria must be developed for use in deciding the reliability of results which are forthcoming. In both cases as well, it will be necessary to develop sound assumptions as to the future development of the economy upon which to base the occupational forecast.

Consideration should also be given to the use of properly constructed surveys designed to determine the need which employers anticipate in future. Every effort must be made to see that all the information developed on this subject is made available to those who need it most as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the government is very much aware of this report. It has already turned several of our recommendations into legislation but I did want to bring to the government's attention the section that I just quoted. That section to me is one of the most important recommendations in the document.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago this month, I was involved, as many of you know, in a very serious motor car accident and I have no hesitation in saying that the very fast and efficient ambulance services that operated out of Peterborough were a big factor in ensuring that there was no loss of life at that time. My family and I were very fortunate, but I hate to think what might have happened if that same type of accident happened even 50 miles farther down the road. May I just quote from Dr. L. A. Caldwell, from the December 29 *Financial Post*? Dr. Caldwell is the chief of the Ontario Medical Association committee which was set up to study ambulance services, and he says:

We have a horse and buggy set-up in the space age. It is not only ridiculous but downright dangerous to human life and the situation is worsening rapidly.

I feel that medical men regard ambulance services as a partial medical function and they are very concerned about the minimum standards that exist across Ontario. I believe government action must be forthcoming in this vital area of service at a very early date, setting up proper regulations. If need be, subsidies should be made available to properly qualified ambulance services. In my opinion, the responsibility rests strictly with the government and I hope it does not delay this action for too long.

In his deliberations on this subject the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) might give consideration to providing a percentage of our provincial police with a properly equipped ambulance-type station wagon. I think they might tie in with the ambulance services, but I would not want to see them in any way replace the ambulance services.

Mr. Speaker, during the past few months there has been more discussion by the general public concerning hospitals and management of hospitals, in fact, every sphere of

hospitals in this province, than at any time in our recent history. This, of course, is due in part to the many inquests that have gone on and for many other reasons. Those people who are charged with the responsibility of running these institutions are deeply concerned. They are mainly concerned because they fear the public will lose confidence and there is no doubt that this has already happened to a degree.

But I also feel, on the other hand, that there will be much good result from this. I say this because I feel that medical advisory boards will be able to make recommendations far better than they could have a few months ago regarding doctors' qualifications to their respective hospital boards. As well as this, the hospital administrations themselves will be trying harder than ever to do the best possible job not only to improve their public image but to improve every service that goes on in their hospitals.

In attempting to define this in a more specific manner, it seems to me that the only authority that is able to deprive doctors of the right to operate in a hospital is of course the hospital board. As I mentioned a few moments ago, the boards operate on the recommendation of their respective medical advisory committees. The boards, of course, cannot judge for themselves because they are at the discretion of the staff. There may be personality problems; there could even be economic problems when they are discussing these things.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons has no power under the present Act to restrict operating privileges for the inefficient. It is only when doctors commit crimes or some serious misdemeanor that they are able to do anything about it.

The problem from the hospital board is that it can deprive a doctor from privileges in a certain hospital. This leaves the doctor able to operate outside the hospital. Of course they cannot advise other boards because of the libel problem, and also no board should act on the decision of another board because it would not have all the facts direct.

To sum this up, possibly the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons should have power directly to prohibit doctors. After all, it licenses these doctors as surgeons and therefore it should have the power to remove them. The Act should be amended as soon as possible to give the College of Physicians and Surgeons wider authority to prohibit doctors from operating.

I am pleased to see that my two friends

opposite are both in their seats—the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) and the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis). Every hon. member in this House may not know, but one is my neighbour on the west and one is my neighbour on the east—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): We have him surrounded.

Mr. Harris: In fact, when the hon. member said that, it reminded me of a remark that his hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) made when I was speaking about a year ago in the House. He congratulated me on the speech I made at that time but he ruined everything because when I was finished he said that he was very pleased that I was able to speak but I would not be here again, or he inferred that I would not, but I am very pleased to be back again.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Harris: But seriously, I do want to commend both hon. gentlemen for the remarks they have made on the hospital problem during the past few weeks, because as far as I am concerned they have not gone unheeded.

Again, following the estimates of The Department of Health, the hon. member for Scarborough West and the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) made many constructive suggestions. But when they referred to the articles in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of December 12 to December 16, I was almost going to jump up at that time and say a word refuting some of these things as I know them.

I would just also like to say at this time that I took the opportunity, if none of the hon. members has done it, of going over to our own legislative library and putting the film in the machine they have over there. I read those articles again through the micro-filming service that is available to all of us over there—any of the hon. members who have not taken advantage of that, I suggest that they do.

Getting back to what was said at that time, I wish to refute a few of these claims as I know them at the Toronto East General Hospital. This hospital does not require registered nurses to carry dinner trays to patients at any time. Toilet cleaning and that sort of thing is the responsibility of the housekeeping department—not the nurses. It has been the policy at the East General for years to pay a differential rate to registered

nurses and nurses' aides who are required to rotate during the summer months. Job frustration is not the most common reason that nurses are leaving the profession. The most common reason is marriage and pregnancy.

Nurses are not required to act as messengers in the hospital, the one exception being to go to the pharmacy for narcotic drugs. The statement that nurses carry 90 per cent of the night-shift load with extremely limited nursing supervision is a very broad statement. Most emphatically this is not the case. The students in that hospital spend one-third of their time in the hospital wards and the other two-thirds receiving instruction.

I do not deny for one moment the many statements that have been made in recent weeks about the shortage of nurses. But I do say emphatically that this situation is improving and it is far better than it was a year ago. To improve this situation further, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) that immediately there should be set up in the larger centres across this province, properly conducted training centres where registered nurses in particular—those who have not practised for five years or more—could be retrained. By doing this I am sure that hundreds and hundreds of the more than 20,000 registered nurses who are not now working and who—there are not 20,000 on the provincial registry but there are 17,000 or 18,000, and I am certain another few thousand from other provinces are here—but they could be lured back into the service. Along with this, if they were to receive an adequate pay increase, to which I say they are entitled, all our problems would be cleared up in very short order.

I would also like to say, on this subject, Mr. Speaker, that we read almost daily about the activities of the committees for the advancement of professional nurses. They are to be commended for their activity, but I would like to point out that if one of their objectives is the right for some form of collective bargaining, every registered nurse who is a paid-up member of her own organization should have a right to vote on that question at their own convention—that is the convention of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario—which will take place next month. Further, I would think that if they do not like the hierarchy of their own organization they should have the right to vote them out.

Many hon. members in the Opposition, during the past few weeks, have spoken of nothing being done in hospital construction and a lack of leadership in health matters. I

just want hon. members to look with me for a few minutes at some of the undeniable facts in the situation.

In 1947, when this government first entered the field of capital grant assistance to hospitals, there were just over 15,000 hospital beds in Ontario. On December 31, 1963, 16 years later, that figure was increased almost three times, up to 43,669 beds. The grant at first was only \$1,000 per bed. Later we raised it to \$2,000 per bed. Later we raised it by including grants for certain service areas, which brought the grants to the equivalent of \$3,400 per bed. Again, last summer, we raised it by 60 per cent to the equivalent of \$5,500 per bed, or a third of the cost of a typical hospital bed.

As well as all this, grants to psychiatric units are \$8,500 per bed. Of course, let us not forget the renovation grants, which are paid out are equal to a third of the cost of any renovation which takes place in a hospital.

At the same date in 1947, there were 4,093 graduate nurses working in hospitals. In 1963 there were 26,000. Their starting salary, back in 1947, was \$1,560 to \$2,100 a year. Now their salary is \$4,020 per year. Of course, this is for a 40-hour week, as opposed to a 48-hour week.

As I said a few moments ago, I am not satisfied with that pay scale, but I did want to point out to hon. members what we have done and how far we have come.

Up to and including 1958 operating deficits plagued hospital boards and municipalities alike. Indeed, I can recall the city of Toronto having to provide something in excess of \$1 million yearly to cover, only in part, the operating deficits of the hospitals. Then came January 1, 1959, which of course was the birth date of the Ontario Hospital Care Insurance Plan. At the very same time, of course, we saw the end of our operating deficits for hospitals. Provision was even made so that a very large part of the cost—sometimes even the whole of the cost—of the few remaining hospital indigents was met.

Capital debt outstanding on hospitals at January, 1959, has been tremendously reduced. It was \$68 million, just a few short years ago, in January, 1959. Now that has been decreased to \$46 million.

Those are just a few of the highlights of what has been done by this government. Mr. Speaker, these things just did not come about by chance. They were the results of the leadership given by this government—a quality recognized by the people of Ontario

five times now since 1947, and recognized by everybody except a few of my friends across the way.

The hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), a few days ago, read a few more editorials about the needs of Metropolitan Toronto. This government has never denied them.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Oh, nonsense! The government had to be shamed into giving aid to the subway. Anything it does for Metro it has to be shamed into.

Mr. Harris: The hon. member has neglected to add that at that time, the only tangible evidence of leadership in this problem came from this government when capital grants equal to approximately one-third of the building costs were provided. The hon. member neglected to note that this is in keeping with the government's oft-expressed belief that hospital costs should be shared on a three-partnership basis.

Let us not forget that the government's insurance plan insures the costs of operating hospitals. We provide a third of the cost of construction. Remember, the cost of constructing and equipping is in the order of over \$18,000 per bed. The annual cost of maintaining that bed is over \$7,500. All of this cost—and I will repeat it again—comes from the insurance plan.

Leadership from this government has already brought about a recognized sufficiency of beds in Ontario except in Metro. I do not want, in any way to minimize that problem. I am sure that the Toronto *Daily Star's* science editor, Leonard Bertin, is doing a good job in explaining the situation in detail, and I hope that his articles will continue to stir up public opinion. Indeed, I would like to commend the Toronto *Daily Star* for its editorial last night, headed: "Students' beds for patients." This suggests again the possibility of emptying some nurses' residences and converting them so that patients could use them.

All these things will help to get this problem straightened out. That is why I want to commend these people for some of the remarks they have made, and also the newspapers. Personally, I believe there are now in existence, or in formation, enough public-spirited citizens in this Metropolitan area to help undertake the job of organizing, planning and establishing these hospitals to meet our needs. I do not believe the provincial government should go into the exclusive business of building and operating more hospitals.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would say that this government boldly stated it would provide its third of the cost of hospitals. Where does the federal government stand? Where do all the Liberal and New Democratic federal members of Parliament for Metropolitan Toronto stand on this issue?

Mr. Bryden: The federal government puts up 45 per cent.

Mr. Harris: Let them go to work and impress on their other sharing partner in Ottawa the desperate need that is faced here.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, this is the item on the order paper which permits me, as the member for Brant, to say something about the Indians in that constituency. I think that my remarks will apply equally well to the large number of Indians found in other areas of this province. They are particularly timely at this juncture, since the papers have announced that there will be a federal-provincial conference dealing with Indian affairs. It will be held in Ottawa, I understand, in May of this year.

Certainly the government, itself, has rediscovered these fine people. They sent the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) on a tour of his northern domain and, according to the reports we have read about this tour, he was quite shocked at the conditions in which he found our Indian brothers living in that area of Ontario.

He referred to them, using such phrases as "minimal existence," "under-fed children" and "atrocious housing." It is true that the Indian population in Canada, standing at about .2 million now, is expected to approach one million at the end of this century. It has been said that there will be many more Indians living in Canada, in 20 years, than there ever were in the past.

Certainly the problems the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests was recounting to the press and public of this province about the Indians he viewed were not identical with those of the Indians of the Six Nations in Brant county. I want to spend just a moment referring to the special problems there which I feel that this government can have a hand in alleviating.

These people, of course, did not come to Canada until after the American revolution when they found that they had picked the wrong side and the King of England granted them large and valuable land holdings along the valley of the Grand River. So in every respect they are United Empire Loyalist and

came here with great loyalty to the king and very little loyalty, nor even respect, to the local arms of the king's government. But they were granted tremendous tracts of land in the valley of the Grand River which they have seen fit to sell off over the years since they have taken them up. The farm that I presently work was a part of this original reservation.

But there has been a great deal of development since that time and the Indians in the Six Nations reserve are now governed by their own elected council, although there are a large number of the Indian bands who do not take part in this election and they feel they owe loyalty to the Queen herself and look to her for direct government.

The council itself looks after the affairs of the reserve much as the council of any municipality would do. I know that any hon. member of this House, particularly those who have had experience in municipal affairs, would be interested to travel to Ohsweken, the centre of the reserve, and see this council in action. They would find it most effective in governing their own affairs.

The only peculiar circumstance is that the Queen's representative, the Indian agent, sits right up beside the Chief of the Council and has considerable jurisdiction over the decisions that are arrived at.

But as the hon. members of this House know the affairs of the Indians are governed by The Indian Act, a federal statute which has been described in many ways, but in my view is over-paternal, in many ways oppressive and tends to blanket the initiative of these people. The present government in Ottawa has seen fit to introduce legislation that will bring into being an Indian Claims Commission before which the Indians on the reserve in Brant riding and any other band throughout the province or throughout Canada, may appear to state their grievances, whether they are long standing or of more recent beginning.

This Indian Claims Commission is well set up, in my view, because it specifically states that the ordinary rules of evidence will not apply so that members of the Indian band may come before the court and state in their own words, without documentary evidence of any type if that is the circumstance, what their claims are. I feel that every effort will be made to see that the Indians are satisfied after these many years.

There are many ways in which the provincial government can take part in these discussions and see to it that some of the grievances of the Indian people are looked

after even before they approach the claims commission.

The first one I want to refer to is the need for roads, not only in the reservation in Brant country, but in the other areas of the province. Certainly many of the hon. members who have been present for a number of sessions have heard this discussed in the past, and they will be pleased to know that the Indian road that was discussed, I guess for the last eight years, has now been built on the Six Nations reserve near Brantford. It was built by the co-operation of this government with the federal government and it now is possible to drive on a very good paved highway from one end of the reserve to the other. I feel that the Indians are aware of the advantages of this and will make good use of the road.

I would also like to point out to the hon. members opposite that this does not mean, of course, that their highway demands are satisfied for all time—

Mr. J. M. Gould (Bracondale): Get around to that 150.

Mr. Nixon: Certainly I am sure that my hon. colleague from Bracondale would in no sense stand in the way of highways development for the Indians, even though the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) may be looking for an excuse to do so.

I regret that the hon. Prime Minister is not in his place because he and I share some of the responsibilities for the representation of the reserve. I think there is one concession of the Six Nations Reserve that lies in his constituency, but he knows as well as I that the Indian reserve in Brant county is divided by the Grand River and there is no way, unless we count crossing of the ice in the winter, whereby the Indians can get from one side of the reserve to the other without driving about 30 miles. This means that farming operations are simply impossible unless the equipment is duplicated.

Certainly the road that the people up there are so proud of should very well be extended as soon as it is at all possible to the Grand River and be completed with a bridge to the other side. There will certainly be tremendous advantages here as far as tourism is concerned, as well, and I may refer to it under one of the estimates later. But the improvement of the roads and the building of the bridge is certainly of first priority.

Unfortunately I am scaring almost all of the hon. members of the government away.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): *Touché, touché!*

Mr. Nixon: I wanted particularly to bring to the attention of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) that there are still some difficulties on the reserve in Brant county, and I understand that it extends into other jurisdictions as well, over the responsibility for law enforcement.

We have a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the reserve, they are well equipped with radio cars and so on, but under some circumstances it is required that the Ontario Provincial Police be called in. I have heard of some emergencies in which a call has gone to one jurisdiction and it has been pointed out that really it is the other boys who are responsible, and I feel that much can be done to do away with confusion.

I am aware of the fact that there was sort of an informal conference on this, but I am not aware that any definite decisions arose from the conference. Certainly in the minds of the Indian people themselves there is a great deal of confusion as to who is responsible for law enforcement. They are very much in favour of the jurisdiction being left with the Mounted Police detachment and they feel that this detachment should have jurisdiction over their whole reserve.

Along these same lines, there has never been any reasonable fire protection in the reserve on the banks of the Grand. This is a very serious hazard as far as the people there are concerned. I think I have a clear memory of the drought period last fall when many of the fields which are not under intensive cultivation in the reserve and tend to grow up in quite a lot of dry, weedy material were a very serious fire hazard indeed. I feel that the hon. Attorney General if he is made aware of my remarks, might do well to instruct the fire marshal to look into this difficulty and see to it that steps are taken to provide even minimal fire protection for this large area.

Just a week ago there was an account in the local newspaper about farm buildings being destroyed there and it ended by saying there is no fire protection of any type and the buildings burned to the ground.

Now there has been a considerable amount of discussion about the possible integration of the Indian community with the rest of the community of Canada and of Ontario. I do want to say that some considerable steps have been taken along these lines, particularly as far as education is concerned. Those Indian students who have gone past the elementary school into high school from the Six Nations Reserve move out into the high schools in the Brantford area, and I believe

they also attend Dunnville or Hagersville, and there is a considerable amount of integration there. I think the Indians in the grade school at the Muncey Reserve have been integrated to a great extent in the London area and certainly this is an advantage to all concerned. Not only do the Indian students and young children have an opportunity to mix with other students, but the students in the regular schools have an opportunity to meet with the Indians and have some idea of the cultural heritage that they bear.

There is a tremendous responsibility, I think, on the part of the provincial government to see to it that steps are taken to encourage this as far as possible. Of course it must be borne in mind that the Indians themselves are very conscious of their heritage and the fact that it can be best handed on through a control of their own school system, particularly in the lower grade level. I would never advocate anything that would do away with this responsibility that the Indians hold so closely to themselves and consider so important.

Unfortunately, there is a tendency in the Indian school population to leave at probably the entrance level and not bother with the difficulties that are bound up with the extension of their education into the secondary level. I think that the statistics show that school leaving or school drop-out among the Indian population is considerably higher than the average across the province. Because of this, there are at least two things that the government should undertake, to continue some form of education for these young people who leave the regular school system and take up some farm work or some other work around the reserve, or just off the reserve.

I think particularly of the importance of the recreation commissions that should be established in the reserves. I think this would apply in the northern areas as well, where the Indians are well known for their athletic ability and many of them are well known in the historic annals of athletics. You have all heard, no doubt, of Tom Longboat, who was an internationally known athlete. Certainly those of us who live in an area where there are many Indians know of their abilities and the fact that they always establish winning teams in hockey, baseball and so on. The recreation commission then, would be of great benefit under these special circumstances where so many of the young people are not attending school on a regular basis.

As well as this, the community programmes

branch of The Department of Education has already instituted some programmes on our local reserve, but it seems to me that a local commission that would have the responsibility of fostering many more of these community activities would be most valuable under these circumstances.

As a matter of fact, I believe it was mentioned in the House last year, that an example was set in Manitoba by establishing a development officer, who should be an Indian if at all possible, and I am sure this is possible because there are large numbers of Indians who are well educated and willing to work with their own people. A development officer could be established on these reserves. His responsibility would extend not only for the development of certain handicraft industries and other tourist developments, but also along the lines of education that I have described.

I think that the attitude of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forest is an excellent one, as it has been reported in his comments to the press, certainly. As we head for a federal-provincial conference dealing with these matters, I hope he will take to himself the responsibility of at least representing the government at such a conference. I think he is in a position to know the problems of the Indian community and I feel that he is also of a mind to represent them well before such a commission. There is a very real need here and I know that he realizes this need most effectively. The affairs of the Indians are really in his hands in this connection. I am sure he is aware of this responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to comment briefly on the way the committee system in this House has changed during this present session. I would suggest to you, sir, that the changes which have been described by the hon. Prime Minister as really a modern innovation, are an innovation that is in no way irreversible and I would also suggest to you, sir, that the committee system could be made much more effective if some further changes were introduced.

I think particularly of the standing committees that have been meeting during this session. There are many of them that have not yet met, and the fact is that it is a serious lack in the ordering of the affairs of our work here in the Legislature that they are not meeting on a regular and established basis.

It appears that the leadership of the House has decided that the committees will deal with legislation only. There are a few exceptions to this. I think of the committee on commissions, chaired by my friend, the

hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris), where we do have an opportunity to delve into the workings of the various government commissions. I also think of what has happened to the education committee that has been diluted with health and welfare, themselves extremely important topics. The committee of course has not met. It will meet as a result of action taken this afternoon, in giving second reading to some bills on education. I feel there is a much greater responsibility and a much greater service that could be offered by these committees if they were established on a regular basis with a known routine.

I do not want to praise the hon. members opposite unduly, but I think of the first few weeks that I spent in this House following the byelection early in 1962, when the hon. member for London South (Mr. White) was chairman of the committee. We had an opportunity not only to discuss legislation, but we met on a regular basis, got on quite a reasonable basis of familiarity with the officials of the department, and were able to question them personally on developments in education at that time.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that if the membership of the committee, be it education or any other, were established on a basis that would carry over from one session to the next, that by the time four years had elapsed, we would have more than a superficial knowledge of the working of a department. or more than that, an area of responsibility. Under the present set-up, I say to you that this is entirely impossible. Even the questioning having to do with the legislation that is brought before the committee tends to be superficial. It is the modern innovation that the hon. Prime Minister has referred to, that all questions, even of the most minute detailed character are brought before this House and in his view, and I submit in the view of many others, that is perhaps the way it should be done. But I think that the fact that the committee system is falling into disuse is a very serious thing indeed and I hope that the leadership of the House will take some steps to counteract it.

I believe that these committees, and I think particularly of the committee on education, could be established on more than a standing basis. I do not want to be recorded as favouring the multiplicity of select committees, but there is no doubt that the extension of the membership of this House to 108, and the fact that the hon. Prime Minister himself must feel the pressure to keep some of his noisier supporters busy at something, would

indicate that surely here is an area where the hon. members of the House—including the hon. members of the Opposition, and I would include myself in this—could develop more than what must be described as a superficial knowledge of the working of these various departments.

Even the committee of supply, which concerns so many of our hours these days, has changed considerably, I suppose in the time of many of the hon. members here, to the point where it is very poorly attended. It sits long hours and the various hon. Ministers are subjected, as I suppose they should be, to the very closest and most minute investigation of details of their department. I know that it has already been stated in this House that the very fact that the hon. Ministers' advisers are brought into this chamber and sit at a table before him, where in fact they are unable to take part in the discussion, but must poke notes at the hon. Minister and whisper advice to him as he consults them, does not lead to an increase in the dignity of the proceedings here in any way. We see the variety of government advisers sitting white-lipped and trembling as they are endeavouring to find the answers to all of these problems. When the hon. member for Nipissing posed some questions, as a matter of fact I think twice in the last few weeks, we found that the House had to adjourn until this policy could be straightened out.

It seems to me that if these standing committees were doing their job effectively, if they were permitted to do their job effectively much of this questioning could be done with the appropriate officials of the department present so that they could speak for themselves. This would have a further advantage in that we as members would not have to ask around and say, "Who are the distinguished-looking gentlemen sitting at the table at the present time? Is that the deputy Minister?" and so on. We would know who these people were, we would hear them in action, and I think that our respect for the advisers to the hon. Ministers would be increased considerably.

But more than this, it has been pointed out in this House on many occasions already in this session, and I know that it will be brought to the attention of the hon. members even further, that as the government takes more and more power unto itself, as business gets bigger, organized labour gets bigger, and the number of government commissions and boards which are handing down bureaucratic decisions increase, it is becoming more and more difficult for the individual citizens of

this province to be assured of their freedom. It is certainly the responsibility of this House to see to it that proper curbs are put on the expansion of the erosion of this individual freedom and I feel that the committee system in this House might be developed for this very purpose.

We have heard much in this House and we have read much in the press about the possibility that the Legislature might appoint an Ombudsman who would take as his special responsibility the protection of the individual freedoms of the citizens of the province. And if this were to come about it might be a good idea. The hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence) might be a good appointment. There may be a time in the future when he will be searching around for some activity other than political activity and his ability to shake up the bureaucrats in any level of government is well known.

But all of us have acted as a form of ombudsmen when we have phoned the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board on behalf of an individual, when we have approached the various government departments to assist in the correction of some decision that perhaps has been somewhat unthinking or lost in the bureaucratic maze, so that the individual feels at least that he has suffered a loss of his freedom.

It may be an Ombudsman would be the solution to this problem, but certainly it is also possible that a revamped committee system of this Legislature might well provide the machinery whereby individuals could appeal to this House as of the highest court in the province. We could think of the labour committee, acting on behalf of the Workmen's Compensation Board. There are many other circumstances whereby individuals could appeal to a committee which would be representative of this House and would have the constitution enabling it to meet even when the House itself is not in session. But certainly it is apparent not only to the hon. members of this House but to the citizens across this province that there is a gap and an ever-widening gap between the individual citizen and those in authority in government.

Legal aid itself, which is under discussion by another committee, perhaps meeting in this building at the present time, will have much to do with closing this gap if it is properly implemented on a workable basis. The situation demands attention and I am quite sure that the government realizes this and is looking into it carefully and will take some steps whereby the individual liberties

that we treasure so highly in this system will be guaranteed.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): May I ask the hon. member a question? In those final remarks, I wonder if the hon. member, in thinking about this problem, had ever considered the position of the private member in this House and how his position is whittled away by continual charges of patronage when he is serving that purpose, as every hon. member must do, of—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): This is not a question, it is an argument.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, obviously the hon. member does not like—

Mr. Bryden: I would just like to see the hon. Prime Minister respect the rules, that is all.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has asked me if I thought that continued insinuations as to patronage would erode the ability of the private member to act—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: To look after the people in his—

Mr. Nixon: I will look after that. Mr. Speaker, I would say that the private member has a very special position in that he has the responsibility to act for the individuals that come to him. And if there is ever any indication when the private member approaches any government department that he is not favoured because he is approaching as a representative of the wrong party, I have never personally been exposed to this. The patronage that the hon. Prime Minister has brought into this debate at the present time is something that he knows far more about than any other hon. member in this House. And if there has been any erosion of the ability of a private member from any part of the House in approaching any civil servant, then this erosion would surely lie with the government that he heads and those that have gone before.

I would certainly say that it has been said in other jurisdictions when the possibility of the naming of an Ombudsman has been brought before a Legislature that the leader of the House has said that the House is full of ombudsmen. Every individual hon. member is able to act in that capacity. And I think there is a great deal of truth in this.

Nevertheless, when the hon. Prime Minister refers to patronage there is also the suspicion that has been brought out by hon. members not sitting too far from the hon. Prime Minister himself, that when we do speak for our constituents we are doing so for political purposes only. So the sword is two-edged and we have been exposed to this.

If the hon. Prime Minister feels that our ability to approach the various departments of government has been eroded, then this is certainly another good reason for the appointment of an Ombudsman, or a man with the authority similar to that of the provincial auditor who is independent and has special powers to approach the various government departments. This is another argument in favour of such an appointment.

I feel that if the leadership of the House were to look carefully into the committee system, it would be quite possible to develop something whereby the hon. members of this House could make their services more generally available to the citizens of the province over a continuing period, even extending beyond the session of the House itself. In this way we would become expert in work with various government departments, we would have the ability to keep a probing eye and a careful eye on the workings of these departments, and we would also provide a channel whereby individual citizens would have their liberty safeguarded.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, there was some confusion as to the speaking order of priority on the Budget list and I appreciate the willingness of both the Whip of the government party and the hon. member for Lakeshore (Mr. Eagleson), who was involved in the slight confusion, in allowing me to speak at this time. I appreciate it, Mr. Speaker, because the remarks I want to make relate directly to the very forthright and excellent statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) to the House at the opening of the session.

I do not wish to over-belabour the publicity given to the hate-literature problem in the province of Ontario and in this country. I was most pleased, as every hon. member of this House must have been, to hear the hon. Prime Minister enunciate that the government was deeply concerned, that it would not tolerate such activity, that it would bring the so-called lunatic fringe to justice, and that it cannot discount the seriousness of the problem. His reference to the federal-provincial conference discussing the matter is exceedingly heartening.

I, too, Mr. Speaker, recognize the difficult sensitivity of the subject where it regards civil liberties. I would like to read into the record a statement on the position of the Canadian Jewish Congress, which they released on March 9, 1964 and which I recently came across. It is as follows:

We welcome the statements by public leaders, the columns and editorials which have stated this position in recent weeks, stated it eloquently and forcefully.

That is the position of the hon. Prime Minister. I continue:

We hope that more such statements will be forthcoming to reinforce and underscore the fervent wish, of Canadians of all religions and origins, that there shall be an end to this dissemination of hatred, this incitement to violence and disorder.

Mr. Speaker, I want to enter this field briefly for the following three reasons, and I beg the indulgence of the hon. members of the House.

One: Because my riding of Scarborough West has been subjected to the dissemination of the material.

Two: Because I frankly feel, and I hope this is not an offence to any individual member, that the hon. members of this House do not realize the nature and extent of the hate-literature campaign.

Three: Because it is totally different from anything which has ever been distributed in this country heretofore. Before, one was subjected to a certain degree of subtle and sophisticated, if you will, anti-Semitism and race hatred. But now it is much more truculent, open, brutal and crude. I think the best way to convey that, Mr. Speaker, is to inform the hon. members of the record over the last several month. I think, perhaps, chronologically will do it.

On March 31, 1963, there appeared an advertisement in the classified section of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. It read as follows:

Nazi propaganda leaflets. An interesting and unusual hobby. Free sample. Write PO Box 431, Scarborough.

Subsequent to that there was a campaign of swastika-smearing on a large number of synagogues in the Metropolitan Toronto area. It lasted over the summer of 1963.

Then, Mr. Speaker, came the series of leaflet distributions which, I think, would be of interest to the hon. members of this House.

First, on July 2, anti-Semitic neo-Nazi tracts were distributed outside Massey Hall

when Martin Luther King came to address a meeting on Negro emancipation in the United States.

Second, at the end of the month of July, copies of *Common Sense*, a newspaper, were distributed at a supermarket in the Dufferin-Glencairn plaza area. *Common Sense*, for the information of the hon. members of this House, has a circulation of 91,000 throughout Canada and the United States every two weeks. As the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) mentioned earlier—I do not intend to read all of this material into the record—it is an affront to human decency and to human dignity. But I think hon. members should be aware of some of its nature. "Three Per Cent Control 97 Per Cent" is the headline of this issue.

"Zionist War Crimes—"

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member say where it is published?

Mr. S. Lewis: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I shall come to that. *Common Sense* is published in Union, New Jersey, in the United States, by Conde McGinley—a man who is associated with the National States Rights Party—under the banner, "America's newspaper against Communism". It is a paper slanted strongly against the Negro movement and, of course, is anti-Semitic in content.

It has been received by members of various communities, particularly the Jewish communities in Toronto, in Vancouver, and in Montreal, over the last seven or eight months.

Again at the end of July, 1963, a dossier of literature was received by a prominent citizen in this community. It was called "Crusading Literature," and I want to name some of the pamphlets on this list which, it is suggested, should be spread throughout the community: "Jews boast Christ impostor"; "The Jews and their lies"; "Rulers of Russia"; "Mental robots: exposing the materialistic and communistic mental health conspiracy"; "Campaign against Christian prayers"; "Nine men against America—exposing background of Supreme Court membership". This gives the spectrum of neo-Nazi mentality and where it is aimed. Let me continue: "Quarantined by the anti-Christ"; "Seven reasons for abolishing the United Nations"; "There goes the Middle East—exposing the Zionist conspiracy". Such is the nature of that literature.

In October, 1963, Mr. Speaker, a packet of literature was received by a citizen in the city of Toronto suggesting dissemination of

the contents throughout the city. Subsequently, material from this packet was distributed to large numbers of people, particularly in the Jewish community throughout the city and I think it is instructive to know what this packet contained. The first item was a little blurb put out by the Christian Educational Association, Union, New Jersey, USA. It read:

Christians, for heaven's sakes wake up! Know your enemy! Know how it operates the invisible government in the United States of America and also in Canada!

Then came supposed quotes from reputable American periodicals indicting all so-called liberal and progressive movements. There followed similar quotes from British publications.

Then in a little pamphlet called "All communists of the world unite", it lists individual periodicals—of which there are some 28 propagating, in a circulation of tens of thousands, precisely this kind of hate-material throughout the United States and Canada. I think it was this kind of thing to which the hon. Prime Minister made reference when he said earlier that the problem has become Canada-wide and that it has accelerated in volume.

In the same kit comes a heading on a leaflet, "Jewish threat to freedom", put out by the National Socialist Movement in the United Kingdom. I want to read you two short portions of it:

Defend your heritage against this Jewish threat! Support the Nationalist Socialist Movement in its fight for the liberation of our country from Jewish control, the exclusion of coloured immigrants and the establishment of a new and greater Britain for the British.

Continuing on, the White Canadian "Youth Corps", led by a certain young man named David Stanley, according to newspaper reports is associated with similar violent and abusive neo-Nazi sentiments, including a disciplinary apparatus modelled on the National Socialist Movement during the Weimar republic and Hitler's Reich. Its publication ends with this paragraph:

It is now up to us, the national youth of Europe and America, to build anew that way of life that millions died to protect. We, the new generations of Nordic youth, will continue the fight for race and nation which began in National Socialist Germany. Only when victory is finally ours and the destiny of Europe again lies in the hands of her peoples, will we rest.

And finally, the most sordid of all: from the American Nazi Party in Arlington, Virginia, pictures embodying the swastika movement and the young men who have joined.

Perhaps the most horrifying document of all has received very wide circulation through buildings in Scarborough and elsewhere in this city, and has also received circulation in Montreal. It is called "Eichmann Speaks", and I simply say, Mr. Speaker, with some effort at restraint and dignity, that this is a combination of necrophilia, homosexuality, sadism and masochism such as is very infrequently put on public exposition. It embodies a degree of sexual and mental perversion which is horrifying to any reader. I table it for the hon. members of this House because I think it instructive to know that this is the kind of literature that is going through the mails of large sections of the community. The packet further includes the programme of the American Nazi Party, membership forms, social and economic policy, and finally cartoon brochures of the history of America and a cartoon showing history embodied in the hands of one of the most atrocious Nazi caricatures of the stereotyped Jewish human being, with the State of Israel flag in one hand, and the United Nations flag in the other and the hammer and sickle hanging above.

And so it continues.

On October 20, in St. Catharines, began the distribution of yet another piece of literature which has horrified all responsible community elements. A tiny little piece: "The falsehood about the six million Jews said to be gassed by Hitler exposed". Again the combination of crudity, brutality and sexual perversion.

In early November, to several prominent rabbis in the city of Toronto, to the Canadian Jewish Congress, to the Canadian Mental Health Association, to the YMCA, and to the B'Nai B'rith Youth organization there were sent several leaflets of a new pattern. They purported to be quotes from, again, eminently respectable writers. One of them taking a quote from a book by Maurice Samuel; another one, entitled, "Special Bulletin", under "World Service", with the heading "Communism is Jewish", and at the bottom: "Christians unite, boycott Jewish filth, Nazism is dead but Communism lives, fight Communism or die a slave."

Then from a right-wing Fascist extreme group in Sweden, a similar document: "No gas chambers", purporting to deny the fact that during the Second World War such atrocities were committed.

Subsequent to that, Mr. Speaker, a series of magazines and periodicals, Canadian and American in origin, appeared with precisely the same kind of content. "The White Sentinel" from the United States; "Six Million Jews" from Alberta; "The Patriotic Educational" material from the United States; "The Winrod Letter" on mysterious Jew power from Alberta; "The Voice of Freedom" published by the Mutual Co-operation League of Canada, which some members may be familiar with because of its Toronto editing; and "The Storm Trooper", with the most ghastly pictures on the cover and accounts within this publication, an exceedingly expensive publication, let it be said, of the American Nazi Party in the United States.

In early November, 1963, there floated down from buildings in Scarborough and were left in apartments throughout the Metropolitan Toronto community, slips of paper roughly four by six inches in size, declaring: "Hitler was right, Communism is Jewish". It was followed at the end of November by another special bulletin: "White Men Awake". Again the same thing, Communism is Jewish and this time attributing the Kennedy assassination to Jews.

On Friday, December 20, there was found in an apartment at 600 Eglinton Avenue West, near Bathurst Street, a publication called "The Magazine of the Century—The Cross and the Flag" with a distribution of over 25,000 copies monthly—the National States Rights Party of the United States headed by Gerald K. Smith. Again the same tripe and the same filth.

In 1964, as every hon. member of this House is aware, the campaign was stepped up. Material was sent to students at Loyola, McGill and Sir George Williams College in Montreal. It included hate letters that were published on the front page of the *Toronto Telegram* from the National White American party. It contained caricatures of so-called Jewish leaders through the Soviet years, reminiscent of Nazi cartoons in the period of the 1930s and the 1940s. And again of very wide distribution to individuals and groups of particular racial and religious origins.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish merely to make these points to the House and I think it need not be overstated. There is something profoundly wrong with a society where the definition of immorality is primarily sexual in content. We prosecute with some relish the Fanny Hills and the Lady Chatterley's lovers and note, at times with relish, certain untoward contacts of visiting dignitaries. But the true moral degradation of the society,

the true obscenity, the deplorable depths to which human minds are capable of plunging, somehow escape the public discussion, the public notice and the legal jurisdiction.

It is therefore with particular pleasure that we accept the statement read by the hon. Prime Minister. Any emphasis which hopes to remove discrimination on the basis of race, creed and colour, is what is so important and which touches the very soul of the Canadian cultural fabric.

I agree with the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario that we deal with a perverted, lunatic fringe. I remember that Sinclair Lewis in the 1930s wrote a novel, "It Can't Happen Here", and being a person who believes profoundly in the social democratic process I am convinced that is true. But this kind of microcosm of malice feeds on itself and multiplies, and what is anti-Semitism today becomes anti-Negro tomorrow and anti-Catholicism the next day and anti-Christianity in the total thereafter.

It is worth remembering that the few thousands of people who managed somehow to survive the Hitlerian apocalypse are only too conscious of the fact that it might happen here. So it is important that all the provincial Premiers right across the country pursue at the federal-provincial conference, the efforts to amend the Criminal Code which would give it the substantive quality necessary to bring these people within the ken of legal jurisdiction. It has been suggested that there should be an addition to section 166 of the Criminal Code which would prohibit incitement of violence against groups or members of groups as well as individuals and that a new clause should be added to section 62 of the Criminal Code which would deal with the spreading of false information.

Indeed, I thought to myself that for the purposes of educating human beings in this society subjected to this kind of thing and often impressionable, that the hon. Prime Minister's very worthy statement today might well be published in several newspapers right across the province above his signature. I suspect that nothing would make quite as great an impact and spread so wide a degree of sanity as perhaps that individual act, at this particular stage.

Mr. Speaker, we are not dealing with an isolated phenomena. I want to say to the hon. members of this House, with every ounce of conviction in my body, that I was emotionally staggered to find the material and to wade through it. I urge on the hon. members of the House an awareness of it and a willingness to deal with it.

If the hon. Prime Minister will allow me, I wish to adjourn the debate. I have a few very short comments to follow.

Mr. S. Lewis moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to go on with the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions when we return at 8 o'clock. We have a night session tonight.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Wednesday, March 11, 1964
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1964

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Clerk of the House: The 49th order; House in committee of supply; Mr. W. E. Johnston in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

On vote 2001:

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, I have the honour of presenting the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions.

May I at the outset, express my apologies to the hon. members of the House for not having had before them the annual report of the department before today. I had originally planned on getting it on their desks three or four days ahead of my estimates, but it just did not work out that way. I hope, with more experience, the next time I am presenting these reports there will be ample notice given.

In seeking the approval of an expenditure of some \$20 million of taxpayers' money, I am conscious of the need to justify this expenditure—and to convince this assembly that its manner of spending is both well considered and beneficial to this province.

In this new House there are many hon. members who may not be familiar with the many facets and the multitude of duties of this department, so I propose to outline and explain the facilities, services and varied operations that are needed to fulfill our obligations. I propose also to indicate the general lines of policy we intend to follow over the next twelve months.

I say to indicate because I do not feel, at this stage, that I should try to present a detailed blueprint of future progress. In thus reminding hon. members of my comparatively short term as Minister of this department, I am not creating an alibi in advance, because I hope I shall not need one. I mention it to emphasize the complexity of the problems inherent in a department dealing with people—men, women and children—usually with deviant behaviour patterns.

General: If the psychiatrist, after 20 years of study, experience and practice can say: "How little we really know about the problems of human behaviour", then I know this House will not expect me to present a detailed blueprint after only a few short months of experience in this office. However, I am not seeking to evade decisions. There are areas in which I intend to be specific. These are the areas affected by my personal attitudes, outlook and opinions, as well as the views of many of my very capable staff.

I believe that penology must progress towards more effective rehabilitation. We must have more and more basic research, and more and more public acceptance of an enlightened policy based on this research. I do not know, nor does anyone know, if society will ever treat its offenders without resorting to custody as we know it today. What I do know is that, in this day and age, society is committed to a policy of custody, which it is our duty to carry out. And I further know that within the institutions controlled by this department, all those committed to our care will constantly be treated with the respect and dignity due to one's fellow men, regardless of the position in which they find themselves.

I need hardly, at this stage, remind this House of the strong humanitarian principles held by my predecessors. In passing, I pay tribute to them for their approach to the difficult problems to which they also applied themselves.

I am pleased and indeed proud to inform hon. members that wherever I have visited our institutions and talked with staff and inmates, the practice of the humanitarian principles is very evident, and I can assure this House that each and every inmate of our Ontario reform institutions will continue to be treated with such respect and feeling as we hope will lead towards his regaining his self respect, his respect for his fellow men and his own personal dignity and place in society.

At this point I should also report that in my discussions with staff I was surprised to find no antagonism existed between custodial

and treatment staff. From my experience in this House, and from readings in the subject, I had expected that there would be at least some tensions, created by differences in philosophy, between them. However, I was pleased to find that, if there are certain inevitable differences in stress on certain aspects, this does not prevent full co-operation, a state of affairs which I think speaks very well for the direction given by my very able deputy Minister, Mr. J. A. Graham, and others of the staff.

Fauteux Report: Hon. members will forgive me if I take longer with my comments than I would normally like, but I remember sitting in this House, listening to the debate on this department's estimates and hearing many references to the Archambault, Fauteux and Stewart reports, and it appeared, at least to me, at those times, that those making these references were under the impression that everyone knew something about these reports. As the hon. members may be hearing such references during the debate on these estimates, I am going to take the liberty of giving some background information on these reports, in the hope that it will help hon. members follow discussions with greater interest.

In reading the history of penal reform in this country, with a special reference to the conditions of the '30s which led to the establishment of a Royal commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Archambault of Quebec, a great deal of credit is obviously due to the late Miss Agnes McPhail. She played a very important part in bringing to the attention of the public and legislators to the need for reform in this field, and I would like at the outset to pay great tribute to her memory for the work she did in this respect.

The Archambault committee tabled its report in 1938, making sweeping recommendations which covered the varied aspects of the correctional process: probation, treatment and parole. As a result of the outbreak of World War II, little was done, however, to implement the commission's recommendations. In 1953 the Fauteux committee was set up to examine the practices and procedures of the remission service. This implied a wide field and so a comprehensive review of the prison system of Canada was carried out.

Although the Fauteux report did not undertake as exhaustive a survey as did the Archambault, it was obvious, early in the investigations, that many of the deficiencies previously noted still existed, and in consequence many of the Fauteux recommendations would be confirmations of the Archambault commission.

The intent of the committee then was to prepare a document which had a good chance of being translated into action within a period of ten years. One such recommendation was the establishment of the National Parole Board, and this has now been in operation since 1959.

A great deal of progress has been made in the field of corrections in Canada since the publication of the Fauteux committee report. Much of the credit for this is due, in my view, to the Honourable Davie Fulton who, as Minister of Justice, was most active in pursuing a modernization programme for federal institutions and also inspired workers in the correctional field throughout the country.

All offenders in Canada who receive sentences of less than two years are the responsibility of the province in which they are sentenced. Hence the sentence, "Two years less a day". Those receiving sentences of two years and over are the responsibility of the federal authorities. Thus all offenders in Canada receiving longer sentences are under the same jurisdiction, while all offenders receiving less are under many different jurisdictions. I would ask hon. members to keep this last fact in mind. I repeat: All offenders receiving longer sentences are under the same jurisdiction, while all offenders receiving less are under many different jurisdictions—that is, the ten provinces.

In view of the varied standards of treatment services under different jurisdictions, one recommendation of both the Fauteux and Archambault committees was that the federal government should assume the responsibility for the care and treatment of all persons committed for a period longer than six months, instead of the present minimum two-year period.

This is the next move on which we are awaiting action by the federal government. The government of the province of Ontario is already committed to a programme of joint action with the federal government in the implementation of the basic recommendations of the Fauteux report as a result of an Act passed in this Legislature in 1959.

This is the position at the moment, and I would hope that the federal government will move as rapidly as possible towards the implementation of these recommendations, so that the provincial jurisdiction may plan, with some certainty, their future programmes. In saying this I would not want to leave the impression that this is, by any means, a simple matter, and that I am unmindful of the difficulties to be met by the federal

authorities before this programme can be instituted.

The committee set up in 1953 by this Legislature, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Stewart, was to study and report upon problems of delinquent individuals and custodial questions, as they affected Ontario. A great number of useful recommendations were made, most of which have been put into effect. Others have been carried out with appropriate modifications.

Department organization: The Department of Reform Institutions is therefore responsible for the custody, training and rehabilitation of all men and women sentenced by the courts of the province to terms of under two years for any single offence. The department is also responsible for the operation of the Ontario Training Schools for juveniles and for supervising the private training schools, also for juveniles. We are also responsible for the supervision of the city and county jails.

In the adult field, with which I propose to deal first, we have a number of institutions of varied types, with many different treatment and training programmes. These I will detail when I describe the classification programme. But to give hon. members some idea of the extent of our operation here are a few general facts.

The total staff of the department is almost 2,500. The average population of our adult institutions is 3,000 males and 142 females. We have five reformatories, five industrial farms, two training centres, four clinics, three forestry camps, eight district jails, one women's guidance centre and one women's treatment centre. In addition, the department is supervising 1,105 men and women who are on parole to our rehabilitation officers.

It is in this variety of institutions, which enable us to carry out our detailed classification programme, that the strength of the department lies.

Classification: Because I believe that classification and segregation are of great importance in our rehabilitation programme, I will describe our methods in greater detail than other aspects of our work. But, before I do so, I should explain why we need to classify and segregate.

Although scientific knowledge of detailed treatment methods and their individual effectiveness is still far from complete, experience has shown that inmates fall into many different groups, with many different attitudes and problems. The greater the variety and the more individual and personal the treat-

ment programme, the greater we feel is its chance of success.

We know also that our chances of success are greater when we select those with a higher degree of motivation and transfer them to smaller institutions with a specialist staff trained in dealing with their particular problems. In this way the intractable offender and the troublemaker is prevented from interfering with the treatment and progress of the person who has every chance of benefiting from an intensive programme.

While treatment is, in general, more effective under reduced security conditions, we obviously must not reduce security below such commonsense levels as experience dictates with particular types of offenders. We must have degrees of segregation, not only within the department as a whole, but within individual institutions, so that the inevitable intermingling of offenders causes as little harm to individuals as possible.

It would be absurd, unless one had completely solitary confinement, not to expect a certain amount of bad influence to be exercised, but one can also expect the reverse. There is no reason why those who are better inmates might not be exerting a beneficial influence on the less responsible type.

Wherever possible, at each stage of the classification process I will give the following information: the reason for this particular stage; the basis of classification; the staff involved; the characteristics of selection; and the change of location, or programme resulting from this stage.

First stage: The initial stage in the classification programme is when inmates are transferred from the jail to the reformatory—ensuring that the older, more experienced criminal does not mingle with the younger element—making necessary security allocations; and, where possible, transferring a man to an institution which will enable his family and friends to visit him with the minimum of inconvenience.

Factors considered in this stage are: age; sex; type of crime; criminal record; length of sentence; previous institutional history; and, where applicable, recommendations from the courts. This stage is carried out in head office by the chief inspector and his staff with consultation where necessary with the chief psychologist, the executive assistant to the deputy Minister, in some instances recommendations from superintendents, and under certain circumstances final approval by the deputy Minister.

In order to give some idea of our general basis of classification and segregation I will

detail the institutions to which offenders are initially classified from head office, and the type of offender sent there.

Adult male institutions: First I will describe those appropriate to males. Guelph is a reformatory with accommodation for 860 and takes all first offenders, and those under 20 years of age, living in the south of the province.

Elliot Lake is a reformatory with accommodation for 52, and takes, as far as its capacity permits, a similar classification; that is, all first offenders, and those under 20 years of age, from northern Ontario.

Mimico, a reformatory, has accommodation for 352 and takes recidivists with sentences of six months or less, with special emphasis on alcoholics and those from the Toronto area.

Burwash industrial farm, with accommodation for 790 in its three camps, takes recidivists over 20 years of age, sir, usually with sentences of 12 months or more.

The four industrial farms, at Burritt's Rapids, Burtch, Fort William, and Monteith, with accommodation varying from 90 to 240, take recidivists over the age of 20 with short-term definite sentence under 12 months.

Finally, in this initial classification programme we have Millbrook, our maximum security reformatory, with accommodation for 250, taking three main groups: (1) behaviour problems, including arsonists; (2) sex deviates; (3) drug addicts. All direct transfers to this institution must be authorized by the deputy Minister who makes his decision based on recommendations from the chief inspector, the chief psychologist and, where the man has previously been at Millbrook, from the superintendent of that institution. After this initial classification stage each institution has further internal classification stages. These can best be shown by an example of how they affect inmates at the Guelph reformatory.

Training classification (Guelph): All young offenders are interviewed at Guelph by a training classification committee and assessed for suitability for transfer to an open training centre. The basis of classification is behaviour, custodial risk, and motivation. The committee consists of the superintendent from Brampton, the superintendent from Burtch, and a Guelph psychologist who has given each inmate a series of psychological tests.

The criteria for Brampton, which is a minimum security centre offering academic schooling and training in 11 trades are: 1. an IQ of over 88; 2. an aptitude for trade training; 3. age between 16 and 25 and con-

sidered suitable for transfer to an open institution.

Criteria for Burtch are similar except that this centre deals with IQ's of under 88. With this type of inmate, Burtch places greater emphasis on improving school grades and offers only three semi-skilled trades, to a maximum number of 50 students. This stage is called classification for training purposes.

Programme classification — Guelph: The next stage of classification at Guelph is for all inmates and is the programme classification. The points considered include behaviour, age, aptitude and ability, length of sentence, results of psychological tests, academic level and intelligence, and in most cases the inmate's own preference.

The committee consists of the social worker, school headmaster, assistant superintendent, and captain. A location change, for example, which may result from this classification stage, for those who would seem capable of adjusting to an open setting, is transfer to the minimum security forestry camp at Hendrie, which has accommodation for 40 men. Those remaining at Guelph may be directed to a particular type of employment or employment plus training, or full-time training, with a possibility of part-time academic school.

All institutions have a similar programme classification although they do not always have a similarly constituted committee, nor are they all able to offer similar facilities.

Addiction classification: The next classification stage is for those suffering from addiction to either alcohol or narcotics. Although many factors are taken into account, the strongest factor is the motivation and desire of the inmate to be cured of his addiction. The addiction committee at each institution consists of the superintendent, a social worker, a psychologist or rehabilitation officer, and in certain instances a member of the staff of the clinic concerned.

Those men suffering from addiction to narcotics are transferred, for the last three months of their sentence, to the drug addiction clinic at Mimico which has a maximum capacity of 25. Alcoholics are transferred to the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic or annex for the last 30 days of their sentence. The combined accommodation of this complex is 150, which gives a total treatment turnover for the year of approximately 1,000 men.

Females: All females are transferred initially to the Mercer Reformatory. First offenders and those who have not previously served a sentence in the reformatory are given psychological and IQ tests. The first

classification stage at Mercer is the treatment and training classification. The committee consists of the superintendent, a psychologist, and a representative from the guidance or treatment centre.

Those first offenders under the age of 25 who have the ability to benefit from a programme of training in either academic or vocational pursuits, and are suitable for an open setting, are then transferred to the Ontario Women's Guidance Centre, known as Ingleside. Inmates with intense therapy needs, who are likely to benefit from the treatment centre, are formed into groups for transfer to this centre at an appropriate time.

For those remaining at the Mercer Reformatory, a programme classification committee consisting of the superintendent, a school teacher and a nurse, interviews all inmates, and classifies them into groups with programmes of employment or training or a selection of both. Where academic training is appropriate, volunteer inmates are allocated to school classes.

Brampton programme classification: This, then, is the general basis of our classification system. It is but a sketchy outline of a very detailed and thorough system.

It would take a great deal of time to relate in complete detail the full classification programme as carried out, for example, in Brampton alone. Here a number of small classification committees, consisting of two or more persons from the treatment and administration group will classify and segregate inmates for programme, training, and treatment purposes. This is not just one single interview with the inmate, but a constant ongoing appraisal throughout the period of his training, so that, as he develops, he may be reclassified into more appropriate groups.

Training programmes: Having given a picture of the various institutions and the types of inmates selected for training purposes, it would seem advisable at this stage to detail the training programme. First we have an academic programme in all institutions accommodating inmates under the age of 20. It is sometimes necessary to have the very lowest "pre-reading level" grades taught, and equally necessary to teach up to Grade 10 in full-time school classes. Above grade 10, certificates are obtained by correspondence courses.

We find that vocational training is one of the most valuable tools available in the work of rehabilitation. Ability developed and skills learned in vocational trade classes give a man a solid basis on which to develop his

self respect, and provide him with the necessary confidence when approaching a prospective employer. Trades taught include welding, machine shop, woodworking, construction, sheet metal, hairdressing, sewing, tailoring, radio and electronics, bricklaying, auto mechanics, electrical wiring, and plumbing.

I am pleased to inform hon. members that changes in The Apprenticeship Act and apprenticeship system will enable many young men from our training centres to make much greater practical use of their training in the future. We expect, under the new regulations, to be able to apprentice a youngster to our department for training in a particular trade. In the future, credits may be granted to a student for training taken while in one of our institutions and he may from this, where appropriate, receive a certificate of qualification.

Industry and farming: Aversion to work seems in many ways to be a most significant common characteristic among many offenders, which I suppose is not surprising. In consequence we maintain an industrial programme, which assists in training and acclimatizing men to modern workshops, where they learn to use machines under commercial conditions, and get accustomed to good work habits.

Instead of a man leaving our institutions estranged to normal working conditions, his time has been made to serve him, in teaching him to adapt himself into modern industrial practices and methods. The production of our industries and farms is all absorbed by other provincial departments and institutions.

Industry: Industry and farming in this department are large operations, producing well over \$3 million of revenue annually. The extent of the operations is very wide, including tailor shops in a number of institutions making a variety of garments ranging from nightgowns to overcoats.

Our canneries make jams, jellies, marmalades and mincemeat, as well as canning fruits and vegetables. Machine and sheet-metal shops make beds, tables and doors for our own detention cells. We make snow fences and field monuments. At Millbrook we produce the motor vehicle licence plates, and also print books in Braille for blind school children.

For the benefit of vacationers and tourists we make barbecues, fireplaces and picnic tables for The Department of Lands and Forests, many from wood we cut ourselves. At Burwash we have an extensive timber operation, felling the trees and clearing land for reforestation. We have a lumber

mill and make most of our own wooden furniture. We have a woollen mill at Guelph for making our own blankets, and a quarry and brick kilns at Mimico. We make shoes and slippers and, in fact, most of our inmate clothing.

Farming: There are eight major farms within the department providing food for our own and other provincial institutions, with six herds of registered dairy cattle, three herds of beef cattle, poultry flocks and, may the Lord forgive me, I find that I am now at the head of a department which also raises over 1,000 hogs annually.

Hon. members will realize that it is important, both on our farms and in industry, to maintain these big operations if we are to keep men employed in productive work, which is obviously good therapy.

Forestry camps: Equally good therapy is the community centred work of our forestry camps. Here, selected inmates, living and working in a completely open, rural setting, carry out an impressive and worthwhile programme of community projects. These have included establishing and improving parks and conservation areas, bush clearing, road widening, forest maintenance and clearing, rebuilding historical sites, and other projects, large and small, for local communities. The value of this work, from a community standpoint, increases its value as therapy, because the inmates understand and see that their work is both important and valuable.

Recreation: Physical training and recreation is another important part of our training programme. Under the direction of trained instructors, all our institutions carry out a full sports programme and regularly scheduled classes in physical education. Appropriate indoor recreation, such as a weekly film, discussion groups, book clubs and so on, are used to add variety to the programme.

Books play an important part in the lives of men who are imprisoned for a long period of time. Our institutions provide an exceptionally fine library service, catering to the needs of all types of inmates with varying degrees of ability. Books of entertainment and recreation, as well as educational books, are all provided. Recently an inmate confessed to the librarian that he wanted to spend his time improving his limited reading ability, because his young children, having started school, were now able to read better than he could. Between 80 and 90 per cent of inmates use the library regularly, reading on an average one book a week—making a total issue over the whole system of over 150,000 books each year.

Religion: Spiritual training plays an important part in the rehabilitation of men and women. All institutions hold regular voluntary church services, Bible classes and, where appropriate, confirmation classes. Chaplains are available for counselling, at the request of all inmates, and in some institutions operate group therapy sessions within the treatment programme.

Treatment Programme: The treatment programme continues to play its most necessary part in the full rehabilitation programme, including group and individual therapy, films, lectures, and counselling from psychologists, social workers, chaplains, teachers, psychiatrists, doctors and rehabilitation officers. In keeping with the experiences of other social agencies and government departments, both in federal and in all ten provinces, we are short of our complement of clinical staff. This is a fact and no amount of wishful thinking will change it, Mr. Chairman; nor will any amount of bemoaning and bemoaning our difficulties.

Instead, we are tackling this in a systematic approach to students, offering bursaries for research to new and present staff, and endeavouring in every way to attract to this work those people who seek careers with a challenge, which calls for a certain degree of self-sacrifice and dedication to a worthy purpose.

Although the expansion of university programmes and social services in the community is increasing the overall shortage of professional staff, we see very definite signs of future reinforcement of our clinical services.

Mr. Chairman, although I am now reporting a present deficiency, I have every hope that our planned policy will enable me to report, at the end of next year, a more satisfactory increase in our overall clinical staff position.

Medical: Medical and dental services are available at all our institutions. Larger institutions have well equipped hospitals with full-time medical and nursing staff. Smaller institutions rely on part-time medical and dental staff. During the past year we moved the TB ward in Guelph to its new quarters, completely isolated from all other parts of the institution. This is the only TB hospital in a penal institution in Canada and it is a most useful service. Built by the inmates themselves, under direction of our own tradesmen, the hospital is in two sections, one for active and one for inactive cases.

Food: Food services are of course important in reformatory life, and can easily become a source of irritation to those imprisoned. Perhaps this is not surprising when one

considers that, three times a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks in the year, a man sits in the same place, with little change in table companions, eating food he has not selected and, occasionally, a selection he does not particularly like. It is not surprising therefore that even food can become a focal point of tension.

However, with intelligent appraisal of this situation, with careful and imaginative planning of meals, not just for one day but balanced and varied over long periods, we have managed, without any suggestion of luxury, to provide meals which are satisfactory both as to nutrition and variety.

Mr. Chairman, as I said previously, I am only able, in a reasonable period of time, to give a brief outline of a most extensive department. However, this description of the adult institutions of our department will serve, I hope, to inform and interest hon. members in this work. And while I have this interest, I would extend to all members of the Legislature an invitation to visit any of our institutions they have a mind to. If sufficient hon. members are interested we could make arrangements for a tour. This does not mean, sir, that individual members are not welcome, nor that they should not take opportunities to visit institutions whenever possible. This invitation includes our training schools, with which I now propose to deal.

Training schools: Eleven training schools are operated under the jurisdiction of this department. Four for girls and four for boys are the direct responsibility of the department, and two for boys and one for girls are operated by Roman Catholic religious orders, subsidized by our department.

Any juvenile up to the age of 16, either committed by the courts or admitted as a result of direct application by the Children's Aid Society, or similar society, is placed under our wardship until the age of 18 or prior release.

Classification: Just as in the adult field, classification plays an important part in our training schools. Each of the schools, although having the same basic programme, gives special emphasis to that part of its programme most suitable for the particular children committed to its care.

All youngsters go, initially, to a reception centre where they are given psychological, aptitude, and intelligence tests to determine the type of programme which is most likely to be of value to them, and most effective for their rehabilitation. Each school has its own further degree of classification and segregation, breaking the numbers down into smaller

groups which have mutual characteristics and problems.

Programmes: I will not repeat details of services which I covered in the adult field, but will merely reiterate that we maintain equally high standards in the training schools in such services as medical and dental, food, accommodation, clothing, library, and recreational facilities. Our programmes invariably cover academic, vocational and recreational training as well as both spiritual and psychological counselling.

There are certain basics such as the emphasis on academic training, where we follow The Ontario Department of Education curriculum and issue grade certificates of promotion, so that a youngster may transfer from the training school to his own school at his correct grade level. This is obviously most important with youngsters who, due to previous difficulties, are usually academically backward. We hope to lead a youngster back to the satisfaction of regular progress in school by overcoming general or particular backwardness. And we hope to increase his self respect, which grows with earned progress.

Self-respect is an important factor which is usually lacking in youngsters when admitted to our training schools, and we try to help a youngster regain it in various ways. A sense of inadequacy is usually first overcome in the vocational shops, where a youngster's interest is aroused along some particular line and he comes to recognize his own growing ability—and this is very helpful. Sometimes an interest and ability in sports is used to lead a boy or girl towards assuming responsibilities similar to those which are to be placed upon him in everyday life.

All of our schools maintain strong associations with the churches of the community. Within our schools youngsters are taught to respect their own church and religious affiliations, and may attend confirmation classes, as appropriate, either in the school or in local churches.

Review Boards: The progress of youngsters from the moment of entering school is evaluated by means of detailed reports from staff who are in association with the youngster. These reports are regularly considered by review boards. The youngster is present part of the time during such reviews, and strong and weak points and difficulties of adjustment are discussed with him. With progress, the youngsters' responsibilities are increased, and as they gradually become capable of carrying out their responsibilities, they graduate and are put on placement.

Placement: Most youngsters graduating are re-established in their own homes, but, when this cannot be done, they may be placed in foster homes. The rehabilitation officer, who will counsel and visit with the youngster during his period on placement, has prepared for this time from the moment the youngster enters the training school. His home has been visited, his parents have been counselled and difficulties which may have led towards the youngster's delinquency are discussed with the parents. It is hoped, in consequence of these visits, that when the youngster is ready to return to his home environment, that environment is equally ready to receive him. Youngsters are supervised until the school authorities and the advisory board are confident that wardship can be relinquished, or until the youngster reaches the age of 18. Thus placement can be considered as an extension of the training period under practical circumstances but still with the help and counselling of the school staff, leading towards successful adjustment in society and the satisfaction of living a happy and purposeful life.

Girls: The girls' schools are at Galt, Lindsay and Port Bolster, and a private one in Toronto. All girls for our schools are sent first to the reception centre, which is a separate building on the grounds of the larger training school at Galt. This building, which serves the double purpose of a reception and a diagnostic centre, was initially equipped as a maximum security school. Most of the outside security measures are still necessary for the many different types of girls coming both to the reception centre and diagnostic centre. However, most of the internal security features have been withdrawn. This, of course, is part of the general trend in all similar institutions where, as knowledge and experience gradually teach us how to use psychological rather than physical measures of restraint, then the physical security measures can happily be withdrawn without seriously affecting the programme.

On the reception side of the school, girls are given aptitude, intelligence and interest tests in order to obtain a personality picture. This picture is supplemented by information which the school obtains from the probation officer, the family, the court and the last school attended. The decision on which of the schools is most likely to meet the needs of each particular girl is based on this total picture.

Girls who are mature enough and responsible enough to benefit from a programme which places great emphasis on academic

training, in a school giving greater individual responsibility and freedom, are sent to Lindsay, which has just completed 18 months' operation.

Trelawney House at Port Bolster is a large converted house and a prefabricated school-room having accommodation for up to 20 girls who are likely to benefit from group living in a home-like atmosphere.

At the training school at Galt there is accommodation for up to 120 girls whose personality and attitudes indicate that they will require reasonably close supervision and control.

Girls requiring intensive clinical treatment are retained at the diagnostic centre, and those who have failed to adjust in a more open setting, are returned there from the other schools.

Boys: Boys go initially to the reception centre at Bowmanville where there is a testing programme similar to that given the girls.

The training school at Cobourg has a programme designed to meet the needs of younger boys, usually under the age of 14. To enable these youngsters to be accommodated with their own age group and size there are seven houses at the school, each with its own day rooms and indoor recreational facilities.

The programme at Simcoe is designed for boys aged 14 and over who are most likely to be stimulated into furthering their academic education. Each of the four houses, into which boys are segregated there, has single bedrooms and two small dormitories, as well as a day room lounge for reading, writing, television and quiet games.

Bowmanville with a normal capacity of just less than 200 is designed for boys 14 years of age and over who will be most likely to benefit from a balanced programme of academic and vocational training. Accommodation here is for five groups of boys in houses, each with its own day room, recreation rooms and locker rooms.

Under the administrative wing of Bowmanville, is the Coldsprings Forestry Camp, which has now been in operation for 12 months. Coldsprings has accommodation for up to 40 boys whose aptitude makes forestry training particularly suitable. The spirit and enthusiasm of staff and boys at this camp confirms our opinion that this experiment is most worthwhile, and must now be regarded as accepted policy with this age group of boys, and we plan a further expansion of this programme.

Finally, in the training schools we have

the maximum security training school at Guelph, which receives boys from all over the province who by their actions have shown themselves completely unable to adjust in the open setting of the other training schools. Normal capacity is 48 in individual rooms. One wing of the school is segregated for reception purposes, enabling boys to adjust to the setting before integrating into the school programme.

I regret that time does not permit me to go into greater detail concerning our training schools, because I feel that they are the most important work of this department. I have a great deal of sympathy for these wayward boys and girls, many of whom are the products—I should say most of them are the products—of broken homes and have not received the guidance, love and security of a unified family circle.

It is our hope that the training we are able to give them, and the care and support we provide after they leave our schools, will help them to appreciate that somebody does care, and will also teach them the value of care, guidance and love when they, in turn, raise their own families.

Human behaviour: Although I have been able to give only an outline picture of this large operation, hon. members will realize that the problems we face in dealing with human and particularly criminal behaviour are very intricate, and allow of no easy and glib solution.

In the short time in which I have been engaged in this portfolio, I have studied dozens of reports and spoken to many engaged in this field, here and elsewhere, and there is one conclusion I have come to. That is that the longer one works in this field of penology, the more experience one gains, the more study one puts into it, in any capacity, whether it be as a chaplain, a psychologist, a custodial officer, yes as a Minister, the longer one labours in these vineyards, and the more one learns about it, the more one realizes that as yet we have very little scientific knowledge of human behaviour, or anti-social and criminal varieties of human behaviour.

We are still not able to speak with much certainty on the effectiveness of particular attitudes to individual problems.

Oh yes, we speak of a more enlightened approach. We speak of greater progress in the handling of offenders—no corporal punishment, increased emphasis on training, research and treatment, more facilities for parole, presentence consideration and after-sentence, rehabilitation, more prerelease and

after-release attention than a few years ago but with all this, no one can say for certain that this approach or that approach is the answer to the behaviour problem of a particular offender.

On checking offenders' files one can find, for example, that offender A, with similar problems and almost the same background as offender B, was given the same prerelease and after-release treatment in similar circumstances by the same treatment staff, yet offender A became a repeater, but offender B never appeared again. We still do not know why, but we must try to find out.

As I have stated, I have studied literally hundreds of files and been intrigued by the many possibilities and potential pitfalls which may face a person if he attempts to draw general conclusions from the study of those files.

Until such time as we are able to measure the human being's emotions, his personality and his motivation, in the same way as today we can measure his height and his weight, then and only then will be honestly be able to say that we are beginning to understand the complexities of human behaviour.

Since I was appointed to this post, I have received many comments and advice from those interested in this work, who sincerely wish me to start off with the right attitudes. Besides these personal contacts, I have tried to read as much as I could on the subject. I have tried to keep the work in its proper perspective. I have tried to balance our needs with the needs of other services, but I have become so convinced of the importance of this field, and the need for us all to get further enlightened in it, that I have tended to think, talk and read very little else.

I must confess that my great disappointment is the absence of scientifically derived knowledge of what precise course we should take. However, this is evident in all I read and all I hear.

Initially I felt that at least a fairly obvious answer was a vast increase in treatment personnel. But I quickly came to realize that the sincere psychologist, the sincere psychiatrist, the sincere treatment person will tell you that, even if we, as a department, were able to increase and did increase our number of treatment personnel tenfold, perhaps even to the extreme ideal of one worker per inmate, we would still have no guarantee that we could treat a particular person with any reasonable assurance of success.

In fact, the professional people would seem to advise most strongly against this kind of thinking. This is evident when an

eminent doctor of psychology will say, as he has said, recently and publicly:

The supervisor in our training schools is doing his job much more effectively than I am. When he is asked to carry out his job in a particular way he will do it with a much higher efficiency than I as a psychologist. My knowledge of human behaviour is still so scanty that I consider I am doing my job with no more than a 20 per cent efficiency.

In other words, the study and treatment of human behaviour problems is still an inexact science, a very inexact science.

Research: It is obviously necessary to improve our position in this respect by means of research. We have, in this department, over the years, carried out an impressive amount of research. Even so, we recognized that this, and similar work being done in other parts of Canada, still left much to be desired, and could not be fully effective until a centre for basic study and research was established. Included in our estimates this year is a sum of \$30,000 toward the cost of operating this centre of criminology, which has now been established at the University of Toronto.

I am convinced that this is a major step forward in correctional practice in this country. The value of the centre will extend far beyond the provisions of training and research. Its influence will be felt widely; but I should, at this time, warn against over-optimism and expecting immediate practical results.

I have tried to impress upon hon. members the complexities of these problems, and so, in consequence, I must emphasize that the effectiveness of this centre is going to prove itself in long-term, careful and meticulous study. This can only come from an initial establishment along the right lines and I am pleased that we have played a part in taking this initial step.

In my awareness of the importance of this centre, which must inevitably place great stress on basic research, I have not overlooked the need for field research within our own institutions. The two must be co-ordinated and complement each other. We must know not only what leads to criminal behaviour, but also how effective our present programmes are at leading away from criminal behaviour. We place great importance on this, and so I was very pleased to be able to announce to this House, a few days ago, the appointment of a director of research, as the first major step in the setting up of a research section within the department.

I have asked for a list of priority research projects, which we can deal with over a five-year programme.

Finally, I intend that we should make the most effective use possible of information gained from these research projects. This implies not only the establishment of a statistical branch to evaluate results, but also the preparation and distribution of résumés that are meaningful to all members of the staff and other workers outside the department.

Present Programmes: I hope that by emphasizing the importance I place on increasing our knowledge in this field, I have not given hon. members the impression that we do not know where we are going, or that we do not know how effective some of our programmes are. This is not so. Our information when dealing with individuals is weaker than when dealing with groups. We may, for example, know that our programme will be effective in a particular instance with, say, six out of ten, but we can never forecast with which six. So that, much as we stress the importance of more scientific information, we have already, through private projects—through evaluation of particular aspects of programmes—been able to build up a set of principles and methods which we know are effective in our rehabilitation programme.

Open Institutions: This is why we could, with confidence, open the new treatment centre for women in Brampton during this past year. The department had been working towards this for a number of years in the group milieu therapy unit at the Mercer, which indicated the lines along which this centre should be established. We built a forestry camp for boys from the training school. We already have three adult forestry camps, two training centres for young men, and a guidance centre for young women; all of which are completely open institutions.

Perhaps I can best describe what I mean by an open or minimum security institution, by giving a picture of the custodial arrangement at our forestry camps and training centres.

There are no barbed wire fences in any shape or form. Most have no fences at all, nor are there iron grilles and barred windows. There are limits as to where students or inmates may go, but these are all covered by rules and regulations and not by physical barriers. The roads of the training centres and camps lead directly onto the highway, without gates, sentries or guards.

We maintain security by selection and psychological means. When men first come

to these institutions and see their fellow students walking in and out of the buildings, within easy access of highways, they must inevitably realize that escape is merely a matter of walking off. This is put in perspective during their orientation period when the superintendent says, in effect: "There is no drama in escaping from this institution. It is easy. A baby could crawl away from this place, so do not think that if you run you will be regarded as big or clever or brave. Instead, we shall feel that it is a further example of you running away from your problems, fellow students will consider you weak rather than strong. We are here to help you overcome your problems, so that by the time you return to society, you will be able to know, with confidence, that you can face a problem and solve it without running away from it."

And, Mr. Chairman, it works. About five per cent do run away, usually in the face of severe emotional stress. So far they have always been recaptured, and due to our initial selection have rarely caused much difficulty. I am certain that the overall benefits of an increased therapeutic atmosphere more than outweigh the few difficulties which arise.

Therapeutic Institutions: We are very conscious of the need of a therapeutic atmosphere. In consequence, we intend so far as we are able, to extend our clinical complex to provide treatment for specialized groups of behaviour problems. There is need for clinical treatment of those offenders with patterns of sexual deviation. Scientific knowledge of the treatment of this type of behaviour, whilst still limited, has now reached the point where a clinical programme within our department is feasible. Plans for a new approach are now being considered.

We know that many men respond to trust in a very positive way. We know that given the opportunity many offenders will derive psychological benefit from participating in community centred work. With our success in the forestry camp field we are currently investigating locations for a substantial extension in the number of camps. Further to this, we feel that it will be more effective and more economical to replace older buildings and institutions with a number of smaller camps, rather than rebuilding larger institutions. This is in keeping with our policy of classifying and segregating offenders into as many groups as possible, of such small size that individuals in them do not tend to lose their identity and, in consequence, gain greater benefit from individual and personal contact with the staff.

Chaplaincy Services — Developments: In recent years the contribution made by well trained chaplains in schools, hospitals, clinics and correctional institutions is being increasingly appreciated. In view of this, we appointed a director of chaplaincy services—the Reverend Maurice Flint who, in addition to being a graduate of colleges and universities in England, Canada and the United States, is also clinically trained and has had considerable experience in the correctional field, working for a number of years at the Mercer Reformatory. In the past year, and in keeping with this renewed emphasis, chapels have been equipped and built at the reception and diagnostic centre for young women at Galt, at the forestry camp at Camp Hendrie and at the Burwash industrial farm. New chapels are planned for Mimico, Guelph and the Bowmanville training school in the coming months. We are singularly fortunate that many of our chaplains have experience and training in additional disciplines such as psychology and sociology. With this knowledge they are often able to make valuable and unique contributions to the treatment programmes.

Since his appointment, the director of chaplaincy services has received a great number of applications for vacancies in the chaplaincy corps, many of which, unfortunately, were lacking the very necessary qualifications set forth for these positions.

Chaplaincy Training: However, with the co-operation of ecclesiastical authorities a training centre for chaplains is to be established in Toronto this summer under the direction of our director of chaplaincy services. During a course of three months, chaplains, interested ministers and theology students will undergo intensive supervised internships in an institution, whilst studying, not only their ministry and role in the correctional field, but also, the great importance of their own personal orientation in such a setting.

Post-release Problems: A very vexing problem is experienced by men trying to adjust to society after release. Most men and women find that the difficulties they encounter in readjusting to family life, seeking employment and other aspects of life in the community, cannot be overcome without help.

A great deal of help is available to ex-prisoners from many voluntary agencies and societies. The work done is most commendable, and plays a vital part in the reduction of crime through rehabilitation. Organizations such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army and many others, do most valuable work.

Equally, the official after-care programme carried out by the department is a most effective part of our work. Rehabilitation officers working with adults and juveniles cover the entire province by area, usually being located in one of our own institutions; in addition, regional offices have been established in London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Port Arthur.

After-care is closely related to the Ontario Board of Parole, and in this way our own rehabilitation officers can counsel a man before release and help him plan for his return to society.

Society's Role in After-care: This return to society presents our greatest challenge. Every authority in the world agrees that the attitude of society toward the released prisoner is the greatest influence on his future conduct. Men who have responded to our programmes may still revert to a life of crime in the face of rejection by society.

We, as a government and as a department, cannot set aside our obligation to society in this respect—an obligation to inform society of its responsibilities in this field, responsibilities which, if accepted, must work to the benefit of society itself.

Success or failure of our programme cannot be measured at the time of release; our work does not stop there, nor is it confined to the inmate himself. We must continue our rehabilitation programme with the man after his return into society.

Both he and society must recognize at this point that there are mutual obligations. A man must strive for family adjustment, steady purposeful employment, financial stability, dignity, and respect in and for society. Equally, society has obligations to appreciate that released men and women need employment and financial stability, and earn respect if they are endeavouring to rebuild their life with dignity. Success can only come with full acceptance by both parties of these obligations. Success in this field comes only when a man or woman is re-established in the community and living a purposeful life.

To quote from the Fauteux report:

Ultimately, the kind of correctional system that Canada gets will depend upon what kind of system the people of Canada want.

Recognition of this fact implies a tremendous challenge for the future. I accept this challenge and my department accepts it. We must try to ensure that the people want and get the best in penal reform.

I am confident that with a staff dedicated

to this purpose—a staff which has earned our thanks—and with the support of this House, we can reach much further toward this goal.

I hope I have convinced this House that on this continent, Ontario is in the forefront in this field of penology. But that is where we ought to be. However, this does not imply that we are by any means satisfied. There remains much to be done, and it is our intention to keep making progress and maintaining our aggressive leadership in this field.

There is difficulty negotiating the dark recesses of the human mind. There is difficulty relieving the pressures, the stresses, which this modern complex world exerts on the minds of so many who are just not strong enough to withstand these mountainous waves of tension.

We are dealing by and large with those who are subject to an environment which does not fortify them against this stress. We must help them make good this deficiency. It is not an easy task but it is a task to which we must apply ourselves with ever-increasing zeal.

I ask that hon. members indicate their support, and endorse this programme and policy by the approval of the estimates of this department.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, for five years now, I think, I have listened to estimates of this department, being a member of the Opposition.

Something I think that should be pointed out about this department is that when these estimates are given it seems to me that about every two years the Minister stands up and we appreciate his humility, as indeed we have with the hon. Minister tonight, in that he says it is a very complex problem. I do not pretend that I can stand up immediately and answer this. It is going to take time for me to understand this problem and be able to see the complexities of the department.

Then, sir, within about two years, having apologized for the situation, we see another Minister take his place, with the same abject apologies and the same situation continues in connection with the institutions that are meant to rehabilitate the young offenders in this province.

I would say, sir, I do not know the reason. I think first of all that the genial hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) stood up and used that fine old phrase "the finest of the finest", who, he said, were in our institutions. In fact, he waxed so sentimental about it, that I think the reason he was moved was

that there was concern he was going to settle himself in one of these institutions.

Then, Mr. Chairman, with the same humility, we heard the former Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Haskett) tell us that he was starting new in this game. They all emphasize that they are unacquainted with the ways of the man who ran afoul of the law and it is something they are going to have to study a great deal. We appreciate their estimates on that point. The new Minister stood up and told us that he was going to study it.

Well, sir, I think he was trying to study it when he was moved.

Now we have a new Minister, sir. I do not want to suggest, as some would, why his experience should be particularly fitted to take over the department of correction. I would say this: Having been the liquor commissioner, he certainly must be aware of some of the problems which arise from consuming that beverage too much. I am not speaking personally. I would say this, sir—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: That is a good point. It could allude to anyone in this House, sir. "There, but for the grace of God, go I", is the thing which should be on many of our minds. But I am sure hon. members are aware that people are in those institutions to a large extent, because of the habit alcoholism has created in their lives.

I would like to make another point and then follow on to your remarks. Not only is it because of alcoholism, but the second point is that, as I understand it, a great number of these young people, a great majority of them, are under the age of 24. So you do not need an enormous amount of research to get two points. One is that alcoholism—perhaps it is a symbol of strength in our society—is one reason why many people run afoul of the law. Another point is that their age appears to be 24.

Then we look at the treatment centres for this disease of alcoholism. I understand there are three beds in the alcoholic research centre in Toronto which are available to women who suffer from the disease. I do not want to talk to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) about a shortage of beds because we are, at this point, concentrating on The Department of Reform Institutions. All I will say is that when a new Minister takes this post it is very obvious that the new Minister has done a great deal of homework. He has studied a great deal, if he has written this himself, and I would

suggest that he probably has put a lot of work into this. I would feel that if you can stay, and do not look on this appointment as a sentence from which you are going to get out on parole or something, if you feel you are to stay at this, perhaps we will finally achieve results in the way of having a real reforms department.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Thompson: I beg your pardon? Well, sir, I am now going to follow through on your remarks.

I should say that I stand up here without notes other than those I made as you were talking for the simple reason that I thought we would have a clean sheet in approaching this because, once again, it is a new Minister and the hope in our hearts will be that there will be a new approach.

Now, sir, you talked about the Archambault report, the Fauteux commission, the Stewart report. You described Agnes McPhail and how she had pushed for reforms and perhaps had been responsible for the Archambault report being started. You also referred to Davie Fulton and the work that he has done in implementing a great deal of the Archambault report; and I would say as well, apart from any party considerations, that both of these people have earned the respect of penologists across Canada for the forward steps they have taken. I would hope, sir, that you, in taking this great challenge, may some day be included in the ranks of McPhail and Fulton.

I say this because one of the things I have noticed about the Archambault report which impressed me is that a recidivist who comes at the age, I think, of 25—I am sorry I am not speaking from notes, but I am just speaking to you on this vast subject, because there are so many areas you could attack on this thing. I think the point we should remember is that a recidivist, from the Archambault report, and I think they took over 300 recidivists and they worked out the average cost to the community, to society, of these young men, and found that it costs society something over \$36,000 for each individual.

I would suggest to any person sitting in this honourable chamber, if you had \$36,000 which you had spent at the University of Toronto or somewhere else, and you found that results had not been derived to your satisfaction, you would be making a great row about the effectiveness of that particular institution.

I would suggest that the taxpayers should start taking a hard look. I agree with the

hon. Minister when he says that he hopes that the public will take a look, just on the basis of finances, at the tremendous cost that is involved, in the failure to rehabilitate the young offender.

I would say, sir, and I know there are many other factors involved, but take the recidivism in Holland—and in many ways this is unfair, to make comparisons between a country which has the conformity that there is in Holland and here—but apart from all that, recidivism in Holland, as I understand, is less than three per cent. I think it is one per cent. The recidivism from the hon. Minister's institutions, sir, is something over 75 per cent. I would say that because of that we cannot refer to Ontario in the glowing terms that we have. Indeed, I would say that this is a sort of contagious disease that seems to have infected most of the hon. Cabinet Ministers of the Tory right.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): It is a deeply rooted disease, too.

Mr. Thompson: It is a deeply rooted disease in that they suggest we have the finest departments in all the land. And when they refer to land—I mentioned yesterday, the modesty of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko)—he said it was only America. I think you both have eliminated yourselves from that modest scale referring to it as—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Canada.

Mr. Thompson: Pardon? Canada! We are really coming down the scale on that one because—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It could be the whole continent, but I do not know that.

Mr. Thompson: No. I see.

Well, I would say that one of the dangers about this is if a man is complacent then he is unconcerned about trying to see the difficulties.

I say it is a contagious disease, just to add that little flourish in it, because I do not think that the hon. Minister is complacent about this situation. I think the hon. Minister feels this is a real challenge.

I would say frankly, sir, that some day when the Liberal Party—when, I say, not if—when the Liberal Party becomes the government of Ontario, it would be an ambition of mine that I might have the opportunity of looking after The Department of Reform Institutions.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I will make the job a lot easier for you.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): I have my room, I have my room in Millbrook.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate we are going to follow the very detailed background which the hon. Minister has given to the House in this discussion and I think I will probably stay on that approach. I say at the start that every hon. member will appreciate this report that the hon. Minister has given.

However, Mr. Chairman, before getting into it, the report starts at the classification and segregation within the institutions. I think an important factor which the hon. Minister should have an interest in—I realize he will say: I cannot be in charge of every area in the community; but I am thinking that prior to people going into one of the institutions—and I could quote again from social workers who are in our community. I am sure, sir, that as you read those files you must have seen remarks by magistrates when they are sentencing some young man, sentencing him with regrets because there are not facilities outside of institutions to which to send them.

I think of people, even people employed in the welfare department of this province, who have stated that they wished there were facilities other than the institutions so that there might be a chance for a young man to be able to stay in society rather than going into one of the institutions. I would suggest that in this whole area I could go on for a great deal of time.

This is the area that, when you look back—and I did, I remember, in one of the periods when we were having these estimates come up, I went back to the library. The hon. Provincial Secretary was talking about the hoary files that they have back there, and I mean by that, the ancient files. I looked and I found that at the turn of the century there were suggestions that they should have some kind of greater foster farms for young people, rather than sending them into institutions.

Now when we come to the institutions, and I have not even looked at the report on your institutions, I will start first of all with—I can start with any of them. I would suggest to you that in general they defy every modern approach to penology in that they are far too overcrowded and far too big. I think you, sir, recognize that these institutions cannot do the job when they are so completely crowded.

I notice the suggestion by the federal government of making an institution in Cornwall, and the criticism by the John Howard Society and the Elizabeth Fry Society in connection with the location. Frankly, on the whole I would say that in the placing of institutions by this government, it appears to me the only reason for the placing of them has been purely on a political basis. I think of the last one that has gone up—the girls institution. We ask where did it go up? Did it go up near the University of Toronto, perhaps Western University? No, for some reason, Lindsay was chosen as the site of the institution.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): What about the one at Cornwall?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He just mentioned that when you were not listening. You woke up at the wrong time.

Mr. Thompson: And I would suggest to you that to me it is very apparent why Lindsay was chosen. If I could just point out some of the philosophy that there has been in this department. I remember again in one of the estimates, where the man from Lindsay, I will put it that way, the man from Lindsay who dominated the whole of the philosophy of every department, replied when I talked about the need for small units in order to get proper rehabilitation for the offender. The man from Lindsay said, bringing out a voice that came from Elizabethan times in connection with his philosophy, "Bigger and better institutions". That is why today, I would suggest, because of going into the background of this Elizabethan, punitive approach, just throw them away and keep them there. That is why we have not got the facilities in order that we can have a proper treatment clinic.

Apart from the buildings, staff is needed. It always seems to me that we look with hope to each Minister before he packs his bags and moves on to another portfolio, that he may get some staff.

Last year in talking about staff, I think that the former Minister of Reform Institutions gave us the number he was going to have as a work force. If I recall, sir, there were going to be 15 more rehabilitation officers and a number of others. I am sure he will have something to say on it. But anyway, I know that he needed a great many more trained staff.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): He did not stay long enough to get them.

Mr. Thompson: And he did not stay long enough to get them. I would suggest, and we have many times suggested this, that the reason the hon. Minister will not get staff is because there is not the atmosphere conducive to professional people moving into the department. He mentioned that he wondered at the conflict between custodial care and treatment. I will suggest to him that he will keep on wondering about that, because unless he changes things, he is going to find there is a far greater emphasis on custodial care than there is on the treatment aspect.

I suggest this because even last year, and certainly I can keep going on this as well in almost any area, but even last year the Minister talked about the Mimico treatment centre. If I recall, even as he was talking about this, the professional staff was walking out. It was not going to have anything to do with it.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Like the fellows in Burwash.

Mr. Thompson: I would suggest that in respect to staff there has got to be a whole new approach. When I first came here, in my first speech in the House, my maiden speech, being interested in prison reform, I asked the question whether a young person graduating from university could start in the prison reform system and could gradually work up through various departments in order that he might take a real position of responsibility some day. I was assured that this could happen. If I was the young man with the attitude there was before, I would say that he would have to have a very thick hide and a very thick skull to stay in a situation like this, if he was a professional psychiatrist or a social worker. I feel in the past there has been a constant conflict between custodial care and treatment. The hon. Minister talks about classification and segregation. All I can say, sir, is I hope he stresses that this is to be done early.

I can recall again going out to one of his institutions and talking with one of the staff. I am not going to mention the person's name, but we talked about the presentence report, which I am sure she would have had. She explained to me she did not want to look at that because it would predisposition her for her feeling toward the inmate. This is her theory. I admit that with human beings you cannot have a complete scientific knowledge of them, but if people are not going to look at the background which the hon. Minister is proudly suggesting he will have, then it shows the whole weakness in this.

I read the areas of classification with great interest and all I can say is that I hope, sir, that the hon. Minister will be pushing steadily to have a classification officer. I think for example, of the Archambault report again; I understand that one of its suggestions, either the Archambault or the Fauteux report, was that we should have a classification officer for every 150 men. I would suggest that when you have 9,000 people a year flowing in and out, it would be impossible for the staff that is available to be doing the classification.

I feel that in this, one of the real weaknesses is that in the county jails and indeed the city jails as well, where you have so many offenders, there is no responsibility, as I can see, taken by this correction department with respect to staff for these people. I think this was suggested by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) last year, and certainly by our party and will continue to be suggested.

If you are going to go into correction, you better start trying to get an integrated programme and taking full responsibility for the whole detention situation of offenders of the law, who are there two years less a day. I am referring to responsibility for the county jails, having a look at the staff requirements and so on in these jails.

I have never heard, sir, what plans are contemplated when the Fauteux report is implemented and when you will have the federal government taking responsibility for all those offenders serving six months and over and you will have only the six-month group to take care of. But I think when you look at this six-month group it would seem obvious to me that the area that you have to look at is really—I suggest this to you because you will have far more knowledge than I on this—that the majority of those who are receiving six-month sentences again are to a large extent alcoholics and they are a young age group.

I would like to hear from the hon. Minister, if we could, two things. One is with respect to the federal-provincial distribution of authority. When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) goes down to Quebec, is this going to be brought up? Are you going to push for this, so that you do not have this sort of twilight zone of responsibility, waiting for something to be done? I would ask if this is one of the discussions that the hon. Prime Minister is going to raise at that federal-provincial conference?

I raise the question of the facilities and by that I mean brick and mortar. I hope, sir,

that always you will be following the United Nations' recommendation to build small units and get away gradually from these enormously large units that you have. As I understand, the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) has stated that from now on this would be the policy, that new institutions being built would be small units with a desirable location, such as near universities or near cities to provide jobs, depending on the type of person who would be going to them.

I appreciate that it is hard to get staff, but I say again that if you dig into this you will find that one of the reasons you do not get staff is because they are crushed and suffocated by a lack of reform approach in connection with the philosophy of the department. Perhaps it is because of salary, but I suggest that there are people who will face the challenge and enjoy it. You see this in other countries, in other jurisdictions, where they do have full-time psychiatrists. I think of Dr. Richmond, out in British Columbia, the man they brought from England.

I think of the probation department—and I agree that the hon. Minister does not handle that, but I think of the adult probation department out in British Columbia where they had a man called Ernie Stevens. He taught at the university and attracted a number of university graduates with their master's degree. They had a large number of these people working for them, because it was suggested to them that there would be a reform philosophy.

I would say that, for many young men and women with ideals, the challenge of helping to reconstruct lives is enormous, provided they are not suffocated. To me, somehow, as I sat in this House over the years and saw the flow of trained people coming in, then moving out, I could not help thinking that it is not the trained people who are at fault, it must be the philosophy of the department.

I will leave to others—many of my hon. colleagues I am sure—the questions with respect to the institution itself. I just raise the question of staff, and also of overcrowding. I would like to come to the point of rehabilitation. I raise this because I still have not fully understood the role of the Ontario parole board. We have learned in other estimates from other hon. Ministers, the total number of reviews it has made; but I question how intensively the Ontario parole board has made these reviews and how broad its coverage is within the institutions.

I raise a question with respect to rehabilitation. I am thinking of, for example, the one to which the Reverend Kerr is appointed.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What does the hon. member mean by reviews, the number of reviews? Does he mean how many—

Mr. Thompson: I mean how many came before the parole board. I raise the question of the whole basis of a man getting out.

Let us start with an adult. It seems to me that, after having done his period of sentence, he moves out into society with \$20 and a "good luck" pat on the back. We say we have these rehabilitation officers. I would like to know what the case load is for each of these men. The hon. Minister mentioned the John Howard Society and the Elizabeth Fry Society. I would like to know how they fit into this situation. It may be that the John Howard Society does not handle these people on parole from provincial institutions. They do in other provinces. Perhaps the hon. Minister would clarify this whole area for us.

I noticed—and I appreciate it—that at the opening of the remarks of the hon. Minister he emphasized this point of rehabilitation. We can see many of the reasons which would make it difficult for a young person to be rehabilitated. During this training in the institution he was not getting recognition for this. I congratulate the hon. Minister that now he has, in the apprenticeship branch, given a recognition for the training.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister, and I think he will be doing this, that he should be looking at the vocational training. He should be looking at this whole area of training, the academic training. I just wonder if it is only the department's institution at Brampton which has these facilities for giving vocational training, using skilled people. I would like to hear about some of the other institutions.

I suspect that there might be a tendency—I raise this each time—to have men working on jobs which are going to produce revenue to keep the institution going. By that, I am thinking of such things as the hon. Minister was talking about—the park benches or picnic tables, and the work of making motor vehicle licence plates.

I knew previously, when we have talked of this, that people have referred to the virtue of work. I am not sure of the virtue of monotonous work, and whether the initiative of some people is not perhaps dulled by making them do this kind of work. They could be getting a feeling of achievement and accomplishment if their talents were assessed and they were allowed to try to work on greater endeavours. They could enjoy this and move out into the community

with an ability to work at something they learned "inside". I am not sure if there are any outside firms in which they could be employed, for example, in making licence plates. I think that is an exclusive skill, provided by the province for its own inmates.

The whole parole question, of course, is one that should really be looked at very closely. Last year we talked about the point of view of half-way houses. I suggest, very strongly, that the idea of half-way houses has certainly proved effective in Windsor. I know that the hon. member for Windsor-Walker-ville (Mr. Newman) will have more to say on this. Certainly, in the United Nations congressional report half-way houses were advocated. I will not go into the description of what I mean by half-way houses; but I noticed, last year, when we brought this up, sir, that the then responsible Minister leaned over to his staff with respect to half-way houses, then told us that, in their judgment, they did not think this experiment was worth following through.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that when he looks at the United Nations congressional report—which, after all, brought together men of experience in the penal field, including the hon. Minister of Mines—one thing which was strongly suggested was half-way houses.

I would suggest that perhaps a little bit of boldness on the part of the department in connection with innovations might be well worthwhile. I suggest this because your lack of boldness, your sturdy adherence to the Elizabethan approach, has certainly not proved effective when you think of 75 per cent as a figure with respect to recidivism. I have had this on a number of occasions, and the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) will be looking it up for me as I am talking.

I should say that one person who mentioned a figure of over 60 per cent was the chief probation officer of the department, Mr. Dan Coughlan—and again I am recalling from past estimates. It is not a proud figure. I would be glad to send the figure Mr. Coughlan mentioned over to the hon. Minister.

I could go into a number of aspects in connection with a person coming out of an institution. I would like to say that, assuming we had an ideal situation with all kinds of treatment and understanding within the institutions, the test of whether it has been effective from the point of view of the individual, and the point of view of society, is how the man or woman adapts in the community. It is because of this that I am

re-emphasizing this, because the hon. Minister was conferring—although I am sure he was listening to me—with his officials. I am re-emphasizing the need for having some kind of half-way houses, to assist the man in moving from the institution into the community. I am suggesting that you should be trying experiments.

The hon. Minister of Mines, sir, when he was the Minister of Reform Institutions, came back from the United Nations congress and told us he was thinking that the men should receive pay for their labours. We never heard any more of that. At that United Nations congress, there was a whole variety of ideas brought up—visiting of families, and letting a man go out for a period to work and having to report back again to the institution.

All I am saying is, that really the hon. Minister has given us an account of this department, an account which is a history of the department. I admire the work that has been done in assessing the facilities that exist today, but the thing that I will admire is when the hon. Minister will have engendered into this department that the department should have a real meaning of reform. The thing that I will admire is when the hon. Minister, like Agnes McPhail and Davie Fulton, will not, as the previous Minister has suggested—and I should say I read the estimates last night—will not as the previous Minister has suggested, suggest that the Fauteux report was really meant for the federal government and that the principles of the Fauteux report, principles of sound penology, did not apply to the provincial set-up.

Sir, we have hope in the hon. Minister, because he acknowledged that he read the Archambault report, he read the Fauteux report, he read the Stewart report, and there was one, you know, in 1890 which recommended a number of these things. Our hope is that not only will the hon. Minister have read these recommendations but he will actually put some of them into practice.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister upon his appointment to this extremely important post in the Cabinet. I hope that he is, as the hon. member who has just spoken said, looking upon this with some degree of permanence, that he is planning to stay with it for the next four years. At that time the voters may have a word to say. But if in the fullness of time the voters should see fit to return that govern-

ment—which, of course, we will do everything to prevent—then we hope he will continue in this post and make it a permanent vocation until the job that should be done in the reform institutions is completed.

I hope too that the hon. Minister in presenting this speech tonight means every word of it and I have no reason to suspect he does not. He has outlined to us a picture of what is possible, and obviously he has become very well acquainted with the whole field in the short time that he has been Minister. I can only regret that his predecessors had not seen fit to carry out much of the idealism which he has presented here tonight. But I suppose since that portfolio passed from hand to hand so rapidly, it was very difficult for permanent policies to be undertaken and carried through.

Tradition dies hard we know, particularly Tory tradition. But when the hon. Minister says today that the old is going and that this new emphasis is coming, then we are taking him at his word and wishing him well at it.

Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania, in his very comprehensive survey for the Swedish government, said that the new techniques in penology are:

—meant to be adapted to the nature of the offender, and designed to restore him to the community as a law-abiding person, as soon as possible by the most effective means available—or, to prevent his return so long as he remains a threat to an orderly, social life.

This is the point of view which the hon. Minister has outlined to us here tonight. What is expressed in this and by the hon. Minister is certainly to protect society from a danger and to transform that danger into an asset. If the transformation cannot be achieved, then society has no alternative but to continue the isolation for as long as it may be needed.

But I think it is obvious to all of us that if that isolation can be terminated, then it is just good business for society. It saves us money and human resources to make the transformation and to get those inmates of our institutions back into society. I want to deal with this point a little more in detail later on. But in the meantime, let me direct the hon. Minister's attention and the attention of the House to the situation that exists today.

The hon. Minister gave us an outline of the kind of procedure that is now being worked toward and the kind of procedure that in many of our institutions, and in many

of the committees of those institutions, is being undertaken. But in spite of what the hon. Minister hopes to do, the fact is that he has inherited an institution which must be drastically changed before it can even begin effectively to accomplish his aims.

In the face of deeply ingrained tradition toward the offender against society, progress in this field is agonizingly slow. The hon. Minister mentioned the work of Agnes McPhail in both the federal House and in this House, and the Archambault report. He also mentioned the Fauteux report, which was tabled some years ago, and which recommended that all offenders serving more than six months sentence should be the wards of the federal government.

I have here in my hand a speech which was made by the then leader of the Liberal Party, in 1961, when Mr. Wintermeyer was the leader. This is one, I think, of the most comprehensive essays in this field that I have read, although I will say that perhaps the hon. Minister tonight surpassed this one in comprehension of the problem and in what he hopes to do. Because he has the power to do it now, we take it more seriously than this one.

The thing that was interesting about this speech is that during it the Ontario government was urged to use all its good offices to get the Tory government in Ottawa to implement the Fauteux report. During the speech the then leader indicated that if only a Liberal government were in power in Ottawa, the thing would be done and the problem would be solved.

Mr. Thompson: Where does he say it? Will you quote it?

Mr. Young: Tonight we heard the other point of view when another government here is now urging the government in Ottawa to take the necessary steps. So it seems that in Opposition our friends here to the right are extremely progressive. I perhaps should make the exception of the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould) who does not want to be associated with progressive ideas, or so he expressed himself the other day. But by and large the hon. members to my right in Opposition are extremely progressive. However, just as soon as they become members of government they duck back to the right of the Tories. Here we have another illustration of passing the buck in this matter of the Fauteux report.

Mr. Thompson: Are you suggesting that he goes to Ottawa and talks to him?

Mr. Young: Wonderful! All right, but I suggest that my hon. friends here, who should now have a real "in" with the government down in Ottawa, should make that pilgrimage and use the influence they have.

Since we have this illustration of buck-passing again, I would take for granted that there is very little chance of the Fauteux report being implemented at this time. If that is the case, then I think we have to start exactly where we are. We have to take for granted that, over the foreseeable future, as long as the Liberal Party is in power in Ottawa and as long as the Conservative Party is in power here, we can expect that all offenders with sentences over six months are going to be looked after by the province of Ontario.

Mr. Thompson: Pessimist!

Mr. Young: I may be a pessimist but I perhaps—

Mr. MacDonald: Reality breaks into one's home.

Mr. Young: Let us get on with the speech. One of the fundamental problems the hon. Minister has to face is the fact that a great many people in our society just refuse to face the fact that the offender is, in large measure, the product of the society in which he lives. I think this is one of the tough facts that the hon. Minister has to face. Society, our people should recognize, would do better to reform the offender than simply punish him for his nonconformities.

Sometimes, of course, the offender is mentally and physically incapable of conforming to socially acceptable standards. In that case society must, for its own protection, remove him from society and maintain him, perhaps, as long as he lives.

It is cheaper that way and it is better, both for the offender and for society. But this is a very tiny minority; and most offenders against the law have not been able, for a wide variety of reasons, to adapt themselves to the rules of behaviour laid down by the society in which they live. Or, perhaps too often they accept the commercialized version of success which is pushed at them constantly over the public media.

Making a fortune, and doing it as quickly as possible, is a socially acceptable thing to do. Doing it through hard work is not very easy. Actually, few seem to achieve it that way, the young person observes.

He is not in a position to corner the market on sugar and make it that way. He cannot

gain control of a mining company and manipulate the shares until he has rooked all the little people who have invested their hard-earned savings in the resource industries of the nation. He cannot form a tobacco combine and sit tight with government sanction until the growers are willing to sacrifice the profit part of their crop. He cannot dip directly into the company coffers and give himself large stock options at the expense of the shareholders. He cannot even set himself up as a used car lot dealer and operate on a gullible public.

So when these and other ways are closed to him he takes a short cut. Perhaps steeped in television violence, he buys a gun, available almost anywhere, and walks into a bank or a store and attempts to get his share of the available wealth.

Or, in another direction, society constantly bombards him with sex. Advertising, movies, newsstands—everywhere the money-grubbers prostitute sex to their own purposes and the tragic casualties of the process must be cared for by society.

Or take a further illustration, which has already been dealt with by the hon. member for Dovercourt, Mr. Chairman. The advertising industry works overtime to make the consumption of alcoholic beverages the smart and the socially acceptable thing to do. Governments with huge revenues from the liquor industry hesitate to do anything effective about changing this image. So, too many young people take the thing seriously. They go overboard to be really smart. They do in a big way what is socially acceptable and they find themselves in very serious trouble.

As I have already indicated, there are some who seem incapable of living in society without running afoul of the law, although experience in a country like Denmark would seem to indicate that these are fewer than we might expect. But there are many who are in a weak position where the commercial and other drives of society tip the balance to anti-social actions. Bad housing, unemployment, inadequate educational facilities—all contribute to the situation as well as many other personal factors.

Many of these people, I think the hon. Minister said tonight, have an aversion to work. As I look around at the seats here tonight I think that is not entirely confined to the young people who go to our reform institutions.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, you are competing with a hockey game tonight.

Mr. Young: At least the hockey players are working and I suppose they do need some support; perhaps we do not need it here that much.

Society then—because it is involved in responsibility to the offender and because, too, it is just good business—must step in with constructive programmes designed to assist these people back to socially acceptable behaviour and help them to develop, within themselves, the ability to adapt to the mores of their civilization. But, as yet, a good many of our people have not accepted this concept. Too many still cling to the custodial and punishment idea. They refuse to accept the fact that they, too, have some share of the blame and that society itself has a responsibility here.

The second problem which the hon. Minister faces is that he has inherited a plant and a staff geared, still far too much, to the custodial approach. He has expressed that very idea here tonight and is aware of it. Many of the institutions have been said by both the speakers to be far too large, and they are overcrowded far more than the hon. Minister was prepared to admit tonight. They lack the degree of specialization needed for effective work. The institutional staff has come up through the custodial tradition; and while there are a great many good people among them, they are undertrained, underpaid and overworked.

Progress is being made in this respect, I admit, but the crowding in many of the institutions forces the staff, even when it wants to do a good job, to be overwhelmed with the immediate custodial task. They just do not have the time or opportunity to do the individual work needed to get at the individual problem.

Case loads in both probationary and placement fields are double what they ought to be, and individual attention of sufficient degree is extremely difficult to give.

The greatest problem of all, of course, for the hon. Minister, is in the field of specialized staff. He has mentioned tonight that perhaps specialized staff is not as important as some would have it but I think he recognizes the fact that this is one of the great problems. When he sees, as he does in some of the institutions, offices for psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, with not permanent people occupying those offices, then he faces trouble. Psychiatrists for an afternoon a week, or for a day or two a week, just cannot fill the need.

As a programme series on the CBC pointed out so effectively recently, the psychiatrists

who visit Cobourg for one day a week can do little more than recognize and note cases for treatment. They just have no time to adequately treat these patients. There is no place in Ontario, really, to send them for the care and for the treatment they ought to have. Smith's Falls and Thistletown, which should give this service, are both inadequate and desperately overcrowded.

Those of you who saw that picture on the CBC, outlining the problem of "Jimmy" realized the desperation which is faced in this field.

The same thing is true of probation and rehabilitation services, of course. They are made up of people who are dedicated and extremely hard-working, and I pay my tribute to them here tonight. But they lack adequate training.

A short time ago—and perhaps the hon. Minister could bring us up to date here, I do not know whether these figures are still true—in the entire rehabilitation service there was not a single fully-trained social worker. We hope that is changing, and changing rapidly. As I pointed out, these people, as well as those in the probationary service, struggle under a case load which is double what they should have, to do effective work.

The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass) pointed out, in the CBC series to which I referred, that there are no university courses for these people, but that some in-service training is being given. It is obvious that because of the heavy case load and the time and effort the staff members have to devote to their job, the time they can spend on in-service courses is extremely limited at the present time. So, all the courses we can offer are conditioned by the case load and by the dedication of these people to their task.

As far as ordinary jails are concerned, far too many of them are relics of a prehistoric past and they are awaiting modernization. A clipping, if I can find it here, from the Toronto *Daily Star* of recent date is headed:

**CROWDED JAIL CONTRIBUTES
TO JUVENILE CRIME—JURY**

Overcrowding of the Don jail could be making new juvenile delinquents by forcing youngsters to mix with hardened criminals, a Supreme Court grand jury said yesterday.

Shortage of space at the jail makes it impossible to segregate different types of offenders the jury reported to Chief Justice J. C. McRuer. This could be a particularly bad factor in relation to the present need to do everything possible to reduce juvenile delinquency the jury said. The jury noted that over 800 male

prisoners are often kept at the jail in facilities designed for less than 500.

Now the hon. Minister is aware of these conditions, I do not have to tell him about them. Underneath the picture he painted tonight, I am sure, is the hope that they can be overcome.

I am not telling him anything new here at this time, but I am not so sure that this government is willing to face up, in any realistic way, to the problem of correcting them. I hope I am wrong in this, but certainly the estimates before us do not seem to indicate a realistic approach to the problem.

The government has appointed a new Minister. It agrees in principle that the reform emphasis is needed, at least the hon. Minister says so. But like the pharaohs of old, I am afraid they tell him to go out to make bricks without straw; or maybe it is hay in this case, real green hay that is needed.

For fundamental to a practical reform programme is the investment of large capital funds to bring the institutions and staffs up to date. Without such an improvement the work cannot go forward with any degree of speed or success.

So in line with what I said already, and in line with the picture the hon. Minister gave us, in line with what the hon. Minister said, I am going to lay before the hon. Minister a ten-year plan of development and urge that he undertake it on a crash basis.

I am suggesting that he should undertake such a ten-year plan designed to completely transform the present reform set-up from the custodial to the redemptive emphasis. Let me assure the hon. Minister that if he gets the plan underway and a change of government occurs in the meantime that we will carry it through to completion and improve on it.

An hon. member: Oh, you have a hope!

Mr. Young: Well, you know, stranger things have happened. In the days to come we are going to look forward to real progress across this province and one of the progressive measures the people are going to take is to elect a more progressive government.

All of us realize the transformation we would all like to see cannot be carried through overnight. We know that it will take some time to revamp the institutions and to train personnel for the job that must be done. But the start that is being made now with the new hon. Minister ought to be accelerated and the department should work

to a plan which sets out goals and deadlines over the years ahead.

Basic, of course, to such a ten-year plan is the philosophy of treatment for the offender. I think we have had something of that treatment philosophy here tonight from the hon. Minister himself.

That philosophy emerges both from the needs of society and of the offender. Both need protection, and if that protection can be achieved through probationary procedures without the offender having to carry the stigma of an institutional record, then this is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But if he does have to be incarcerated, then the ultimate aim should certainly be his restoration to society as soon as possible as a well integrated full-fledged citizen.

This means that his incarceration should be as far as possible related to the society to which he will eventually return. Part of the pattern of treatment—we have heard something of that too—part of these patterns which are emerging are devices such as indefinite sentencing, careful classification, upgrading of education and of skills useful in society, contact with the outside through letters, visitors, occasional weekend furloughs. Then comes the gradual reintroduction into society through more frequent and more extended furloughs, outside jobs, prerelease homes and careful supervision and assistance for a reasonable time after release to assist in the adaptive process.

Restoration as complete as possible, and as quickly as possible, is basic to the philosophy of treatment and of success of a long-term plan.

I have here a document written by Clas Amilon telling of the Swedish penal system and he speaks of the treatment of young offenders 18 to 20. A national youth prison board, he says:

—is responsible for questions of release. Before granting release in each individual case, the board considers whether the objective of the institutional stay has been achieved or whether there are other valid reasons to terminate the treatment. Release may be conditional or definitive.

Conditional release or parole is usually granted after approximately one year, that is the normal minimum sentence. However, if parole is considered ill-advised, the board shall re-examine the case at least every six months thereafter. Parole must be granted after two years, except under extraordinary circumstances.

The parolee shall be kept under supervision for at most two years more by a

supervisor and may be required to observe certain rules concerning place of residence, employment and so on. During the whole period of parole, the youth prison board has the right to return the parolee to the institution for misbehaviour.

James Bennett, the director of United States Bureau of Prisons, says this:

In the United States we have created prerelease guidance centres in several large cities for the purpose of helping young inmates scheduled for parole to make the difficult transition from institutional to community life. They come to the centre from the institutions two to four months before their release date, work at jobs found for them in the community and receive intensive counselling tailored to their individual problems.

So far, our preliminary data indicates less than a quarter of the youngsters who have the benefit of this programme fail on parole. This in sharp contrast to half of those who are released directly from the institutions to the community. A number of states are now setting up similar programmes.

Indeed, here in Ontario we are beginning this process and I hope it will continue and will be intensified.

Now the ten-year plan that I am proposing to the hon. Minister should immediately set up a timetable for the establishment of smaller institutions with specified and specialized functions. Many of our present institutions are just too big, and many of the smaller ones are far too crowded. A realistic plan must be built which will make it possible to deal with each individual on the basis of his needs and to return him to society at the earliest possible time. Staff members must be able to establish close and friendly contact with each offender. The smaller the group, within reason, the better possibility of such a contact.

Again, quoting from Clas Amilon, in a publication of the Swedish institute:

Morally, a sentence to youth prison is regarded as a punishment and is imposed by a court. In reality, however, youth prison is a sanction of educative nature imposed for an unfixed period of time.

According to the law, the length of treatment may not generally be less than one year. In practice, however, parole is now often granted after only approximately ten months. The maximum duration is four years.

It is thus characteristic of youth prisons that the duration of the treatment is not

specified in the sentence but is determined during the course of the treatment. Differentiation at the local level is achieved through the small-group principle. According to this principle, pupils are placed in small units of approximately ten each.

And the hon. Minister mentioned this kind of principle tonight.

In this way, it is possible to protect the easily bullied, the passive boys from the active, aggressive pupils and to bring together those with similar interests and potentiality.

Apart from the differentiation aspect, the small-group principle has numerous other advantages from a therapeutic point of view. A sense of solidarity between personnel and pupils is more easily achieved. Individual treatment is facilitated. The pupils are given a degree of security impossible to attain in a large community.

Conflicts between the members of big groups frequently result in riots, mass escapes, collective defiance and so on. When manifestations of mass hysteria of this kind threaten to develop in small groups, they can be more easily controlled or prevented by personnel, and the psychological forces generated by group living can be used to good advantage by those in charge.

There is a close relationship between the principle of the small group and the size of the institution. None of the institutions in the youth group can accommodate more than 90 pupils and most of them have 30 to 60 beds. The colonies in turn, all of them of the release-home type, have accommodation for only 10 to 15.

Even if the institution is constructed according to the pavilion system, and the inmates are divided into small groups, it is extremely important from the therapeutic point of view that the senior officials have a detailed personal knowledge of the inmates and of their problems, which is obviously much easier if the institutions are not larger than stated above.

Now this is a picture of the institutions that are now being established under that jurisdiction. Denmark and other jurisdictions are undertaking similar programmes, and as the hon. Minister has indicated, this is the goal here which we hope he will be pressing toward in a realistic way.

The trend toward smaller institutions, we realize, is apparent in Ontario and has been for some time. But the speed of building is just too slow, and we are not thinking in

adequate terms of what small institutions ought to be. Just because we are not building rapidly enough, the increasing population in the province is sending more youngsters into our institutions than we can handle. The result is, as we know, drastic overcrowding. The institutions have no control over their intake. The courts send problem cases there whether there is room or not. The only way to make room for the new ones is to get rid of some of the others who have been there for some time.

In our boys schools, the length of stay in 1949 was one and a half years. As I noted in the report we got today, it is just slightly over half of that at the present time. If we had adequate institutions, adequately staffed, I would say that this denotes very real progress. But as one authority in the field put it, it is simply kicking them out the back door to make room for those coming in the front door, and too many of them will be back.

The third emphasis that I want to make in regard to the ten-year plan is specialized institutions. These can be grouped for ease of servicing and within easy reach of specialized staffs. The functions of each must be related to the particular need of its occupants. Again the locations of these are important and I will not dwell further on this as they have been covered adequately, I think, by the hon. member for Dovercourt.

Mr. A. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the John Howard Society of Ontario, says:

We obviously need to diversify our institutions by programme with appropriate function properly related to the degree of custody. Basic programmes will vary between industrial production, educational training, farm operations or road and park clearing.

One of the essential differentiations is to develop medical correction centres. These should be places under medical control, where we would basically attempt to work with those people who appear individually sick and who obviously need a highly individualized type of treatment, with medical orientation and a high complement of professional services for diagnosis and treatment and research.

This brings us to the next phase of the ten-year plan, and that is adequate staff. Ultimately, the goal of the plan must be that every institution—and I would like to stress this point—whatever its size or nature, should have a fully trained penologist or social worker as its superintendent. Adequate medical, psychological and psychiatric skills should be available and all staff should be a

vital part of the treatment team. This is, of course, a long-term goal but it should be possible within the ten years.

The first step toward it is the strengthening of the university departments and that is under way—for staff training in penology and related subjects. Encouragement must be given young people to enter the field. It seems to me that consideration must be given young people to enter the field. Thought must be given to paying full university expenses for young men and women who will undertake university work leading to degrees and professions related to this field, in return for a commitment to at least year-for-year for the time they are assisted.

I realize that many young people may not want to be assisted for the whole period; they may have resources which allow them to take one, two, three or more years. But I would think that we should do our utmost to offer the incentive to young people who want to enter this field. That is necessary. We should as a society pay for their training in return for at least year-for-year of service for that training.

I know the Budget comes in here and perhaps if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) were here it would send shivers up and down his spine, I do not know. But to attract and hold good people in this field, we must offer them a sense of achievement and more freedom to work than they now have under non-professional supervision. We must also be willing to pay salaries which match other lines of work. To quote Mr. Kirkpatrick again, he says this:

All of this comes back to the necessity for the selection and training of staff. Salaries and working conditions need progressive improvement to make possible the development of a professional directional service.

There is no use building structures alone unless staffs are trained and ready to work with the type of inmate to be placed in those institutions. Only staff can develop the type of programme necessary for a truly corrective approach to the problem of penology.

It is not just enough to train them in function but it is essential to train them in attitudes as well.

Mr. Chairman, to match the university expansion geared to staff, there must be a rapid speed-up in in-service training. Again this has already been undertaken in this province. But there are a good many superintendents and employees all along the line

who are top-flight people but who have not had the opportunity to qualify as full-fledged penologists and social workers. Leave of absence for such people, who want to qualify, should be arranged. Perhaps it could be a six-month period every year. This would have to be worked out. Adequate pay should continue during such leave of absence. The department headed by Dr. Penfold in Guelph should be strengthened for more intensive in-service training for present custodial staff, who may not have the background or the inclination to tackle university courses.

For some time to come I think we must realize that the present staff will largely have to be depended upon to man the institutions. But gradually, with retirement, with improved training for present staff, and with intensified university training of specialists, changes can be made to bring reform institutions into line with modern thinking and modern demands.

When the 70s, which we heard so much about one day here in this House, arrive, we hope that we will be heading into the kind of institution that this province ought to have and of which it can really be proud.

The research department, which the hon. Minister mentioned and concerning which he made the announcement the other day, is under way and I can only say that it is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister had to make this announcement at this time. This kind of research department should have been set up years ago by his predecessors, but we are now glad that the hon. Minister has taken the initiative and has started the research department. I hope that department will be strengthened as quickly as possible to survey the whole field and to make recommendations regarding the future in this field.

But in the meantime, while this process is going on, Mr. Chairman, surely there can be at least provision for one fully qualified social worker in each institution? I know they are scarce, but with adequate salaries offered and with more freedom to work in their own way, I think more can be obtained. Certainly there are qualified people who can be attracted into probationary and placement fields. Such people do not work for money alone, but a good salary scale will certainly assist in bringing them into the service.

I have here an article from the *New Statesman* of January 31, 1964, part of which I want to put before the House. It is written by Geoffrey Frampton and is entitled, "A Lesson from Denmark". I am not going to read it all, but it does give a point of view which I think is one of real accom-

plishment. Speaking of the offender, Mr. Frampton points out that:

In Denmark he cannot conduct his own defence, a means by which so many of our prisoners—

he is speaking of England, of course:

—ensure their own conviction but he gets full legal aid as a matter of routine. If he is convicted he may have to refund the cost of it. There is keen competition among the Danish bar for appointment to the panel from which defence counsels are chosen.

I might call the attention of the hon. lawyers in the House to this particular passage. I continue:

Justice is manifestly swift. All but the most serious cases are tried within a month of the arrest or other commencement of proceedings. Even when the trial must take place before a jury in the high court, that is to say where the permissible sentence is one of eight years' imprisonment or more, it will seldom be delayed more than two months.

There are no juvenile courts. The Danes never think of a child offender as a criminal and no one under 15 can be brought before a criminal court.

Even charges against juveniles between 15 and 18 are generally withdrawn by the public prosecutor and referred to those admirable voluntary bodies, the children's protective committees.

From 18 to 21, an offender is liable to imprisonment only in extreme circumstances and the sentence will normally be served in an open-camp juvenile prison. More probably the offender will go to a probation hostel or to the care of a probation officer.

Liberal use is made of a suspended sentence. In 1958, for example, 1,171 offenders received suspended imprisonment sentences, the suspension being for two or three years. Two hundred and seventy-nine of them were restricted as to residence or employment, and 130 were prohibited from the use of alcohol or drugs.

A recent survey showed that 52 per cent of the offenders given suspended sentence got into trouble again but of these, only 40 per cent had to go to prison.

Parole and probation for Danish offenders are supervised by a unique body, the Danish Welfare Association, heavily state-subsidized but dependent on the willingness of citizens to give paid but non-professional help. It involves the public in the work of crime prevention and the rehabili-

tation of offenders to an extent paralleled only in Holland.

But by far the most significant Danish penal work is being done with the compulsive offenders. Habitual offenders, besides those accused of sexual offences or other crimes carrying heavy sentences, including murder, are psychiatrically examined outside the prison. The results of the examination will be before the trial court.

As long ago as 1925, Denmark passed legislation making special provision for those who, while not insane or certifiably mentally defective, were suffering from mental impairment or sexual abnormality at the time of their offences. If such people were found to be dangerous, or if they have committed offences making them liable to heavy prison sentences, they go for an indeterminate time to a special institution providing psychiatric help and are released when they are no longer a threat to public safety.

And this is interesting:

Of the first 300 psychopaths thus detained, 147 have been convicted of offences against property, 88 of sexual offences against children, 25 of other sexual offences, 16 of arson, 13 of murder and other crimes of violence, and every period of detention was between two and three years. Their psychiatric treatment has been continued on parole.

Mr. Frampton finishes his article by saying:

By and large, it is the willingness to scrap ineffective methods and institutions which, so far as I can judge, distinguishes the Danish system so sharply from our own.

Mr. Chairman, just because the ten-year programme I have outlined cannot be achieved overnight it should not be dismissed. As I indicated earlier, the hon. Minister should adopt a plan such as this. He should phase it over the next ten years. He should set realistic yearly goals—only he and his department, perhaps, can do this—then he should put price tags on these goals and get on with the job.

I know the old question of cost comes up when a proposal like this is mentioned. But there is an old bit of wisdom which says, "If you need a thing badly enough, you will pay for it whether you have it or not." If the roof develops a leak and you postpone repairs you will see the validity of this old maxim. In the automobile age it can readily be applied to delay in necessary trips to the garage when the car is not in good running order.

The cost of our present reforms programme is all too apparent. It takes about \$3,000 a year to keep a young person locked up. W. T. McGrath, executive secretary of the Canadian Corrective Association, puts it this way. He says:

This costs money. Money to pay salaries large enough to attract and hold sufficient staff. But this is cheaper than failure. The juvenile delinquent we fail with today is a criminal tomorrow.

It costs approximately \$2,500 to keep a man in Kingston penitentiary for a year and, as the executive director of your society has written, "When we send a person to Kingston penitentiary for ten years we are signing a promissory note for \$20,000." Add to this the cost of those long, complicated trials, the police services, and the high cost of failure in terms of money alone becomes apparent.

If a worker can stop one delinquent a year from developing further he will save his salary many times over. There is no place where economy is more destructive than in this matter of staff.

One expert in this field told me one day not long ago that one criminal in his lifetime might well cost society over \$100,000. The hon. Minister is familiar—

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member has a good deal more to say, perhaps I should move that the committee rise and meet and continue on these estimates when they are resumed.

Mr. Young: I would think a very few minutes. But I am willing to —

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Well, it all depends how long you wish to speak.

Mr. Young: I would think that five minutes would finish it. I will yield to the hon. Prime Minister if he wishes.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Right.

Mr. Young: One expert in this field tells me that in the lifetime of crime a recidivist might well cost us \$100,000 and I said the hon. Minister is likely familiar with these figures and could give them perhaps more accurately.

Add to that the social cost of the wealth that he is not producing, as well as the human destruction and suffering he causes, then the cost to society, as we see, is very high. Every young person reclaimed and sent back to society is a useful member, saves untold amounts of hard, cold cash, and

adds greatly to the accumulated wealth of society over his lifetime.

We need complete modernization, Mr. Chairman, of our reforms paraphernalia badly enough right now, that we are paying the price of it right now. Modernization will need a big capital investment over the next few years, but that investment will save a great deal of money over the years ahead. It will also save countless young people from continuing their original rebellion against their surroundings. It will save untold bitterness and human waste.

The new postwar generation is just beginning to storm our university doors. Many of them can be persuaded to invest their lives in this undertaking if it is presented to them as the crusade it is, and if they see it as a meaningful and rewarding life's work, with freedom to try out new ideas—and if there is reasonable security for the future attached to that job.

In closing, I might say that the new hon. Minister has a very challenging task ahead. The government must give him the backing he needs.

A start is obviously being made, but these estimates are just too thin to deal with the situation. Another year is coming. We hope that more adequate plans, phased with definite targets and goals and costs, will be laid before us in a more realistic budget next year. So we wish the hon. Minister well and hope that he does have the support of his government, and that in the days ahead he will achieve the goal he has outlined before this House tonight.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with these estimates and the estimates of The Department of Public Welfare.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Thursday, March 12, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1964

The House met at 2.00 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today: in the east gallery, students from the J. M. Denyes Public School, Milton; and in the west gallery, students from the Queen Alexandra Senior School, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE ELECTION ACT

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Election Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE RESIDENTIAL AND FARM SCHOOL TAX ASSISTANCE GRANTS ACT, 1960-61

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Residential and Farm School Tax Assistance Grants Act, 1960-61.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Public Administration Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, just a short explanation of one or two of the provisions in these amendments. For the most part they represent tidying up or housekeeping pieces of legislation.

Regarding the Act to repeal The Residential and Farm School Tax Assistance Grants Act, of course under the new grant structure this Act itself will no longer be necessary and the regulations under it are being transferred to The Schools Administration Act.

In dealing with the other Acts, they will all, of course, go to the standing committee and will be dealt with there, but there are one or two provisions that perhaps are worthy of notice. The Public Schools Act will now provide that there will be some consideration given in the calculation of grants where average daily attendance has been affected by inclement weather, such as snowstorms in the western parts of the province and such other conditions.

There are one or two other interesting provisions under The Separate Schools Act,

and I regret the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) is not with us this afternoon at this moment, because the word "coloured" is being deleted from The Separate Schools Act.

I think I should say though—and I once again regret that the hon. member is not here—that I have been studying the history of this legislation. I ran across a document prepared by a student at the University of Toronto, I think for his doctorate, tracing the history of these schools in southwestern Ontario. It is the only document really tracing the history that I have been able to discover. It points out quite clearly that there was no discrimination at all intended in the original enactment of this legislation and that, in fact, there has been no discrimination, as we use the term in this day and age, intended or contemplated, with this legislation. But I think it is obvious, with the development of our school programme here in this province, that this is no longer necessary and the word is being deleted.

We are also deleting from two Acts the reference to the word "dumb", because of the connotation given by some people to this; and this once again is being deleted from The Public Schools Act and The Separate Schools Act.

The bulk of the other amendments, Mr. Speaker, are primarily administrative in purpose and I am sure will be discussed rather thoroughly at the standing committee.

THE FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961-62

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1961-62.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE HOSPITALS TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Hospitals Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE GASOLINE HANDLING ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Gasoline Handling Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Provincial Treasurer be good enough to give us an explanation of these bills he has introduced?

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, the first bill introduced is amendments to The Corporations Tax Act. These amendments are mainly for the purpose of bringing our Act in line with the federal Act. These amendments are presented each year to the House.

The Income Tax Act is brought in for the same purpose. Practically the only change is the addition of the privilege of farmers and fishermen to average their income over a five-year period as is permitted in the federal Tax Act.

The Hospitals Tax Act has to do with the changes in the tax additions to the new places of amusement as announced in the Budget statement, exempting those up to 75 cents and lessening by one cent the tax on admissions between 75 cents and a dollar.

The Gasoline Handling Act is an amendment to provide authority to transfer the Act to another Minister.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), a copy of which he has had in advance.

Did the Ontario Farm Union request an appointment with the Cabinet to present its annual brief, and if so why was it not granted before the agricultural estimates came before the House?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Firstly, the Ontario Farm Union did request an appointment to present its annual brief. In answer to the second part of the question, the date of the introduction of estimates is never considered when granting requests for meetings with these various organizations.

I believe that the union has been in touch with a member of the Cabinet staff and

they are presently working out a convenient date. We have not as yet seen the brief they will present. We do not know what documents or proposals it will contain. In any event, there has never been any relation established, to my knowledge, between the time any estimates were presented to the House and when these deputations are received by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet sees a great many groups during the year and there are various factors governing the time at which they want the meetings. Some wish to present their briefs in connection with their annual meetings. Some of them want to present their briefs before the officers of a particular group go out of office, to be succeeded by another group in the annual elections. Some of the new executives of groups wish to have their own meetings and pass fresh resolutions in their constituent bodies before they present the briefs to us. Some of them want to come in before the session starts. Some of them want to come in after the session is over, during the spring and early summer.

From the point of view of the Cabinet, we try to take them in the order in which we receive them, while others have to be integrated with work which must be done while the House is in session.

I am not aware that any request was made to see us prior to the submission of the estimates of The Department of Agriculture. Frankly, it would never occur to us to put these two things together. For instance, the Ontario Federation of Agriculture was here on February 18. The Ontario mayors and reeves were here last December. The Municipal Association was in this week. So one of those groups came before the estimates of The Department of Municipal Affairs and one came after. There has never been any attempt on our part to relate one to the other.

What we do, as far as possible, is to accommodate the wishes of these groups and I can only assure the House that those who want to see us are always able to do so.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, on behalf of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), I would like to draw the attention of the House and present to the House the 1964 issue of the official road map of Ontario. As hon. members will note, the cover this year features the Garden City Skyway.

In addition to the annual updating of the road data, The Department of Highways has added three new features for the information

and guidance of the motoring public. Very briefly these are:

1. A list of the standard broadcasting stations in Ontario. This will enable a motorist to tune a local station for the area through which he is travelling. Many of these stations provide special broadcasts for the motorists during the summer months covering news, weather and local matters of interest.

2. Interchange numbers on Highway 401 have been shown for the convenience of motorists identifying the point of turn-off for specific highways and municipalities. This I may say will be of particular interest to those engaged in the primary tourist field.

3. Locations of service centres on Highway 401 have been shown. This, of course, will serve a useful purpose in the case of emergency or the planning of stops on a lengthy trip.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister a question in regard to the road map? I would like to inquire if it is the intention again this year that the road map will be sent out at public expense to all constituents in the constituency of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko).

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would indulge me just for a moment that I might reply?

A year ago, sir, this matter came under consideration. I remind the hon. members of the House who were present and those who are new members, that the member from the riding of Bellwoods, as a service to his constituents, requested on their behalf what they could request themselves. That is, they could write to the hon. Minister of Highways and get the map returned in an envelope. That is their right as taxpayers of the constituency of Bellwoods and taxpayers of this province. The member for Bellwoods did that at a tremendous amount of time and energy on his own part and those associated with him, with no expense to the service or the staff of The Department of Highways.

Mr. Bryden: Who paid the postage?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Bryden: It came out of your own appropriation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, this is the point; I sent them with a covering letter that was not political.

Mr. Bryden: At public expense.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, notice that raucous roar of laughter from that side of the House. That was raised on the last day of the session—the last day of the session. It so happens that somebody told me: “You know that the NDP—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! First of all, I might say that this question was out of order because it was not submitted to the Speaker before 12 o'clock. Secondly, the question was addressed to the Minister of Tourism and Information, but I quite recognize the right of the Minister to whom the inference was made, Mr. Chairman, to make a short reply. I do not want his reply to go into a speech, so if he will just in a word or two complete what he is going to say, I shall accept it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, by mistake I discovered that an hon. member to his left hand had sent out some mail, so I sent a note. I said, “Reg, how many pieces of literature did you put in the mail?” And the hon. member looked at me and he wrote back, “700.” Well, I thought 700 for one hon. member to send out is not much. But the weekend afterwards I was in the city of Hamilton where my parents live and an NDP hon. member sent out a political letter to everybody in his constituency.

Mr. Bryden: Did he send road maps out?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not a road map but a piece of NDP literature.

An hon. member: Shame.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Just to conclude my remarks, the leader of the NDP has—

Mr. MacDonald: Who is the hon. Minister talking about? Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! That will be all of the discussion under this order of business. I recognize the point of order, but as I said there will be no more discussion under this question. Now first of all the member raised a question without submitting it to my office and I allowed him, in a bit of leniency, to ask the question. I am asking now that there be no more discussion on this subject.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I would point out that I raised the question in relation to a document tabled here and asked for permission to ask the question, but the point of order I wished to raise was that if the hon. Minister wishes to refer vaguely to some hon. member of this House, he should specify the hon. member to whom he is referring.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Wentworth East (Mr. Gisborn) sent out 700. The hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) sent out 10,000.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

May I point out to the members that for their convenience the interim report of the select committee on consumer credit has been printed as an appendix to yesterday's votes and proceedings which are in the binders today.

Orders of the day.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to submit the annual report of the inspector of legal offices for the year ending December 31, 1963.

Clerk of the House: The 29th order: House in committee of supply; Mr. N. Whitney in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

(continued)

On vote 2001:

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I do not know if it is the hon. Minister's intention to reply to the remarks of the two hon. gentlemen, but if he wants to I will follow on after him.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, first I would like to congratulate the hon. members for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) and Yorkview (Mr. Young) for the fine contributions they made last night to the debate on these estimates, particularly as they agreed with most of the things I said in my remarks.

I also want to thank them for the expression of hope which they made last night that I should hold this portfolio for a great number of years. I must say that the idea is not entirely repulsive to me. As a matter of fact I find the portfolio very interesting and a great challenge, and I hope before I lay

down the gauntlet in this respect, that I will have contributed a great deal toward modern penology.

May I also at the outset, Mr. Chairman, before someone draws it to my attention, point out that if and when the hon. members are reading the schedules in the annual report, part one on page 57, they need have no fear that this department has invented a new traffic offence, although this traffic offence, if there were such a one, would indeed be one worthy of great interest. I refer to that on page 57 under traffic offences, in which there is a line entitled "careless driving." Very good, if you can do it.

Mr. Chairman, last night the hon. member for Dovercourt made some reference to there being three beds in the alcoholic centre for treatment, and I think he was referring to women. I think I should point out that our women's treatment centre at Brampton, which is our clinic for treating addictions, has a capacity of 16 beds and has rarely reached that capacity. The bed count at the moment: the occupancy is seven. I should also point out that we only treat people who are properly motivated. In addition some treatment is given at the Mercer Reformatory by psychiatrists.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): I mentioned the foundation—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, this has nothing to do with our department.

Mr. Thompson: No, I appreciate that. I think in my notes you will notice—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think the hon. member will appreciate that I have a big enough job trying to answer for my own department without going any further afield.

Mr. Thompson: Well, you are an aggressive fellow. You could easily take over some of the other areas.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member for Dovercourt also made some reference to overcrowding. Now I would be very much interested if the hon. member would tell me which places are overcrowded. I know there are one or two which have some overcrowding, but there is very little overcrowding in our institutions, and then in a very small number of them. Perhaps it would be helpful if I read the daily count. The latest one is March 11, covering all institutions.

Guelph has a capacity of 860 and there are 903 there at the present time. The neuro-

psychiatric centre at Guelph has a capacity of 25 and now has 17 occupants. Camp Hendry, which is a satellite of Guelph, has a capacity of 40, there are presently 39 there. O.R. Elliot Lake has a capacity of 52—normal capacity, I should make it clear when I refer to capacity I mean the normal capacity for which it was designed—Elliot Lake has a normal capacity of 52 and there are presently 60 there.

McCreight's Camp, which is a satellite of Elliot Lake, has a capacity of 44; there are 25 there. Millbrook has a capacity of 250, there are now 202 there. Durham Camp, which is a satellite of Millbrook, has a capacity of 14; there are now 13 there. Mimico has a capacity of 352 and there are now 329. Hillsdale Camp, which comes under Mimico, has a capacity of 30; there are now 26 there.

The alcoholic clinic at Mimico has a capacity of 150, there are presently 48 there. The drug clinic at the Ontario Reformatory at Mimico has a capacity of 25, there are five presently there. The Burwash institution has a capacity of 790, presently there are 776 there. Fort William has a capacity of 90, there are presently 63. Monteith has a capacity of 210 and there are presently 162 there. Rideau has a capacity of 160 and there are presently 145 there. Burtch, with a capacity of 200, presently has 175.

The training centre at Burtch, which is a satellite of the institution at Burtch, has a capacity of 40 and there are presently 36. Ontario Training Centre at Brampton has a capacity of 200, and presently has 167. Mercer Reformatory has a capacity of 160, there are presently 80 there. The Ontario Women's Guidance Centre at Brampton, which has a capacity of 24, presently has 22. The Women's Treatment Centre at Brampton has a capacity of 16, there are presently seven. The totals for all of these institutions: normal capacity 3,732, present occupancy 3,300.

Mr. Thompson: I would disagree on two counts.

One is that I would suggest from the knowledge of many experienced men—I think for example of McHugh, who has been the governor of Sing Sing for many years—who suggested that 903 men in an institution such as Guelph is completely outmoded as an approach. He suggested an institution that large would not be able to reform an offender. I am sorry I do not have it with me, but I think, in looking at reports of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope), he was constantly emphasizing that he was going to get

smaller units rather than crowding men into these large institutions. I also would suggest that Cobourg—I did not hear the figure on that, but in previous reports that we have had, even in the annual report, it has been admitted that Cobourg is overcrowded.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, first of all, we are referring to the adult institutions. The figure for Cobourg is that there is a normal capacity of 175, and there are 199 there at the present time.

Of course, there are two matters here. In the first instance, the hon. member was talking about the most advisable size of an institution. That is one thing. I agree with him, and our department agrees, that some of these institutions are too large. We are doing our best, and working on a programme now. For example, we will operate satellites out of them so that we can reduce the number in them.

But overcrowding is another matter. One may agree that perhaps 600 is too large; but one does not necessarily have to agree that, if it has a capacity of 600 and if there are 550 or 605 in it, that is overcrowded. This is the point I was making.

The hon. member for Dovercourt also referred to some plan, that there should be some place to go to before going to the reform institutions. He was referring, of course, to what is commonly known as probation houses, something of that nature. Of course, this is presently done. It is done at Concord. Homeless boys, and some who have convictions and are placed on probation, go there. They receive a grant from The Department of Public Welfare. Of course, the hon. member should know too that probationees are not the responsibility of this department but are the responsibility of another department. We do not deal with probationees.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate very much the hon. Minister answering these questions. This is one of the problems, I think, where there should be a close liaison between The Department of Public Welfare and the hon. Minister's department. But I would suggest that the house at Concord is just one example. I feel that there should be many of these.

You could refer to other communities, other countries, where there is a great emphasis on giving a choice. I have a strong suspicion that, possibly, a number of young boys and girls sent to institutions are sent there because of a bad home situation. The magistrate then has no alternative but to send them to an institution to get them away from the home. I agree it is not the hon.

Minister's department, but I know he is the kind of person who is going to see that these supplementary agencies are filled up. I say that if you have more probation hostels then perhaps you will not need to have so many large institutions.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This is a matter which has engaged my attention, too. Quite frankly, I think this whole area has to be considered by all of the jurisdictions. I think, at some stage or other, and pretty soon, that representatives of the federal Department of Justice, sir, our own Attorney General's Department, our department, perhaps The Department of Health, and perhaps one or two other jurisdictions I cannot think of at the moment, should get together to discuss some of these things. As a matter of fact, I think perhaps some set-up can be arranged whereby they could meet at regular intervals to do this. It is my intention, as soon as I have had some more experience in this field, to urge that this be done.

I should point out too, incidentally, that in reference to the suggestion of the overcrowding—and I have already pointed out that we are working now on a programme to reduce the size and distribute the inmates in smaller institutions—Mimico is the only other institution, really, which is over the maximum of 300 recommended by the Canadian Corrections Association. The Canadian Corrections Association has suggested that the maximum should be 300.

Mr. Thompson: The Fauteux report says there should not be over 600.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, the Canadian Corrections Association says we should not go over 300. I would be more inclined to go along with 300 than 600.

Mr. Thompson: I am sorry, it depends on the size of the institution we are talking about.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes. The best figure, they say, is 200. All of our other institutions, as has been pointed out, are below 200 and they are not overcrowded. In fact, no jurisdiction in Canada has so many varied institutions of such small size as we have. I believe, too, that last night the Don jail was specifically mentioned. This is, of course, not our institution, not in our jurisdiction. I should point out also, that it is costing us about \$500,000 a year to try to reduce this overcrowding by removing, to our institutions, those serving over 30 days. This is all we can do in respect to that.

I presume the hon. member would like me to answer as many of the questions he asked as possible? The hon. member for Dovercourt also made some reference last night to the locating of institutions for political purposes. I have no knowledge of such institutions, no knowledge of any institutions in our jurisdiction which have been located for political purposes. I do not know to which ones he made reference. I discussed them all with my department and I can elicit no information which would lead me to believe that this was done. In any case, I can assure the hon. members of this House that, as long as I am Minister of this department, no institution will ever be located for political reasons.

Mr. Thompson: I would say I appreciate getting this assurance from the hon. Minister. I am, certainly at this point, not going to attach the sins, which I allege, to him; but I would think, when he is deciding where he is going to place new institutions, that he will have ground rules placing them. I think that, if he has logical ground rules, when he looks at the places where he now has institutions perhaps he will see that these institutions do not quite fit into the ground rules which the hon. Minister, as a progressive reformer in this area, will follow through on.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: There are some ground rules, of course. As a matter of fact, I would refer the hon. member to a speech I made in Kingston when we were discussing detention matters. We certainly expounded our views in this respect, at that time. If he would like it, I could get the speech and read it here. It will only take about another hour, but I will be very pleased to provide him with a copy of it. As a matter of fact, I might tell him I am rather proud of the fact that the John Howard Society is having the speech reprinted for distribution amongst their people.

I should also point out, too, in respect to any fear that an institution would be located for political purposes, that the statements I made in Kingston would certainly preclude anything like that. Because, if anything, it took a great deal of risk of incurring some political disfavour. I am very pleased that I did not, at least not to date. I am sure I can give the hon. member a feeling of satisfaction that this will not be the case.

A reference was made also by the hon. member to 9,000 admissions, that we are handling 9,000 people. This figure—9,000 or 10,000—is used every year apparently when these estimates are discussed, particularly

in referring to the number of treatment staff we have to look after 9,000 people. It may give the impression to some of the hon. members that, at any given moment, the staff would have to look after 9,000 people. This is entirely wrong, of course.

I am not suggesting that the hon. member is deliberately designing his statement so they will get this impression, but this might be the impression he would leave with some people. This is, of course, the yearly turnover. It is not quite the exact figure. As a matter of fact, it is higher than that.

The population at any one time in our adult institutions is just over 3,000. The staff we have are not being required to attend to 9,000. They are being required to attend to about a third of that, or a little more than a third.

The hon. member also referred to a person in our institution who refused to look at a presentence report. This concerned me a great deal, because of course there is no use in having presentence reports if the greatest value is not derived from them. I made some inquiries about that since last night. We know the one he is referring to, because this case was mentioned, apparently, on some previous occasion, whether in this House or some place else, I do not recall.

The information I have been supplied with is as follows. The superintendent that the hon. member probably referred to, who incidentally was a graduate trained social worker herself, when she stated she did not make use of a presentence report was merely indicating that in her initial contact with a girl she wanted this to be without prior prejudice. It is obvious, however, great use needs to be made of the presentence report in planning the treatment programme, and it is always used, I can assure the hon. member.

At the present time, we have on file reports of treatment meetings, held by this particular superintendent, in which the presentence report is used in planning a course of treatment for every person coming under her jurisdiction.

Mr. Thompson: Sir, I would like to say that I did not use the name of a person. I am not sure really if the person you are suggesting is the one to whom I talked. Frankly, in the tour I went on, I had a great respect for the dedication of the people. These were conversations I had, and I hope I have in no way embarrassed a certain member of your staff, because I am thinking of the superintendent with whom I was impressed. I am just saying that the person to

whom I did talk—and I cannot recall who it was at this point—impressed me, and I was also somewhat struck by her remarks in connection with presentence reports.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am very pleased to hear the hon. member refer to the dedication of the staff. This is the way I have found all of them wherever I have visited. I have not visited all of the institutions, but this is the way I find them generally. He may rest assured the person we are referring to was not even consulted. It is just that many of the staff thought this is the one he may have been referring to. But in any case, I can assure him that the presentence reports are of course used, and used extensively. They are most important.

The hon. member also stated that in many instances we give a man \$20 and let him go. Of course, this is a perennial chestnut we hear every year, with all due respect to the hon. member. I am very much concerned about this statement because I read a lot of articles about this. Many newspapermen who go in and make a few inquiries, talk about the man who leave the institution with \$20 in his pocket and no place to go and who is forgotten by everyone. That is only the case with those people who leave our institutions and want to have nothing to do with officialdom.

We have a very able rehabilitation service. These rehabilitation officers work with these people before they leave the institution; make arrangements to look after them and to help them after they get out; try to find, and do find them in many instances, lodgings; help pay for the lodgings; try to get work for them, and stick with them so long as that person is properly motivated.

I am sure the hon. member will agree there is no use trying to help anyone who does not want to be helped. As a matter of fact, we have not even got the legal right to do it. A man has served his sentence, he is free.

We offer him all the guidance we possibly can. If he accepts that guidance, he is given that guidance very gladly. But, and this is understandable, many of the people who are in institutions do not want to have anything to do with the people who put them there. They want nothing to do with them. "Give me what is coming to me and let me go." This is precisely the point. We help them. We have done everything possible.

As a matter of fact, I was a little disappointed in reading some of the newspaper articles. They kept repeating this, because of course they have been talking to people who

are in that category, who do not want to be helped. They may tell somebody they want to be helped, but they do not. If they wanted to be helped, we would help them.

I followed through on one of these. There was a letter to the editor of *The Trentonian* in Trenton. I am going to read this to the House. It is very interesting. I think it is typical of the sort of thing on which many newspaper articles are based. The editor put this foreword on the head of the letter:

Normally unsigned letters do not see the light of day. But one I received in my mail this morning is of such a nature that it is worth breaking the rule and reprinting it here.

This is dated, Trenton, Ontario, Sunday, December 1, 1963.

DEAR SIR:

I have been reading articles in *The Trentonian* about rehabilitation of prisoners and am very interested. Being an ex-inmate myself, I have many things to say about rehabilitation.

I have just completed a sentence of ten months and eight days. Even though I want to go straight I may not be able to do so. I was discharged recently from a reformatory and am without a job or money. I was released with \$46 on me but had to buy a winter coat and other clothes plus pay for a room for the weekend and am now broke.

During my time in the Ontario Reformatory I learned a trade which is tailoring, but what good is a trade when you apply for a job and say you have been in jail? You always get turned down. This is the reason why so many guys go back to jail. I have done almost three years in various reformatories and want to stay out but what can I do when I am broke and without a job? I am not going to freeze to death or starve to death because I will go back to jail before this happens. So there goes your rehabilitation down the drain.

One thing I would like to point out though, is that there should be more maximum security reformatories like Millbrook. I did the first six months of my sentence there for riotous conduct in Guelph last summer and it really changed my way of thinking. After about six months I was reclassified and transferred to an industrial farm.

I want to reform. I cannot do so without employment and a place to live. I am not eligible for welfare, as I have not lived in the town for a year, and cannot collect

unemployment insurance as I have not enough stamps.

I know the public will say it is all my own fault and I agree with them. I was released on parole from Guelph last spring with the help of that fine organization, the John Howard Society, who got me employment with a local firm and helped me as much as possible, but I went and got into more trouble and went to jail again.

I was a rebel against society until I was sent to Millbrook where this rebellious mood was taken out of me.

You may think I am some type of crackpot writing to you like this but I just want to prove to other young men that being in jail is no good. I quit school in Grade eight and I have nothing but a record of three years to show for it.

I am not complaining because I was sent to jail, for I deserved the punishment I received for breaking the law. I would join the army if I could, but because of my record I can't. I would like to see this letter printed in your paper to show that being in jail is no good.

Yours respectfully,
An ex-inmate

I will not bother to read the rest of it. There is some comment from the editor about where he should go for help and so on, but when I read this it concerned me. It was obviously written by a man of some intelligence; he appeared to be sorry for having broken the law.

He had apparently been trying to help himself; he regrets he cannot get assistance, and so on. I was concerned, too, that he said he had to buy a winter coat and other clothes because I know our rehabilitation officers provide them with clothing. We make clothing in the institutions and it is not institutional type of clothing. They get overcoats if they are released in the winter. They are looked after in that respect.

I was concerned about all of these things and so I wrote a letter to the editor. Now, unfortunately I have just noticed that it was marked "Private and Confidential" and not for publication. If I had known that I would have asked for permission and read it here.

In effect, I told the editor what I have told the House this moment. I told him I was very much concerned about this and asked whether he would help me try to find this person. I asked him to do what he could to find this person. After all, Trenton is not that large a place. Here is his answer and

this is not marked confidential and I can see no reason for not reading it. He said:

DEAR MR. GROSSMAN:

The letter on which my article of December 4 was published was not signed, nor did the writer later contact me as I had hoped.

Oh yes, I missed a part, the part that I did not read.

The part that I did not read in the clipping was where the editor asked him to get in touch with him and told him that he would help. He said there is help available and told him to get in touch with him, or the John Howard Society, and he would do what he could. So I presume that the man may have got in touch with the editor and therefore wrote him. I continue:

There were numerous offers of local help, including jobs at his trade.

This is what the editor elicited from advertising in his paper to give this man assistance.

The probation officer was also interested. I used the medium of the newspaper for the double purpose of trying to create a sympathetic public appreciation of an ex-prisoner's problems in the hope that he would respond. He did not.

I regret that I am thus unable to help in that respect. From the response and telephone calls, I judge that there is much more public sympathy toward this problem than some suspect.

I am aware of the work done by rehabilitation officers, probation services and private groups such as John Howard. Penal reform has also been bent toward improving the chances for complete rehabilitation of convicted persons yet much depends on the individual's attitude, and it looks as though the letter writer did not give himself or anybody else a real chance.

My sincere thanks for your personal interest. Notwithstanding the failure to get this man to respond, I hope that some good was done by publication of the letter.

I stand ready to do whatever my position permits to assist those who work to help ex-prisoners.

Yours sincerely,
R. C. Cornish,
Editor

I am very appreciative of the trouble the editor went to.

I only point this out to illustrate to hon. members the care we must take in reading some of these articles which are written and

which, of course, draw the sympathy of the reader. But where anybody says he has left any of our institutions with no money and no help that is entirely incorrect.

We have a fine rehabilitation service, and we will do anything to help a man if he is properly motivated.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to say, first of all, that although you mention a number of the people who are released from jail, you do not give us the proportion of these—I suppose it is hard to get—who do not want any help. For some of them it may be because they are independent and are going to adapt to the environment. For some it may be because of resentment at having been put in an institution. But my point is that if people come out of prison with a chip on their shoulder they want nothing to do with the authorities.

I suggest there are a large number of those, perhaps because there is too much custodial emphasis in the institution.

My argument to you, sir, on the point I was raising, is that it seems to me that certain intermediary steps must be taken before you allow a man to return to the community. When you talk of rehabilitation services I think of myself as a parole officer; having taken parolees, admittedly from the federal penitentiary, I know the real problems of trying to get them jobs.

I suggest, with the flow of people coming out of your jails, that many of them will not be able to get attention. I think you have about 145 rehabilitation officers across the country? I am not sure of the figure, but anyway I suggest that they will not get sufficient treatment. I also suggest—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The case load is 50 to 60.

Mr. Thompson: I am holding up other people who will want to discuss this but the need for such things as halfway houses—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This is another matter I propose to deal with, because either the hon. member, or the hon. member for Yorkview raised it. I do not recall which.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): How long is this conversation going on?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Which conversation?

Mr. Sopha: That which is going on.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member for Dovercourt wants answers to his questions.

I think I should answer them. I would be very pleased to save the time of this House. I would not want to be accused of ignoring the questions which were raised by the hon. members in their speeches last night. I presume he wants the courtesy of getting replies to whatever he asked me to give him. If he does not want them—the hon. member nods, he wants answers to his questions.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, I think this is very useful—the thing which is going on here.

We are getting answers to some of the questions. We are finding out some of the answers we want. Certainly, in connection with this last item, I would like to ask some further questions. If this is the time to do it I would be glad to, to terminate the two-way conversation and make it a three-way conversation, if that will help any. If the hon. member for Sudbury—

Mr. Thompson: I think, Mr. Chairman, that the point that my friend, the hon. member for Sudbury is making is whether I have been interrupting you after you have spoken. Perhaps he would prefer, after you have answered the question, that it come up in the estimates at the appropriate time. I know that he, like I, appreciates that you are answering my questions but my answer to that, sir—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I have been sitting in this House, and I have heard the hon. members appeal to the Chairman: "Where do we get the answers to this thing?"

There may have been some things asked by the hon. members last night which may not appear in a particular estimate, and I would not want to be accused of not answering these questions. I am quite prepared, if the hon. members wish, to let them go until we get to the items and hope that the questions they raise will be answered there. I have answers to the questions raised by the hon. member for Yorkview last night but I am quite willing, Mr. Chairman, to abide by their wishes or by your ruling.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could add a question to the general line of questions being asked by the hon. member for Dovercourt? I am asking in particular, Mr. Chairman, about the Harold King farm and that general type of organization. I am wondering if the hon. Minister would comment on the good or bad that this type of organization is doing. I understand that this particular farm is in dire financial straits. Does the government have

any particular plan for aiding these organizations in their rehabilitation efforts?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I should tell the hon. member that this was a question asked by the hon. member for Yorkview last night. I have some comments on it but I am looking for guidance. I do not want to hold the House up.

Mr. Braithwaite: Thank you.

Mr. Thompson: I think the hon. Minister is looking at me. We appreciate very much his elucidations of the questions. For myself and my party, we hope he will continue with them.

Mr. Chairman: Order! I would like to suggest that, wherever possible, the Minister let the details of his remarks be discussed during the appropriate vote. Certainly, if there are any specific items which he does not feel will be covered in any vote and which were mentioned last night, I would think that it would be in order for him to answer those specific questions and then let the remainder be answered during the specific vote.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, I would have to go through all these and hope that I could make a decision as to which ones are in the estimates. For example, the question of half-way houses will not be in the estimates. I think, in all fairness and for my own guidance too, that if we have this sort of discussion and if I could answer the questions, I might learn something I would like to know about. So if it is all the same, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, may I proceed on this?

The hon. member for Dovercourt also asked—unfortunately I am a very poor hand-writer; I cannot sometimes read my own notes and I wrote them last night—I do not know whether he asked if we would refer some of our parolees to the John Howard Society, or whether he stated that we did not. I am not sure. But in any case, the answer is that we do. We do refer parolees to the John Howard Society.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to ask the hon. Minister: On this whole parole system he has clarified his classification, or lack of classification, in connection with people entering the institutions. It seems to me that the parole system, at least my grasp of it, is one of confusion. The hon. Minister referred a little while ago to a probation officer taking charge of some parolees—well, he used the words “probation officer” or I thought he did.

But, for example, at the remissions branch of the federal department, it is sometimes suggested that the John Howard Society should look after the federal people coming out of federal institutions. The question that comes to my mind is why would the John Howard Society take over some of the parolees when the hon. Minister already has rehabilitation officers?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We are back again to what I tried to explain earlier. There are many people who want nothing to do with the government who put them in the institution. They are just resentful, they want nothing to do with official people. They are prepared to go to places such as the Salvation Army or John Howard or Elizabeth Fry, because they feel these people are not government people. This is where these organizations play their great role, and they are doing a good job in this respect. But this I think will explain the reason for that.

There was also a suggestion that we use prisoners to produce revenue. This, of course, is not the reason. The whole point is that we teach them good working habits, teach them trades, and we see nothing wrong with this and I am sure the hon. member would not either. It is good therapy for them to know they are working and producing something of value, rather than just making little rocks out of big rocks. They take a great deal of pride from some of the items produced, for example, the Braille books. They know they are useful, they know they are doing something of some use.

The hon. member and other hon. members of this House will appreciate that one of the problems of some of the people you get in the institutions is that they have felt completely useless in society—not needed, of no consequence—and it is nice for them to feel they are doing something of some importance. Those of the hon. members, for example, who may have visited Brampton, will have experienced the very great pleasure that some of those inmates had in exhibiting some of their products to the public. We see no harm, either, in reducing the expenditures of the institutions because, after all, the taxpayers of this province are expending some \$20 million. If in the process of doing this therapeutic work, we can also help them pay for their keep, there is nothing too much wrong with that. I think the hon. member will agree.

The hon. member for Dovercourt also, in discussing this aspect of it, talked about the innotonous work that some men do, such as making licence plates at Millbrook. It is

something I thought about when I visited Millbrook. I should point out that this is no more monotonous than some of the work they would find in industry generally—I mean, this sort of automatic work done by machine, cutting out dies and that sort of thing. This is in existence in many of our plants across this country. So these inmates working at this sort of work are taught certain good work habits to begin with. They are taught that this is the sort of thing you have to put up with sometimes when you are out working.

I should also point out to the House that unlike the system which they would find in private industry, we do shift them around. Because their freedom has been taken away from them, they are within certain confined quarters, and we realize that the monotony would be more irksome than if they were outside, and so we progress them to other types of work. I should also point out that the licence plates are made at a maximum security institution and there is a limited type of work that you can do in a maximum security institution. This is one of the reasons for that.

If I may turn to some of the questions the hon. member for Yorkview raised; he was referring to smaller institutions. I think I have already mentioned that this is precisely the way we feel. Some of the jurisdictions, as a matter of fact, that the hon. member mentioned last night or perhaps was thinking about, have probably learned about this from the Ontario system. Many of them have. As a matter of fact, I would not be too much surprised if, in some of those jurisdictions the hon. member was referring to, in their Parliament today some member of the Opposition was not getting up and referring to something done in the Ontario jurisdiction that he thinks their government ought to employ. We have much to learn from many others, but many others have learned a great deal from us and I think that is the way it should be. But we are going into the smaller institutions all the time, whenever possible.

Now the question of half-way houses—

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. Minister as to how fast or how rapidly he plans that these smaller institutions be built? For example, are we thinking of replacing the Guelph institution with clusters of smaller institutions to get this large group separated out as it ought to be separated? Are we thinking in terms of phasing this in any realistic way? I think this is the crux of the whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I cannot tell the hon. member. You cannot lay down this kind of plan, it is not possible. For example, we are hoping to reduce the situation at Guelph with satellites.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Are they scheduled in public works?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Some of them are and they do not have to be scheduled. The smaller forestry camps do not have to be scheduled in public works, because we do them with our own labour. In fact, I think all of the forestry camps have been put up with our own labour, so this does not have to be done.

Mr. Trotter: Guelph would be in public works.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, we are not going to build a new Guelph. What we were talking about is reducing the number of people who are going to be in Guelph, to begin to funnel them out to forestry camps and places of that nature, which perhaps start off as satellites of Guelph. Then we can deal with Guelph after we have accomplished some of this.

The hon. member should also realize you do not just deal with one institution at a time. We have other programmes. I have a couple of experiments going now which I cannot talk to the House about. We want to experiment with them first to see how they work out. If they work out well, then we will proceed on that. It is very difficult to have a time schedule in this type of work.

Now as to half-way houses: This is another subject which elicits a great deal of sympathy from people when they read about them in the press. They certainly caught my interest. They usually attract to themselves some prominent people who are very sympathetic to the problems which released prisoners find when they go out into free society. I have done some studying on this subject and again this is one, I would like to inform the hon. members, which is very difficult to handle. This is another area where you might give the impression that all or a good portion of correction people favour half-way houses. This is just not so.

I think the people who are doing the job are trying to do a good job and in many instances probably are doing a good job, but we have to approach this with a very great deal of caution. I would, on this particular subject, say that there are at least a great deal of pros and cons by qualified correction people. I would like to summarize the opin-

ions expressed by two eminent criminologists—perhaps the hon. member for Dovercourt or the hon. member for Yorkview will have heard of them—Barnes and Teeters. They have just written a book recently—I should say 1951; it was revised in 1954—called *New Horizons in Criminology*. These people are considered—pardon?

Mr. Thompson: That is an old one.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That is an old text.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, all right, I think the same thing applies. I could have chosen half a dozen other opinions. This has been discussed at correctional meetings, correctional conventions, and they are not by any means—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): The Attorney General of the United States endorses half-way houses.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I do not know how the half-way houses are working in the United States and I am not taking my guidance from the Attorney General of the United States. I was only giving you one opinion. There are other opinions. There are people who give you strong reasons in favour of them. All I am saying is that it is not quite as open and shut and as black and white as you suggest. There is a grey area in this which has to be explored before you go into it.

If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I will read this. This will be a good summary, I think, of the opinion of those people who suggest you move slowly in this field. They state that of course this is not a new idea. Many of these homes were started in the last century. I am quoting from them:

If they are to be effective at all, they must be clearly and completely separated from prison authorities.

I think that is fairly obvious in view of what I said earlier. If you want to help people, a half-way house is supposed to be what it implies; a place where the person will go after he leaves the institution, before he takes his place in society, a sort of shock absorber. But if he is going to do this, if he is a person who is to go into a half-way house and he is to have confidence in it, he wants to be away from officialdom again. So it cannot be associated with a government body. This is, I think, elementary to the whole thing.

A number of such homes are in existence but throughout the world finance is their big problem.

Of course this is one of their problems here.

Modern thinking does not recommend these homes indiscriminately. There are many reasons for this.

For instance, it is inevitable that the careful selection and segregation of inmates under the classification programme must be completely disregarded in these homes and ex-first offenders mixed with ex-penitentiary inmates.

This is something we would not actively encourage. Now hon. members will recall last night I went to a great deal of trouble to detail our classification and segregation system and I think you will all agree that in modern penology this is an accepted method. This is elementary, it is fundamental to the whole business of rehabilitation. You have got to classify and segregate. This is one of the problems, apparently one of the criticisms, of some half-way houses. They just do not do it. They are not geared to it.

Two eminent authorities in this field have said that we cannot condemn the system. We certainly cannot accept it with much enthusiasm.

I am not quoting myself, I am quoting somebody else.

It might be more practical to send released prisoners individually to the various missions than to herd them together in an ex-convicts home. It is a makeshift.

They further say, and I quote again:

A new approach to this problem is to bend every effort and stimulate the client to help himself. Self-reliance must come from within. What he needs most is expert guidance.

This is our own feeling, really, on a half-way home. We feel that we have advanced beyond this, certainly within our own organization. We believe in expert guidance towards self-reliance.

There are some half-way houses. Some of them are attempting to do a good job and there is no doubt that in some instances they have succeeded in helping some person who has come out of an institution and gone into a half-way house. We will certainly do everything possible to help encourage any half-way house which appears to be doing the kind of a job it should be doing.

But again, this still would not come within the aegis of our department, because they would, as a matter of fact, they may possibly qualify for some financial assistance from The Department of Public Welfare. Although even there, there is a great danger. If they are

going to get financial assistance, openly, from a government institution again, and I use the term very carefully and with qualification, in the view of the ex-inmate, it would have the stigma of a government institution.

So we are looking at this, we are following it and we are hoping. We have officers to co-operate with them wherever possible and we hope that if this is going to develop, we will do everything we can to develop it along the right lines. But we are being very cautious at the present time and study is continuing.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would like the advice of the hon. Minister before I get started on my remarks—

Mr. Chairman: This is vote 2001.

Mr. Singer: Well, that is what I want to try to find out. I have a problem I want to discuss concerning the pretrial examination of charged sexual offenders, their treatment in the institutions and so on.

This is a problem that certainly concerns this hon. Minister, to some extent concerns the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Cass), and to some extent concerns the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond). It is a very serious problem and I wonder if this hon. Minister wants to hear the criticism and attempt to reply, or whether, Mr. Chairman, it should more properly belong with the hon. Attorney General.

It is all the same to me, but it should be discussed and I propose to discuss it during this session.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact—was the hon. member here last night? I think he was when I made my speech.

The hon. member will recall that we were not satisfied with this situation and that a study was being made in an effort to devise a system for handling the sex offenders and so on. This is another reason for the establishment of a department of research, so we will be able to do a little better work in trying to establish what is the best way to handle this.

Mr. Singer: Well, I presume then from the hon. Minister's remarks that he is prepared to deal with this.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Insofar as after they enter our institutions. I mean, if there is anything that can be done for them before they come into our institutions, obviously—

Mr. Singer: Well, I cannot make half my speech today, dealing with only half of it, and then half later.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, I think the hon. member is quite capable of doing that.

Mr. Singer: Do you want it under this estimate, or under another one? Which one?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Maybe I ought to look at the estimates.

Mr. Singer: Let the hon. Minister think about it while I go on with another subject.

The hon. Minister did refer to his speech in Kingston. I was very interested in that Kingston speech and a newspaper clipping concerning that appeared in the *Globe and Mail* of February 18 of this year. The head on it was: "Favours regional units—Minister would scrap county jail system."

I think that the way the hon. Minister is reported here, it sounds as though he gave a very enlightened speech and a very advanced type of speech. I think it is important enough perhaps to read this whole news report into the record.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The news report the hon. member is referring to is completely incorrect if it said I suggested they scrap the county jail system.

Mr. Singer: Well, that is the head on it, a two-column head, and it appeared in the *Globe and Mail* of February 18. It said the hon. Minister would scrap the county jail system:

Abolition of the county jail system in Ontario was proposed last night by the Reforms Institutions Minister Allan Grossman. Mr. Grossman suggested replacing the county jails with detention centres serving three or more counties and providing full rehabilitation treatment.

Speaking to the John Howard Society, he said existing county jails are not rehabilitation units and in most cases have buildings that are completely out of date. The regional detention unit should have competent clinical staff that would draw up a complete dossier on each inmate, his personality, his record, his problems and provide a course of treatment originating immediately after each sentence, Mr. Grossman said.

Urging county councils to co-operate in providing the centres, Mr. Grossman said his department would assist with financial grants and specialists, advice and aid in staff training.

The province does not operate the existing 35 county jails and two city jails, but it pays part of the cost and inspects and advises on the efficiency of their operation. Mr. Grossman said some of the existing jails are physically impossible of being brought up to modern standards. They were built in times when communication was slow and laborious. There is no longer a pressing need to have a jail in each county town, the Minister said.

The new units should be in a location that would provide adequate treatment facilities, he said; they should have professional treatment personnel available and an overall therapeutic programme to serve every inmate.

Mr. Grossman said the units should provide varied types of accommodation, segregate offenders, allowance should be made for the fact that only a small percentage of prisoners need maximum security.

Now I am not sure whether I correctly understood the hon. Minister or not. Does he say that this is—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I would say the article is practically 100 per cent correct, except for the heading which would be apt to be misleading. I do not think it was meant to be that way, but it could be misleading.

Mr. Singer: Well, all right, I accept the hon. Minister at his word. I would say that perhaps then the man who put the head on the story had a very intelligent idea and that he could have drawn the background for that idea from many of the remarks of the hon. Minister.

Now the hon. Minister mentioned the Stewart report and I am sure that he has paid some substantial attention and devoted substantial time to informing himself about the contents of the Stewart report. The Stewart report certainly outlines in the greatest detail imaginable all of the drawbacks of our present county jails. You would not have to read the Stewart report, or this hon. Minister would not, if he familiarized himself with conditions at the Don Jail. I do not know the other city jail, I guess that is the Hamilton jail, is it?

I think the most backward step that has been taken in reform institutions in recent years was taken by the hon. Minister's immediate predecessor (Mr. Haskett) when, as a result of a labour dispute, he threw up his hands in disgust and cleared up any doubt that existed and said back to the municipalities and to the counties go these jails.

In so doing I think he sent the whole system of penal institutions in this province back into the dark ages all over again.

It seems to me—or it seemed to me and that is why I was delighted to read this clipping—it seems to me that the day has long since gone when each little county can run its own jail. And the hon. Minister set out all the reasons, I do not need to elaborate on it. I do not think I can say it any better than the hon. Minister did.

I would have hoped last night when he introduced these estimates, that he would have given us promise of bringing about some of the reforms that he mentioned. He gave us a very fine history of the department and a story of some of the methods the department is using. This was all very interesting. But I listened with great interest hoping to hear of some immediate reforms the department is planning.

The hon. Minister says, and with justice, that he has not been there too long and that he is not too sure yet as to which direction several matters should take. But he did bother to inform himself, I am sure, about the facts that he had to state to the John Howard Society when he spoke in Kingston, and this is something that there has been sufficient talk about in the Legislature in recent years so that we could have hoped for action.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As a matter of fact, I was not out to Kingston just to talk to the John Howard Society. I met with the representatives of four counties and they now have under active consideration the possibility of combining all of their facilities into what we prefer to call a regional detention centre. They are now awaiting some further detailed information from us as to what we will do to assist them. We are doing everything possible to assist them to arrive at the conclusion that we would like them to, and that is to have a regional detention centre serving the four counties. We will give them every financial assistance required to accomplish this.

I think it was a Chinese philosopher who once said, "If you are going to take a trip of 1,000 miles, you have to make the first step," and this is what we are doing. I do not want to run out to the counties like a bull in a china shop and tell them what they are going to have to do. I think if we can do it the right way with their co-operation that is the best way to do it. Admittedly, it is slower but I think it will be more efficient when it is done that way, because we will have the co-operation of them all.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, this is fine and as I say, when the hon. Minister has only been in the portfolio for a question of a few months, you cannot properly expect that he is going to reform the whole world overnight.

On the other hand, in no uncertain terms, in terms that could not have been more abundantly clear, the drawbacks of our county jail system were detailed. I was just looking at it yesterday as a matter of fact. There were 12 volumes of evidence collected by that commission. There was a great big thick volume of report and there is a final small volume of report. Many hon. members who are in this House served on that committee. This was one of the most thorough-going investigation committees this House has ever set up.

No one could escape knowing the terrible state our county jails are in, having read that report. The hon. Minister acknowledges this. Earlier in the debates, not on this department, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) took some substantial moves to consolidate school areas. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) has been criticized because there have not been substantial steps taken to consolidate municipalities, and the same criticism has been directed to the hon. Minister of Health concerning hospital planning.

Now here is something again, that if this province is going to move forward at all, we have to recognize we are living in a different day and a different age and that buildings which were built to serve the needs of 100 years ago along the line of penal institutions, just do not serve the purpose today. There are not revenues in the counties to be able to maintain them, they are not properly staffed, the counties are not able to pay the staffs enough to get competent people, and as a result there just is not a proper system of reform institutions being run in these county jails.

I would hope that the hon. Minister would discard a little of the Chinese philosophy he gave us a few minutes ago and be prepared to say loudly and clearly what he apparently said in this speech at Kingston—that the county jail system has outlived its usefulness and we are going to move ahead as quickly as we can with reason and replace it with something that is far better.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. Singer: Will the hon. Minister commit the programme of his department to this? Is he prepared to say that in one year, five

years, ten years, the county jail system is going to be done away with, that there will be a multi-county system worked out, that the department will assume responsibility, that there will be finances made available to hire proper staffs and that these staffs will be properly trained, that the department will take over responsibility for the Don Jail so we are not going to get into these interminable struggles about payment and the sort of nonsense that has gone on in the Don Jail in the past? That is the sort of thing that we had hoped we would hear from the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Mr. Chairman, is the hon. member suggesting that the province take over the county jails? Is that what he is suggesting?

Mr. Singer: Yes, I am.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: We are not prepared to do that at this time. I would say that it is not the intention for the province to take over the county jails. What we are trying to accomplish is what the hon. member referred to as a multi-county jail system. This is what we are trying to do. The terminology we employ is only used because it is better terminology in modern-day penology, to refer to them as detention centres. And they will get financial assistance.

In the first place, as I pointed out in some detail to the representatives of these municipalities, under the system that we are suggesting and the assistance we are prepared to provide, it will cost them considerably less to go into that system. The system also will be a better system. It will be a system in which modern correctional thinking can be applied, modern treatment can be applied, and so on. This is precisely what we are planning.

If the hon. member, as he said he has, suggested we should take them over, frankly, this is not what we are prepared to do. As a matter of fact, we can argue, "Why should we take them over? The federal government should take them over." We could argue this about anything: that we should take over the educational system, we should take over everything and leave nothing to the municipalities but collecting garbage. I mean, we are not prepared to do it aside from the costs involved and so on.

We are getting along very well in our discussions with the four counties involved and this is considered by all the correctional people in this province as a great forward step. They are hoping we will be successful

because it is quite possible the other provinces, usually following Ontario as they do in this field, would follow suit. Perhaps, then, it would be a lot easier to get the other counties who can arrange such a system with our help, guidance and financial support, having seen it work in this particular area, to follow suit and we would have a very good system of regional detention centres across this province.

I do not want to suggest that we should stifle discussion on this, but really at this moment there are some very sensitive discussions going on and we are very hopeful. I would hate to hear anything said here which might exacerbate the situation and destroy our chances of success. I am sure all hon. members would like to see the four very old jails involved in these four counties done away with and a modern system put into effect.

Mr. Singer: I agree with the hon. Minister. I cannot quarrel with him on that. I would hail the day that we could do away with those four old jails and replace them with a modern—what was the phrase?—treatment centre, whatever you want to call it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Regional detention centre.

Mr. Singer: Detention centre. But it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that in the Fauteux report the recommendation was made that the federal government was about to take over—and the hon. Minister indicated that it is moving along these lines—all custodial care up to periods of over six months. It would seem to me that when that comes about there is going to be a substantial sum of dollars left over that the province is presently using, and to what better use could those dollars be put than to let the province move in and take over these detention centres in county units? These are the people who are going to remain, who are going to be left in your custody. These are the people you would be looking after.

Your big problem, and I suppose something that deals with the delicacy of these negotiations being carried on, is the financial one. This was the big problem that surrounded all of the discussions in the Don Jail—the financial one.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is not in this instance, may I—

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I might tell the hon. member that it is not a financial problem

at the moment, because what we have in mind will save a lot of money for the municipality. The problem is not a financial one, it is local pride, location and that sort of thing. Probably one of the most sensitive areas is the location of such a centre.

In regard to what we might do—if, as and when the federal government implements that portion of the Fauteux report whereby we only handle offenders up to six months—I will take the words out of the mouth of the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) and say that we had better not spend that money until we get it.

Mr. Singer: Well, maybe so. Perhaps the hon. Minister could take a leaf from the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Robarts') book, and see if this sort of thing cannot be put on the agenda for the Dominion-provincial conference as well. Because here is a field where the federal government and the provincial government have to work together.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We have tried to do that. The Attorneys General of the other provinces, and my predecessor, had apparently attempted to get it on the agenda of the previous Dominion-provincial conference without success. We are going to do it one of these days. We are going to do our best to have it discussed.

Mr. Singer: Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to make this plea, and address it to the hon. Minister and those of his colleagues to whom it applies.

The problem of the administration of justice—and your department really is a branch of the administration of justice, you take some of the end results and look after them—is a problem that concerns all of the people of Ontario, because the crimes which are committed and which require the attention of your department do not know any geographic bounds. If they are committed in this province then they are the responsibility of all the people of the province.

The hon. member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans), who serves with me on the select committee for municipal affairs, was describing before that committee one day an incident which happened in his community, where a chap from Toronto went up to Barrie—I think it was—committed a serious crime, was tried there, convicted and finally hanged, in the proper place, in the county town, I guess. By accident of geography, and because the man involved happened to move from Toronto to Barrie on that particular night, it cost that county the sum of

\$40,000 to take care of this man. This is not a problem peculiar to Simcoe county, or which should have been limited to Simcoe—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member will appreciate that really belongs in the Attorney General's—

Mr. Singer: But it is the same sort of thing. If, instead of having been dealt with in the way he was, this man had to be confined for a substantial period of time, Simcoe county would have had to pick up the bill. I suggest that crime like this knows no boundaries, that whether the man happens to be caught and convicted in Barrie or Toronto or Kingston really makes no difference. Nor should it make any difference—

An hon. member: Or Manitoba.

Mr. Singer: The problem of treating these people, after they have been convicted and come within the provincial jurisdiction, should be the problem of all of the taxpayers of the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What about Kennedy?

Mr. Singer: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What about Kennedy? What about the man who has been convicted of such an offence and is being hung? Why should this not be—

Mr. Sopha: The word is hanged.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Sorry, hanged—our expert here in semantics; I bow to his superior wisdom.

Mr. MacDonald: In either case it is right.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You say either is right? One way or the other it is not very pleasant. I agree that it should not have anything to do with boundaries, but if you want to follow this to its logical conclusion what difference does it make that he happened to commit a murder in Ontario, rather than Quebec or Manitoba? As a matter of fact, he may not have been in this province for more than one day. I mean, if you want to follow this through, it should go to the highest—

Mr. Singer: I was trying to tackle the possible at this point. When the hon. Minister says what he does, I will not disagree with him in theory, but he is in fact talking about amending The British North America Act and I do not think we are going to be able to do that by any action we take unilaterally in this Chamber. But, by unilateral action

in this Chamber, we can at least extend our responsibility from one end of the province to the other—from the east to the west, and from the north to the south. We can control that much.

It may be that there are a number of reforms needed, as my hon. colleague the member for Sudbury has said, to bring needed changes to The British North America Act. It is going to take a day or two to work those out. But I would suggest that, in the administration of justice and those various fields which flow from it, and in this department in particular, there could and should be, and must be, a recognition that all of these matters belong properly to all the people of Ontario; and all the people of Ontario should pay for them. That is why I was so hopeful, when I read this news clipping, that this was the direction in which the hon. Minister was moving.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That is the direction we are going.

Mr. Singer: I was going to suggest that the hon. Minister is only going to be able to arrive at the end of the road, in the direction which he is travelling, if he is prepared to take over the cost of institutions.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow up—

Mr. Sopha: Which member?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Yorkview.

Mr. Sopha: It is difficult to get a word in edgeways here today.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Young: The hon. member for Sudbury has spoken in this House plenty.

Mr. Sopha: The hon. Minister of Mines should tell him how it is done.

Mr. Young: Could I ask a question following up what was already said about the matter of the release of the prisoners? I can understand what the hon. Minister has said: That many people do not want to be associated any further with officialdom; they want to be clear; so, at that point, some money is given them, they are looked after as far as their clothing is concerned, and are then sent out into the cold, cold world. But even there, there are associations like John Howard and others who will help.

The question I want to ask is about both the probation and the rehabilitation service. You mentioned, I think, that the probation

service had an average case load of 30 to 40, was it—or 40 to 50?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Parole.

Mr. Young: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Parole. The hon. member is making the same mistake I have been making about once a week for five months, to confuse probation with parole. We have the parole services; The Attorney General's Department has the probation services. Naturally, because when you are on probation you have not been put into an institution.

Mr. Young: But you also have a placement service for the younger people?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes.

Mr. Young: As far as the placement service then, you were not speaking of that when you mentioned the case load of—the figure you gave?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told that it is the same. We call it the parole and rehabilitation service. They are one and the same branch.

Mr. Young: But then the case load is down to about the figure that you mentioned?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Fifty to 60.

Mr. Young: And is that a satisfactory figure? My feeling is, and the feeling of those I have talked to, that this is too heavy a case load for the people concerned to be able to handle the thing effectively.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, Mr. Chairman, they tell me that the ideal is supposed to be 40. If the hon. member will recall, last night I even suggested that you could go even further than that. I mean if a worker, a rehabilitation officer, has 40 under his care, it could be argued that if he only had 20 he could do an even better job because he could stick closer to his subject. We would like to have more and bring the case load down, of course; in fact we have openings, we have vacancies, for rehabilitation personnel.

Mr. Young: Then this is an average? A great many officers may have more and some may have less, so the average works out something like this. And the hope is that the number will come down? Also I think the hope was expressed that the general qualifications of the officers will be raised before too long and that certain standards be set.

Could I ask a question as to where salaries start in this field?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Rehabilitation Officer 1 starts at \$3,750 to \$4,400; and it runs up to Rehabilitation Officer 4—

Mr. Young: I'm sorry, I did not get the first figure.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The first, Rehabilitation Officer 1, the temporary officer, he gets \$3,750 to \$4,400. Rehabilitation Officer 2—

First, Rehabilitation Officer 1 is on probation and he gets the salary range from \$3,750 to \$4,400. After he has passed his probationary period, he becomes Rehabilitation Officer 2 and his range is \$4,400 to \$5,250; Rehabilitation Officer 3, who supervises an area, his range is from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. Young: Then the salaries are coming up somewhat, but it seems to me that fully qualified officers still, perhaps, cannot be obtained for this price. There is a job to be done here.

I would ask one more question before the hon. member for Sudbury gets his opportunity here—and when he gets it we are sure we are going to hear wisdom. On page 8 of part 2, Training Schools Report—this is the training school advisory board annual report—we are told that the board met during the year each Thursday, with one exception, which fell during the Christmas vacation. In other words, 51 meetings, I suppose, during the year. These people on the board deal with, according to page 9, 11,000—or it did last year—11,455 cases.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, that is not true.

Mr. Young: This is not the case?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I must in all fairness, at the risk of being kicked under the table by my deputy, say that I am not at all happy with these tables as they exist. They confuse me the same as they do the hon. member. This really shows the volume of work done. If the hon. member will notice, it includes Applications Recommended, Applications Refused, Deferred, Recommended by the Minister, Refused, Deferred and so on. You add them all up and you have an idea you are dealing with 11,455 people and that is not the case at all.

Mr. Young: But there will be 11,455 cases to be dealt with because the case might be at various stages, to be dealt with at various times.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In many of these instances, if not most—I do not want to say most, because I do not know—the action would be the signing of a document if the application is recommended to the Minister and authorized, as far as I am concerned. Once it is authorized and I see no reason to do otherwise, I merely sign the document. I think this is like the executive directors of some of the private agencies. I have been a member of the board of many of them and they want to show you just how much work they do, but it really does not tell you. It tells you a sort of volume. There is a great deal of work involved in it but it does not give you a really true picture.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, it just seemed to me that this was a tremendous volume of work these people were trying to undertake in a very short time, because I understand—

Mr. Chairman: Order! You are permitted questions and you have heard these answers and you certainly have no right to make a speech at this time.

We are on vote 2001.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I think we have a right to make a comment on these estimates.

Mr. Sopha: If you want all the time this afternoon, go right ahead.

Mr. Chairman: You can ask a further question, but we are now on vote 2001 on which there is no right to make a speech at this time. The member for Sudbury has a question.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, the thing I want to ask the hon. Minister then is—and I was simply making a preparation here—this committee meets once a week and it meets for a short period, a half a day or so. How many cases would it deal with then at each meeting?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I do not think we can answer that, Mr. Chairman. I do not think we can answer that just now. If the hon. member would like I will have that information given to him. I mean it is one of those details; you cannot have everything here. You can see that I am getting very late now.

Mr. Young: It just seemed that they are rather overloaded in their work. That is all.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I should point out, it has been pointed out to me of course, that the advisory board does not deal with all of

this. A good portion of this is routine detail done by office staff.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I want to extend to you my most grateful appreciation, sir, for being my champion.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I do not know in the words of my friend, the hon. member for Yorkview, whether anything I say may be acquainted with wisdom, I shall have to let others be the judge of that. But if it is, sir, if it approaches wisdom, then it will bring a refreshing change into the environment this afternoon.

I wanted to say to the hon. Minister that I may have appeared to be a bit cranky, and I do not ever want to give that impression, but I did not fully agree with the method in which he was presenting his estimates. I thought the presentation of estimates extended beyond the carrying on of a little conversation between him and first, the hon. member for Dovercourt, and then between the hon. Minister and the hon. member for Yorkview. I did not really, sir, see anything that was said in the remarks, the very able remarks, the penetrating remarks of the hon. member for Dovercourt, that stimulated the reading of that exchange of correspondence between the hon. Minister and the editor—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Your colleague does not agree.

Mr. Sopha: In order to provide a basis for my further remarks under this vote, Conduct of the Main Office, may I ask the hon. Minister this simple question, sir? He can provide me the answer. Of the 3,300 people resident in our institutions today, what proportion or what number of those 3,300 have been incarcerated before?

Mr. Trotter: Ninety per cent.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That is ridiculous.

Mr. Trotter: Yes, 90 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I presume the hon. member is now trying to get at the rate of recidivism.

Mr. Sopha: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I will tell the hon. member that there is nobody in Canada who can tell him what the rate of recidivism is. Incidentally, one of the hon. members used the figure of 75 per cent last night. That is ridiculous. It is absolutely ridiculous.

In the first place, there is no way of getting at the actual rate of recidivism as the system exists today, not only for us but for the federal government and all the other provinces.

Mr. Sopha: The hon. Minister is not able to tell me, I take it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Nobody can tell you.

Mr. Trotter: Ridiculous, absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it not ridiculous? People in the field for generations have been using the term.

Mr. Sopha: Will you let me continue, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member gets up and asks me about the rate of recidivism—

Mr. Sopha: You are not able to tell me—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I cannot tell him and I would like to explain to him why I cannot tell him.

Mr. Sopha: It seems to me, again to borrow my hon. friend's words, to be patently ridiculous to have prisoner A, B, C or X in the institution and not be able to tell from his fingerprints whether he has ever been in an institution before. If he has been in an institution of detention before, of course he is a recidivist and I venture to say that the figure of 75 per cent adopted by my friend the hon. member for Parkdale last night, and put forward as being attributable to a man in the probation field, is not at all exaggerated.

I am under the impression that the whole of the institution of Burwash Industrial Farm, the whole of the inmate population, consists of those who have been in institutions before. There are 100 per cent of them of course. No first offenders go to Burwash. I think, and perhaps the hon. Minister can tell us this, not many first offenders, if any, go to Monteith Industrial Farm either. And I venture to say that if one mentions the figure of three out of four as having been at these places before, that he is not too far out.

I want to say this too in criticism of the hon. Minister and I hope he will accept it as being constructive. I objected to the method of his putting forward his estimates because in the reading of this correspondence and this memorandum, it did not seem to get at the formulation of general principles with which we approach our institutions of reform

and rehabilitation in this province. It is true that he might be concerned about one individual not having an overcoat. That is fine; that is a good act of charity whether it be Jewish charity or Christian charity. All religions are together in that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Judeo-Christian charity.

Mr. Sopha: Judeo-Christian charity, I will accept that. That is fine. But it does not get at the formulation of a general principle, which in that case would be: What should we do in order to maintain some contact of after-care with these people after they leave the institutions? The fact that he has to write to an editor of a paper in an endeavour to help him find that individual, indicates that there is no system of maintaining contact with them at all.

In the lack of the formulation of general principles, I am fortified, having read these two volumes right through, that there is no attempt to do so. You look at the first volume and most of it is a setting out of various statistical tables and pictures, and we have to put up with two, the immediate predecessor and the present incumbent of it. In the second one the process is repeated in that it is almost all pictures and statistical tables.

Now I ask the hon. Minister, through you Mr. Chairman, are these people like the Bourbon kings, are they like the Bourbons that they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing? It must be that having set out all these statistical tables, that there is not some attempt to analyze what they mean, evaluate them and to say in the report: "Here are the lessons that we have learned about detention and correction in this province." They are the most bland and emasculated statements of the activities of this department in the preceding year.

But in examining them one speedily comes to the formulation of the statistical principle, that is easy to come by. I refer to page 56 of volume one, and I see in that, by looking at the last figure, that 56,272 of our people passed through their institutions last year.

Now remember that figure: 56,272.

But hearken! Under liquor offences, intoxication or drunkenness, 21,000 of the total were in the institutions for those offences. Other liquor offences, 5,000. So we are up to 26,000, of the 56,000, were in the institutions for infractions of the liquor statutes of this province. And 26,000 of 56,000—that is more than two-thirds, is it not?

Yes.

Driving while impaired, that is 3,000; so we are up to 29,000. So we have more than 50 per cent who are in for infractions of the liquor statute. But then you go to the other page and you single out certain offences; rape or attempted rape; threatening or intimidation; carnal knowledge; break, enter and theft; and so on. Then you know, if you have any experience in the field at all—and one thing about this Legislature, you are not supposed to talk about any experience that you have in any field yourself; for some reason it is resented on the Treasury benches.

Not long ago the hon. Prime Minister of the province got up and mentioned something about his experience in the courts and he said: "Well we remember, we lawyers who have been in the courts, but we do not talk about our experiences as much as some other people do in the courts." I had the feeling that he meant me when he said that, in bringing my personal experiences to bear.

But then I looked down the front bench and there were six lawyers, six of them. Interestingly enough all six lawyers in the government are on the front bench. There are none in the second row at all, except with the possible exception of the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay), who is not here, there is one. Six in the front bench and one in the second row, which is indicative of some correlation—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: I say to the hon. member for York South that on occasion I have had to suffer him.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I am making my speech. I want to say something about this department out of a sense of duty, because many of the people I have occasion to represent in the past and who have paid me good money are now in the care of the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I wish the hon. member could do a better job.

Mr. Sopha: Well, they do not always go.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2001 carried?

Mr. Sopha: No, it is not carried, and it will not be carried for a while yet.

So we see that more than half the people in the places of detention in this province are there for some reason of having either infringed the liquor statutes of this province, or they are there because liquor played some major part in stimulating them into the

conduct which was found to be socially unacceptable and led to their detention.

One may look at it in another way. If the government of this province, which has exclusive control over the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverage, makes \$90 million of profit—the profit I think will approach that figure this year—if it makes \$90 million, then in a sense they have to take \$20 million of that profit in order to support this department. This department, so far as liquor impels people into reform institutions, is then eating into the profit that the government makes out of the sale of liquor. They are eroding that profit.

Therefore, if for no other reason, because of its consciousness of the necessity of profit and the dependence, from the revenue point of view, upon the profits from the liquor control sales, then you would think that they would set up the most comprehensive research system possible in order to find out they can prevent these people going into institutions and thus eroding their profits. That would be good business sense, absolutely good business sense, to do so.

They often are inclined to brag about the \$750,000, I think it is, that they give to the Alcoholism Research Foundation. But that is a drop in the bucket compared to the \$20 million that they must spend in order to maintain this department.

And that leads me on to the expression of this general principle, which I think should not be lost sight of. I remember some years ago that the then Attorney General of this province, now the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts), came out with a brilliant idea. Ideas are always brilliant to him, they are like a Roman candle. He had the brilliant idea that we should set up some farms or places of detention in this province whereby those convicted of intoxication under The Liquor Control Act would be separated and some rehabilitative processes would be applied to them.

Whatever happened to them? We never heard, after that initial speech, about the inauguration of this device. We never heard a single thing since about what has happened to it because—and here is the important thing—it is truth to tell that our places of detention, whatever they are called in this province, exist mainly as stopping-over and drying-out places for those addicted to alcohol. That is their main function.

A remarkable thing it is that if a man has the complete freedom to drink—let us face it and it is stark reality—if a man had the

complete freedom to drink and there were no inhibitions and no prohibitions, no restraints upon him at all; then a man would not drink a great period of time, until they would be mustering six pall bearers to take him to his heavenly reward.

That is true! The human body simply could not stand it.

But with a Minister in this department providing the stopping-off places, sir, the drying-out places, it means that the drinker, the heavy drinker, when the arm of the law picks him up and brings him into the magistrate's court, he is dealt with according to the statutes in that behalf, without benefit of counsel. Indeed he is dealt with ahead of the QCs. I have said that before; he gets preference in the courts. Drunks first, QCs second.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, I can believe that. I do not doubt that. My hon. friend, let the record declare his words: On the basis of some of the appointments he feels that is an appropriate order.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): The hon. member has moved one up the ladder.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, but continuing with my point: this department providing such stopping-off and drying-out places extends the life of the drinker. It refurbishes his body and restores his mental equilibrium so that he leaves your institution, and after an appropriate time again becomes addicted to alcohol. He is arrested again and he goes through that cycle of in and out of the institution.

Mr. MacDonald: He has the fun of doing it all over again.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, but it is not much fun. It means that 20—how many did I say, did I get up to 30,000 people?—are in effect the flotsam of a society that cannot do anything to help them, and apparently a society that is not particularly interested in arriving at solutions. As far as I can see, the department of this hon. Minister has the responsibility to conduct—they have just one centre, that one at Mimico—the treatment and rehabilitation of these people.

I cannot say that these thoughts, or these words, are of my own initiation. I noticed that Professor Stuart Jaffray, who is a man renowned and respected in the world of sociology and who, I think, is head of the department—or if not head of the department,

one of the senior personnel of the department—of sociology at the University of Toronto, in his laconic but very pithy and very penetrating statement, had this to say recently in one of the Metro newspapers:

We continue to pack our prisons with the most familiar types of offenders—drunks, prostitutes, and petty offenders. Most of them are many-time offenders, for whom imprisonment has obviously already failed; indeed, it has contributed to their failure. Yet we go on doing it—ostriches with our heads in the sand so we can't see what we're doing. Who will examine these foolish heads?

Well, certainly not The Department of Reform Institutions.

It is my criticism and my condemnation, if you want to go that far, of this department, that I look in their annual report and I do not see in it any formulation of broad and general principles, of improvement, or of any attempt to analyze and determine from their experience what is to be learned.

I recall, a year ago, that the then leader of the Liberal Party of this House made a very comprehensive and penetrating speech about the record of this department. I think I do recall he traced what a young offender might expect out of his life once he got in the hands of this department. He traced it in a statistical way, by showing that this is what has happened on the road toward recidivism. I think I am safe in saying I read somewhere that the rate of recidivism in our society is one of the highest in the western world; far higher than in Britain.

An hon. member: How do you know?

Mr. Sopha: Far higher than in Britain, to the extent that the hon. gentleman shakes his head—then to that extent he is the ostrich which has its head in the sand, if he is not ready to recognize the problem. Recognize the problem before attempting to tackle it. Where do we go? Where are we going? Are the numbers in our institutions going to increase with our population? Social dislocation—are we always going to have it with us in this way? One could go on for a long time and talk about the dislocation to the family. One could talk about the variation of sentences.

May I say, sir, without fear of offending anyone, that I recently defended two people. Listen, this is very serious. Each of them, in the operation of a motor vehicle, had been responsible for the deaths of three people. Two separate accidents, but each was responsible for the deaths of three people.

One of the offenders was sentenced to two months in jail. The other offender, a man of previously impeccable background, a steady worker, a good citizen, a good family man, a man who attended his church, was sentenced to twelve months in jail. He got twelve months. The other man got two. Why should there be a discrepancy?

Mr. MacDonald: You were better on one day.

Mr. Sopha: No, it was not that at all. There were different judges. Why do we not examine into the possibility of this province adopting a system such as they have in California, where the sentencing is done not by the courts at all? It is done by another body.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Do you not realize you are talking about matters that come under The Department of the Attorney General?

Mr. Sopha: They do not, sir, with respect.

Mr. Chairman: The last sentences do.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I am almost finished.

Mr. MacDonald: You mean you concede you are out of order?

Mr. Sopha: I do not concede it at all. When I speak about sentences, sir, I say to you, with greatest respect, Mr. Chairman, that so far as this department is concerned, I am dealing with the question of how they come into the hands of this hon. Minister and how he becomes responsible for them. Insofar as the length of their sentence is concerned, it is inexplicably tied up with the matter of their rehabilitation. That is what I sought to set out.

Let me come to the general conclusion about the two men: The one with two months is in the same institution as the other with 12 months—Burwash Industrial Farm, where the deputy Minister was so kind as to send this first offender at my behest. The deputy Minister, sir, is always kind. He is always attentive when you ask him to do something that is reasonable.

I could not say, in respect of the two, that there is any more likelihood of the one becoming a repeater than the other.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: How do you do that? I would not dare—

Mr. Sopha: Except for this: That one—the man with the longer term, the 12-month man, will be exposed to the university of crime

that Burwash is, for a longer time. That is what Burwash is. It is really a university of crime, because it has all the repeaters, all the old pros, and indeed it has a good many people who, I suppose, have been in federal penitentiaries, which are the highest post-graduate level. They are people who have arrived. That type of anti-social individual will pursue a life of anti-social behaviour and we have such. Of course we have that type of individual; if he has been to a federal penitentiary and then goes to a junior institution like Burwash, he is very high in the social status there. He might almost be deputy governor.

Those are some of the problems that I beg leave, and crave the indulgence of the House, to point out to this hon. Minister. And up to now I must sit down with a feeling of despair and depression and cynicism that we are not going very far towards their solution. But what can we do? What can we do when we face the majority—77 who have the mandate of the people? I will tell you in a moment what we can do.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): You cannot do a thing about it.

Mr. Sopha: That majority, of course, in the words of the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) has the Maginot line mentality. In other words, "We went to the polls on September 25, then for every intent and purpose what we do is all right." It is all right, it is correct, and is ideal!

But I tell you one thing we can do, one thing we will continue to do—that is to continue to point out the problems, grave and pressing social problems, which exacerbate dislocations in our society, and will continue from year to year to do it. And if the hon. Prime Minister who is not in his seat—wants to keep changing the Minister of this department, Mr. Chairman, as he has done three times in the past five years—in our five years, have we not had three? If he wants to continue to treat this department as being—what?—the bottom of the social scale—

An hon. member: The runt! The runt of the litter.

Mr. Sopha: Yes, the runt of the litter. Is it a stepping stone to something else? Is it a stepping stone, a sort of trying ground?

Mr. Letherby: Yes, of course it is.

Mr. Sopha: Will you occupy this department? Is that the place picked out when the hon. Prime Minister recognizes the merit

of the back row over here; or is it the department where the moonlighters in the back row graduate? Those are questions that we would like to have answered.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Leader of the Opposition): Or is it the door out?

Mr. Sopha: Yes. Or is it, as my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition says, the department you land in before you get booted out, finally?

An hon. member: A half-way house.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, may I just correct a couple of things which have been said here? In the first place, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the hon. member for Sudbury. He is always interesting but then he gets a little wild. I do not like him referring to the department as "the runt."

In the first place, you must remember, he is referring to a department which has 2,500 persons, most of them very dedicated people. I do not think it is the right thing to suggest that they are working in a department which is, so to speak, at the "bottom of the barrel."

Mr. Sopha: It is not their fault.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am not going into all of the details, but I would be very glad to be invited to do this to explain why no jurisdiction on this continent is in a position yet, certainly in this country, to give a rate of recidivism. But the hon. member himself has illustrated in a very concise fashion why that is so. He referred to some 26,000 liquor convictions which are included in the figures. Most or at least many of those liquor convictions, as the hon. member very well knows, may have been convictions of the same person half a dozen times in one year, but they are added up to make this, so-called, grand total. This is one of the problems we have in respect to recidivism.

And the hon. member—I was rather surprised, he is supposed to be a very able QC—suggested that it should be a very simple matter by the method of collecting all of the fingerprints to be able to tell who has served an offence before. Now my hon. friend, I am not a lawyer but I know perfectly well that you do not fingerprint anyone who is convicted of a non-indictable offence, and this is one of the great problems. This is what we are trying to get squared with the federal department. We are trying with all of the provinces and the federal department to arrange a system whereby we can collect,

collate and do something with these figures, because thousands of people are convicted of non-indictable offences and by law they cannot be fingerprinted. You can never add up these people because you do not know if they have served an offence before. They give wrong names and all that sort of thing and unless you have their fingerprints you cannot include them.

Mr. Sopha: You could do that if you amended The Reform Institutions Act to provide for the fingerprinting of everybody who came within your institutions. It would not be *ultra vires* at all.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, Mr. Chairman, I am completely shocked. I do not want to use the word "ignorance" because he is not ignorant. I am completely shocked that the hon. member should mention that. Everyone knows that this is a matter of federal law. You cannot fingerprint—

Mr. Sopha: That is one aspect. It might be the double aspect and the court might very well hold that for one aspect it is criminal law and under the federal jurisdiction, and for another aspect it is provincial.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Now you are trying to confuse me like a good lawyer. All I tell you is that it is federal.

Mr. Sopha: Well, ask your lawyer.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The lawyers say that it is a federal matter.

Mr. Sopha: Then change your lawyers.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Maybe it would be better to change the federal government.

An hon. member: Don't do as I do, do as I say.

Mr. Thompson: I do not think the hon. Minister answered the hon. member's main point.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What was that, I do not know? He asked so many, he went into a speech.

Mr. Thompson: We behold this shuffle of people going through in connection with alcoholic disease, and what are you really doing about it? He raised this challenge to you.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What would you do? We are doing our best to treat those people who are—

An hon. member: We are wondering what we can do about you.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Thompson: You ask me what I would do about it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am not asking you; I did not ask that question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Thompson: Have you got an answer?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The answer is very simple when you are sitting over there. I am telling you what we do. You said, what are we doing? Let me tell you.

Anyone who, after examination by our people, appears to be properly motivated, will be given every possible assistance. As I pointed out earlier, at our alcoholic clinic at Mimico we have many vacancies, although I forget what the figure was. We had about 48 there and we have room for some 150. We have 48 there because you cannot take a man and tell him you are going to do something about his alcoholism or his alcoholic habits against his will. He has got to be willing, and if he is willing we will do everything possible for him, and we have done a lot for a great number of people. But for most of these people, unless they are prepared to go along with you and let you help them, you cannot do anything.

Mr. Thompson: Are you suggesting that of all the thousands who go through your jails there are only 48 who are willing to get treatment?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: At this particular time there were 48, yes, that is my answer.

Mr. Thompson: You are saying that of all those people who have got into trouble because of alcoholism there are only 48?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes.

Mr. Thompson: Of almost 29,000—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There were not 29,000. You keep repeating the same figures. You know perfectly well that any lawyer will tell you that a lot of these figures are—

Mr. Thompson: Never quote lawyers.

Hon. Mr. Chairman: No, but these are tables. A man is convicted once for ten days, he is convicted for two weeks, he is put away for a month. He will do it three, four, five, six and eight times a year, and these are all added up to bring this grand total. I am

not underestimating the seriousness of it in any case, but I tell you that these figures are not correct because of that. You cannot use the figures 26,000 to 29,000. And the answer to most of these things which have been raised is: That is why we have started a department of research.

Less than two years ago the Dominion Bureau of Statistics started to gather together figures on these things and it cannot do much without help from the provinces. We are the first province to set up a department of research, so we will be able to go along with this and have some proper figures of recidivism.

Mr. Thompson: Well, sir, I will tell the hon. Minister that when getting this research he had better get some research into the figure of 48 people whom he suggests are the only ones of the number—and I agree with him and take back the number I gave previously—but that there are only 48 people who are motivated to get treatment for alcoholism. I have met with alcoholics, and I could go into drug addiction as well, and have met with drug addicts, and I think of the lack of treatment and the lack of trained staff provided by this province, particularly as the hon. member for Sudbury has pointed out, the very shame of the fact that you are getting these millions of dollars from the sale of liquor while there is a horrible lack of facilities to assist—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We have space for 150 and we would be very pleased to have it filled up. We just are not getting them because they are not properly motivated, and there is no use trying to give the impression that lots more people want help from us and cannot get it. We are very pleased, we have a very capable, dedicated staff who are spending hours and hours, many of them working 16 hours a day. They would love to have more people to help but we have to make sure they are properly motivated. We would have 5,000 people, perhaps, in there if we just asked them, "Do you want help?" They love to get into the clinic to get the special kind of treatment, because they figure it is softer treatment.

But our people are psychologists. Our treatment staff has to satisfy itself, having regard for the man's record and having regard for its psychological examination of him, that he is properly motivated and probably is someone who is amenable to doing something by way of treatment.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would rather they finished this topic.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he take a Monday morning and attend "A" court at city hall and watch the \$10 or 10 days for drunkenness, the group that goes through in the morning—any Monday morning. Monday morning is probably the best morning for the hon. Minister to go—it would take less time. He could fill up all his beds in one morning.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Over there they are talking about something else.

Mr. Singer: No. Mr. Chairman, I am talking and I am not going to be interrupted. It is a social problem that this government has to pay attention to and there is a problem of alcoholism. By the very nature of that disease, Mr. Chairman, it is not the people who say, "Please give me treatment." It is those hundreds and hundreds of people who go through our courts every morning and who are dealt with in a summary way and given no treatment and are sent back out onto the streets to continue to be alcoholics and this government apparently does not care. They are looking for people who—what was the hon. Minister's phrase?—who are properly motivated. But those hundreds of men who go through those courts in the morning and if they have the \$10, and very few of them have, certainly have no motivations at all. They are alcoholics, they are pitiful alcoholics, and we have a duty toward them. We should have a duty; and we should not limit that duty to trying to seek out of this great vast tide of humanity which goes through our magistrates' courts, those who are properly motivated.

If we are going to do it at all, let us do it properly and let us not make any more pious speeches about it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It makes a good headline, but it does not make sense.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, earlier this afternoon the hon. Minister showed one side of the half house picture.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Half-way house.

Mr. Newman: Half-way house, pardon me. He was going to quote from a report dated 1951. I would like to present the modern version of the half-way house, and present

the picture as it actually exists today. I am going to talk about the experiences we have had in my own community with a half-way house.

In my own community, Mr. Chairman, the Reverend T. N. Libby of All Saints Anglican church saw the need for rehabilitation work among ex-prisoners in the Windsor area. With guidance and assistance from groups of public-spirited citizens of all religious denominations, he was able to pilot the founding of a half-way house. This house is known as St. Leonard's House.

On May 8, 1962, St. Leonard's House opened its doors. One year ago I put in a plea to this government, and at that time the then Minister of Reform Institutions, sir, made reference that no desire or no request for assistance had been received from this half-way house. I had put in this plea to the Minister so that this institution could get firmly established.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, I would put in a similar type of plea to a new Minister. I know the present hon. Minister is very seriously interested in this problem. However, Mr. Chairman, may I first attempt to emphasize the reason why this government should go all out to assist this project, to make this project the pilot programme in a new outlook on ex-prisoner rehabilitation?

For the past two weeks the *Detroit Free Press* has been carrying articles concerning half-way houses and has been waging quite a programme showing their value.

Dr. William Wattenberg, a noted psychologist, and a director of the delinquency control training centre at Wayne State University in Detroit, now conducts a training programme for people who will be working with delinquents and for those who will be responsible for corrective programmes.

Dr. Wattenberg says—and these are comments less than one week old:

The half-way house is the most practical idea that has come into the field of juvenile delinquency control in this generation. Of all the things we have tried in the field of dealing with the potential career criminal, the half-way house is the most practical measure.

There are many difficulties that the individual must face when he is thrust back into society after leaving the institution. One of the most sincere is the finding of the right job and the holding on to it.

The individual must also find a way of working back in with the "good kids" while avoiding the troublemakers who will lure him back into a criminal career.

The half-way house is the place where he can get help when he runs into difficulties. It brings him over the hump.

The half-way house is not going to be 100 per cent effective all the time, but it is the best thing we have available now.

The interest in half-way houses is so great that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy strongly endorses a state-wide programme of half-way houses similar to those successfully operated by the Justice Department in the United States.

The US government is enthusiastic over the half-way houses because of their proven rehabilitation value. They have cut parole violations by 50 per cent.

The St. Leonard's House in my own community is a hostel-type home, under the supervision of a trained resident director who receives a man upon his release from prison and fits him into a place in society.

Very few prisoners are fortunate enough to have anywhere to go when released on parole, and consequently find themselves back in jail because the environment they return to leads them back.

In the state of Illinois, recent statistics indicate that the repeater rate among the discharged prisoners is in excess of 80 per cent. In this same state the repeater rate among discharged prisoners who have been paroled to a half-way house is approximately 28 per cent, a spectacular saving of human material and the taxpayers' dollar.

The length of the stay varies from six weeks to a year. Employment is found as soon as possible for a half-way house guest and he is expected to pay his way in the house as soon as practicable, but employment and paying his way are not enough. The causes that put a man at odds with society in the first place are probed by a trained case worker and, to the extent possible, the parolee is made to understand his problem. When this is accomplished the case worker assigned to him undertakes the task of removing the feeling of institutional dependence that is the result of prison life and replacing it with the self-reliance necessary to fit a man for communal life.

Experience has shown that spiritual guidance is often, if not always, a necessary element in assisting a man through his difficult processes, but most of all a half-way house demonstrates to a discharged prisoner that someone does care for him. He also sees that others who had similar problems to his have been able to

make the grade and take their place as useful citizens in the community.

To show you one year's experience with a half-way house and what it has done, I would like to read just one paragraph from a letter from the Reverend T. N. Libby who is the executive director of St. Leonard's House in Windsor:

I might add that we have had 48 men pass through the house as of this date and only seven of these have returned to prison on new offences sometime after they have left the house.

No man has been convicted of an offence while living in the house. This means that we have had a return rate to prison of less than 15 per cent, while the general return rate to prison is something between 75 and 80 per cent of all releases. I think this shows that when work of this nature is done with men who have served prison sentences, and particularly when they have been able to find suitable employment in the community and new social contacts, a good deal of money is being saved in prison costs. One can only imagine that if this were extended across the whole country, the savings would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

Looking in the report of the department, I noticed that the cost per day per person is approximately \$7.34. This would amount to roughly \$2,500 a year. The half-way house in my own community has saved this province approximately \$100,000 in one year's operation.

It has proved itself. We can readily understand it is only an experimental programme, but we would certainly appreciate this government assisting it all it could to further carry out this programme. Forty-eight people went through the house, only seven returned. Forty-one have been saved. If 41 had returned to jail it would have cost approximately \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think I should point out to the hon. member that no doubt the St. Leonard's half-way house is doing a good job in its field, but again we get into this area where we are talking about repeaters and so on. I think St. Leonard's has been in existence a little over one year and we are talking about repeaters.

Now with all due respect, surely this is no time to talk about their rate of recidivism or anything of that nature.

Further, about them saving us \$100,000 a year; the hon. member did not point out whether they were parolees or ex-inmates of

provincial or federal institutions. But I should also point out that under The Charitable Institutions Act, St. Leonard's House has been getting a grant from our government.

Mr. Newman: Does it matter whether the inmate is a parolee of the provincial or the federal institutions? Our desire here—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, but in the hon. member's calculation—

Mr. Newman: —is to help the individual so that he does not return and this, Mr. Chairman, is what this house is doing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member was referring to how much it cost when they added it all up and saying it saved the province this much money.

Mr. Newman: Well, then, I will stand corrected and say they save two governments that amount of money.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have some comments that I wanted to make that would be appropriate either under institutions or general policy, but I think they relate to some of the earlier comments that have been made in some of the rather ill-assorted chapters of this afternoon's effort. I think they might most appropriately be made at this point.

Let me start by drawing the attention of the House to the portion of the report on page 54, the annual report, part one, of the reform institutions, where it gives a breakdown of the hon. Minister's clientele for the past year under various headings: sex, social conditions, habits, educational status, nationality, occupations and finally, ages.

I draw your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that in the age group under 16 years there has been an increase, in the age group 16 to 20 years inclusive, there has been an increase. In every other age group there has been a decrease. In other words, these figures indicate that there is a growing proportion of the people who come under the jurisdiction of The Department of Reform Institutions who are under 20 years of age.

Now I do not think one needs to belabour that point to recognize that here is a rather disturbing bit of information. When you tie that to one aspect of the hon. Minister's introductory comments it left me a little discouraged after all the years. I refer to our failure to come to grips with basic reorganization of penal institutions and reform institu-

tions in this country as between the federal and provincial governments. I am back now for a moment to the basic recommendation of the Fauteux commission report, that all offenders below six months should become a provincial responsibility and all those above six months should become a federal responsibility.

Now the hon. Minister has in effect said, without too much elaboration, that he is waiting for action from the federal government. We have been waiting action for years. I am hoping that now he has got a Liberal government in Ottawa that he will not feel that he has to approach them delicately. He can take the gloves off and really go after them, and perhaps he can take some of the speeches from the Opposition here, about how the Liberals would act, to arm himself, and get some action from the federal government.

But at least I will concede this to the hon. Minister, this is beyond his control. He cannot, if Ottawa does not want to move, he cannot do anything about it, any more than we in the Opposition can do anything about this government that will not move.

But there is something which is within this government's control and that is, even in anticipation of this basic reorganization or re-division of jurisdiction, you can start to do the job in the below six-months sentences and in your county jails.

Now let me come back to this very coy little exchange that we had from the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. Minister in which the hon. Minister was pleading that we should be rather careful and not confuse some rather delicate negotiations. The hon. Minister stated that he had gone down under the auspices of the John Howard Society and he had spoken to people from four different counties and they were moving—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I did not go—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, at least, he made a speech.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I did not go under their auspices. I combined a trip to discuss things with the municipalities with an engagement to speak at the John Howard Society.

Mr. MacDonald: He made a speech down in Kingston in which he expressed his views with regard to the possibility of what might be called the multi-county jail approach, or more accurately, in a more modern version, a sort of regional detention centre.

Now all I would draw the hon. Minister's attention to is this, and I am certain that this

is still the view of the John Howard Society, that a year or so ago the John Howard Society put out a basic brief in which, in light of the new situation which we shall face with the implementation of the Fauteux commission report, they said that we cannot do the job in the province of Ontario unless you integrate the county jails in a very intimate way with the reform institutions of the province of Ontario.

The hon. Minister, if he wants to do a job in this department, might as well face this fact and face it squarely and not come to the House and say we do not want to encroach upon the autonomy of the local municipalities, or whatever it is.

In fact, the hon. Minister's revelation that the delicacy in the situation down there was in the competition as to where they were going to place the new building is the best point in itself to suggest the necessity of taking this out of the county area and bringing it in as part of the provincial Department of Reform Institutions. Because if we have to decide on where we will put a regional detention institution on a compromise basis to suit county X and county Y, and you come into a second best location for it instead of the best one, this is not the way to approach the situation.

I remember a year or so ago, with that genial former Minister of Reform Institutions who has moved on to mining, when the John Howard Society presented their brief with regard to their views on county jails his spontaneous reaction was that he did not know whether he could consider this kind of thing, he thought it would encroach upon the autonomy of the counties.

Apart from where they might put a building, I can think of few things that the counties would be less interested in retaining under their jurisdiction than looking after prisoners. Along with that is the idea that was introduced earlier in the debate, the fact that sometimes you have a very expensive prisoner who comes under their custody because he happens to have committed a crime in their area, although he may have come from Toronto. A city slicker from Toronto becomes a burden on the little municipality of Barrie, as was cited earlier.

All I am saying is that if we are approaching—and I trust it will be soon—a situation in which our responsibility is going to be for those under six months sentence, I suggest to the hon. Minister that his job is increasingly going to be dealing with younger people and almost confirmed alcoholics—people who are in and in and in, in the fash-

ion that the hon. member for Sudbury spelled out. This is going to be his task.

I know there will be a few criminals or offenders who are beyond the age of 20, but your training schools and the growing number below 20 years of age represent the majority. This presents you with another desperate problem that you have got to face up to soon.

What can you do in six months? This is a tough one, because you are going to be faced with very severe limitations on the training or the rehabilitation that can be accomplished in the six-month period. I want to suggest to the hon. Minister, in general terms, that the answer to this is going to be training and rehabilitation that will have to be tied in with programmes that can increasingly be continued after the person gets out of the institution.

The hon. Minister indicated, for example, that they have made some progress in trades training. Now even in trades training, six months training with most trades is very inadequate. This is not going to give you any more than a sort of probationary slip to get into the trade and continue it.

So there has got to be the closest kind of integration between trades training and other kinds of training within the institution, with the hope that what you can do in the six months is to get some reorientation of the person, to get some alteration in his motivation so that when he gets the taste of trades training for six months he will go out and he will continue the rest of the trades training in some other institution, whether it be the provincial institute of trades, or wherever it is, so that he can complete his training and perhaps become a useful citizen who is going to live in accordance with our laws.

But the basic reason that I rose was to say that the hon. Minister can come in and lament to us about the Fauteux commission report not being implemented.

That is beyond his power, but there are some things that are within his power, and they are just as important—indeed it may be a bit more important, than the ultimate implementation of the Fauteux commission. That is the integration of our county jails system with The Department of Reform Institutions. You will reach the stage where you must get rid of these old Victorian buildings that are hopelessly inadequate. In fact, most of them are, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister of Health one time made a comment, when he was pleading as a back bencher for a more generous appropriation for a new jail in Ontario county. He referred to it in some

pretty disparaging terms, about putting human beings in this kind of a building. He is right. It is the appropriate kind of reaction to our county jails. The sooner we can get rid of them all the better. Obviously what they should be replaced with—and the hon. Minister is taking the first faltering step—is a regional detention centre or whatever you want to call it. If you are doing that, it should be part of the reform institutions system.

I leave the matter rest there, because if the hon. Minister wants to make his mark in the four years, or the eight years, or whatever years he has got in this portfolio, this is the area where he can do so. It will be laying the foundations for some constructive development in the future.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to follow up on this point about integrating the county jails with reform institutions. There are, I think, over 63,000 people every year going into our jails and they are in there for a short time. The hon. Minister shakes his head but I am reading on page 61 of his reports.

There again, there may be some cases of individuals in there more than once. But certainly there are a good many thousands of people going into our jails. And if you are going to reach an individual before he gets into serious trouble, this is the place where you are going to reach him with the most effect—his first contact with the law. When this administration tries to ignore the people who are going into our county jails, they are ignoring the heart of the problem because The Department of Reform Institutions ends up with those individuals who are in difficulty and who have been in difficulty over long periods of time.

I also think this is why the attitude of our local police authorities is so important. I know you may argue that does not come under reform institutions, but certainly in this whole matter of trying to help those who are in trouble with the law, this problem begins with the time the individual is arrested by the authorities. In these county jails young offenders are thrown in with hardened, seasoned crooks while they are awaiting trial. There is certainly no proper screening, except in maybe the larger centres such as here in Toronto. But just to give you some idea of what the John Howard Society thinks of the local jails here in Ontario, it says this:

The present structures are in some cases very old and poorly adapted for modern use. They were built on a concept of penology in which secure custody was

considered to be the basic criterion of a good jail and the only control function.

I know the hon. Minister regretted there was so little research done in this field, but certainly even he must be aware of the fact that today it is just impossible to try to reform people in jail and the problem starts in the local jail. I would say that it is a major policy that must be adopted by this government, that the reform institutions take over the county jails, and make them regional jails if you wish. It is the only way that they are going to get at the basis of the problem, because, Mr. Chairman, The Department of Reform Institutions as it stands today is a failure.

In 1960, 7.7 per cent of the people in reform institutions were there for the first time. In other words, Mr. Chairman, over 90 per cent of the inmates in our reform institutions were there more than once. Here we are trying to reform and we find that over 90 per cent had been there before. I think in 1960, approximately 46 per cent of the inmates had been in there three times or more, and yet in 1950, ten years before, this figure was just 35 per cent. In other words, Mr. Chairman, we are getting worse instead of better and I say that there is something very wrong with The Department of Reform Institutions.

I do not wonder that the morale of the civil service has been hurt, just by the way this department has been kicked around by the present administration. We have mentioned before that it seems to be the dumping ground for a Minister either on his way up or on his way out and I say this, as a whole, has hurt the administration of this department.

Again, there has been mention about the liquor problem. Over 60 per cent of the inmates of reform institutions are there because of booze. It is like a revolving door. They seem to keep going in and around and when the hon. Minister, as he has told us on this vote, says there are not enough people who are interested in going to the alcoholic clinic in Mimico, I would say that something is very seriously wrong.

Just to give you an illustration, I asked the hon. Minister for some information about an inmate in one of the institutions. I mentioned that this fellow had been in a mental hospital a couple of times and finally he went to jail for trying to rob a bank on Sunday. I tried to inquire if he had been given a mental examination. Evidently the doctor who examined him said there is nothing psychologically wrong with this man.

Well, the doctor could not have had very much time to examine that man, because he has got quite a record of mental disturbance. Obviously the inmates are not being reached and treated as they should be.

On this vote, Mr. Chairman, there is one other thing I would like to mention and it is this. I am glad to see that at long last the hon. Minister and the department are going to contribute \$30,000 for a centre of criminology at the University of Toronto. Mr. Chairman, ten years ago, there was a committee made up of members of this House. The chairman was a former member for Parkdale, W. J. Stewart. One of its recommendations was to set up a chair on this subject at the University of Toronto and it has taken the government ten years to get around to it.

No wonder in the hon. Minister's speech, Mr. Chairman, he was disappointed, and there was so little information, he said, or lack of research. Here is one thing that has been crying for research and why this government has not got around to this sooner, I do not know. I know each time these estimates come up since I have been in the House, we have asked for this, but you move at a snail's pace. I think the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Paterson) suggested flags for Ontario and Canada. I think a good flag for this department would be a snail rampant on a field of red tape. This is the way they move. I think it is an indication of how you get things done.

Mr. Chairman, I hope with this chair being set up at the University of Toronto they will get some research done. The hon. Minister says he does not know what the figures are or what the rate of the repeaters is in the institutions, but I think that if he looks reasonably closely at what figures are even available now, he can get a good idea. You may disagree whether the number of repeaters is 90 per cent of the present inmates or 70 per cent; the truth of it is that the vast majority of them are repeaters and that this department is failing in its job. Another reason, sir, is that they sum up to The Attorney General's Department and sum up to this department that not enough is being done. Then of course they leave an awful lot to the county jails. It is an over-all problem and I repeat again that unless you get the offender at the time he is arrested, you are bound to have a continuous flow of men through this revolving door that the present institution seems to be.

I do hope the hon. Minister will have success at this post. I know it is a new one for him and perhaps we should not be too

hard on him. But I will make a prediction, Mr. Chairman, that this hon. Minister will have no more success than the previous Ministers in this department, because I think the overall view of the administration in Ontario is that they do not care about The Department of Reform Institutions. It is the sick sister of the administration, and I think it is going to be treated that way by the Treasury board. But I do hope that the hon. Minister makes more effort than his predecessors in getting something done.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might be permitted to say a few words on this department's estimates, having had a lot to do with it over the years and the reform institution being very close to my heart.

I listen each year to the criticism which emanates from different places toward this department, but I wish that at some time they would try to give us constructive criticism of this department, and the field of correction which is so hard to administer.

Mr. Trotter: Take over the county jails! That is constructive.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Oh yes, that is one little facet. This whole field of correction is a big, big problem. One thing that I deplore is the constant criticism and the small amount of suggestions, that is, good suggestions, which come from all of us. And I am not only talking about the Opposition.

I also deeply deplore, Mr. Chairman, the attitude of the public toward the police in this province. These men are dedicated to their job, trying to keep the law, and what do we see? At times when some acts of destruction are taking place, or there is some shooting from criminals on our streets and the police are brought in to correct it, many of the public stand back and do not offer a hand. This criticism of our police is all right if it is constructive, Mr. Chairman, but certainly there should be some constructive measures offered and some praise given to departments of government such as Reform Institutions and our police forces.

I could mention many of the things which have been done. For instance, we have heard of AA—alcoholics anonymous. We all know what alcohol means if used to excess—the old saying about loss of memory, dimness of sight, insanity, then death is the eventual end. In a great many cases that is true, and in every part of your institutions today you have AA groups. You have counsellors, you have regular classes for instruction in the dangers

of alcohol and the effort and means to correct these dangers. I have attended these meetings in many of our institutions, one which all the Reform Institutions staff know about where as many as 796 inmates are in attendance, trying sincerely to correct their alcoholism.

Now do not tell me that there—

Mr. Thompson: Did the hon. Minister say 796 had motivation in this group? That 796 had motivation to try to correct their disease?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not understand the hon. member's question.

Mr. Thompson: I am sorry. I wanted to find out the number the hon. Minister mentioned. Did he say there were 796 in the group which had motivation to correct the disease?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I cannot answer that all had motivation, but they were there at the meeting.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister just said a number, over 700.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes, we were at a meeting of over 700 inmates. I cannot understand what the hon. member is getting at.

Mr. Thompson: Well, it is very obvious the present hon. Minister of Reform Institutions cannot. He says there are only 48 who are motivated and this hon. Minister said he sat with 700.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: They were men who were at this AA meeting trying to secure information that may help them. How many were motivated I do not know, but they were all there of their own free will and accord.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister said they were sincerely motivated.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: One of their men, who had been a real liquor soak, told them about how he had served time in every one of our institutions in Ontario. He said to them:

I don't have to tell you who I am, you all know me. I have been here many times. Five years ago this same kind of meeting taught me the dangers and I reformed, and today I am handling a payroll of some \$200,000 a month.

He continued and said to these men:

You're a bunch of goons. I have served time with you. The last time that I was sentenced I was standing in a courtroom in the city of Toronto with a rope around

my waist for a belt, no shoes on, and my wife hanging on my arm crying. That was the time I made my decision to reform. Today I have a real job, through the policy of AA which was taught to me in this reform institution.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like this constant criticism about what we should do and what we are not doing. Personally, I have been in England's Wandsworth prison, Ley Hill, and many of their institutions. I have been all over this country, in institutions in other provinces. I have been down to the United States and visited their reform institutions. And I defy anybody, after a visit to those places, to say that the reform institutions in Ontario are not on a par, or better, than any I have seen in other countries. And I say that without fear of contradiction.

I am listening to men and I will ask them on that side: How many institutions have any of you been in?

Mr. Sopha: We obey the law.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: How many of you? And you are talking and saying how bad they are. Do not try to tell me because I know.

Mr. Singer: Better put his picture back in.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, it is all right, but I am talking about casting criticism without knowledge, decrying the efforts and so on of men who are sincere in this field.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister asked a question and I will answer it. I have been in a number of institutions—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I know that. I agree, and I agree that the hon. member is a humanitarian. That is quite true, Mr. Chairman. And he has tried, even when I was Minister, to make suggestions to me, but he is one of the very, very few.

Mr. Thompson: I represent my party, sir.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, that may be. But honestly, Mr. Chairman, it rather makes me feel sad when I hear these constant criticisms. There is counselling of inmates in all Ontario reform institutions; there is a gentleman here in this legislative assembly today who is the chief counsellor for the groups of girls who unfortunately come to these institutions. He tries to teach them the dangers of drugs, the dangers of alcohol, the dangers of promiscuity, and all the other things that this path leads them to. He has these classes constantly.

It is not known to the public that all their counselling services are going on in all our institutions. Our reform institutions are sincerely trying to correct many of the things the hon. member was speaking about. There is money supplied to try to improve these conditions, and it ill behoves you and me to criticize destructively.

Mr. Trotter: Why is the situation getting worse?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: It is not getting worse.

Mr. Trotter: It is.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Remember your population is growing by leaps and bounds. When you talk about alcoholism, we are opening up more places to drink and this creates a situation where drinking will increase, but your reform institutions are trying to keep down alcoholism, so why criticize them?

I think, sir, that the hon. Minister and all his staff should be given the compliments of this Legislature and a little bit of praise sometime, instead of this constantly carping criticism.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: That is it. Give them a little applause. Thank you.

Just a minute now, I want to say a few more words. Somebody spoke of counselling and therapy. This therapy is used extensively in all our institutions. It is extended daily, by men and women who have knowledge, to all our inmates. It is a job that is carried out day after day, year after year. We have recidivists, it is true, but there is a percentage of cures, and a gratifying percentage.

I agree with what is mentioned about aftercare, to the extent that that is a slow process, Mr. Chairman, we all know, and deplore the fact. Medical science is available in all our reform institutions. Mental care—I have attended classes with inmates who were thought to be a little below average mentally. They are given treatment and care and go out of those institutions, certainly in better shape than when they went in.

Psychiatry is another thing that the reform institutions staff is looking after, and after-care in which we speak of finding them jobs on release. I wish I had \$1 for every phone call I had made to employers to try to get jobs for the men who were in these institutions when I was there, and that is constantly going on by the staff of reform

institutions trying to find employment, following discharged inmates to help them and to see if they cannot be permanently cured.

We talk about other countries. Let's talk about Ontario Reform Institutions. Here we have an advisory council made up of very knowledgeable people. We were talking a little time ago about the Fauteux report. One of the heads on our advisory council was the author of the Fauteux report and he is one of your chiefs on the advisory council of this very department you are criticizing.

I think we have one of the finest parole boards in this Dominion, in our Department of Reform Institutions. It consists of three knowledgeable men who are humane and are doing their best to see that those who are worthy of it, get paroled at the proper time.

We have a very close liaison with the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and many others. All of these organizations if you ask them, gentlemen, would tell you that this is a department that works closely with them and helps them. I would say that the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society and the Elizabeth Fry Society and these other humanitarian bodies are doing a great job. Their people are dedicated and do a majority of these things without any chance of remuneration and without ever asking for it.

I see the hon. leader of the NDP coming in and I want to pay him a compliment. He was of great assistance to me when I was Minister of this department and his wife is one of the greatest workers that the Elizabeth Fry Society has. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make these remarks because I do appreciate what he has done in the past and I imagine that he is still continuing to extend constructive help.

Mr. MacDonald: You are an old rascal, George.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I do appreciate what he has done.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): You did not say that at the time, though.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I thoroughly thank him for it.

Now let us not be carried away with the idea of criticism of these institutions, Mr. Chairman. Let us give a little praise. We have a staff here today that I worked with for some years—the deputy Minister and all

these others who were sincerely trying day after day to make this department one of the leaders in the world in correction.

It is a day-to-day job. It is a tedious job. The former head of the Don Jail is here this afternoon, and if you do not think that that is a job that is not all enjoyment, go down to that jail as I often did on Sunday morning and see the line-up come in. If you think that that is a pleasant job and that it is one that anybody can easily take on and do, you are greatly mistaken.

There is sorrow in this work but there is also joy. These men are specially trained, and in my opinion are doing a great deal of good for the people of this province. So, gentlemen, I again ask you to see that it is not all criticism but that there is some praise when these estimates are coming up. I want to thank on my own behalf, and I am sure I should be extending thanks for every hon. member of this House, to the hon. Minister and all his officials for the tremendously good job they are doing in the correctional service in this province. Remember we have 6.5 million people of all nationalities, all types and all mental capacities and we will never cure all our crime but we should all try through the years to improve it. I assure you that is what this government is trying to do in The Department of Reform Institutions and every member in it has his part and is doing his or her work well.

Mr. Sopha: The hon. Minister has the misconception that we are seeking to go out of our way on this side to criticize these officials in this department. I have not heard from this side a single syllable of criticism of people who work in The Department of Reform Institutions. On the contrary, any contact that I have had with them personally has been of the most courteous and amicable type. I always found them to be very helpful. In order that the record may be set straight, what we have said—several speakers from this party have spoken as well as our hon. friends of the New Democratic Party—is that we have come to a juncture in our history where perhaps the time is ripe for us to adopt some innovation in our attitude toward these offenders.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister was not here during the course of this debate. In order that he will not go away with the feeling that the theme of this debate is what he has heard in the last few remarks of the hon. Minister of Mines, let us say to him that we took the opportunity to point out this afternoon that most of the people

spending the \$20 million voted by this House for this department, are in the institutions because of alcohol.

Perhaps the time has come for this province to do a great deal more than it is doing in the spending of some \$750,000 in alcoholism research, take a new direction toward the treatment of these offenders. Perhaps research will demonstrate that they ought not to be in institutions at all. We could close them up if they could be handled in another way.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is about \$1.4 million.

Mr. Sopha: Fifty-six thousand passed through and the hon. Minister always wants to point out to us that these are repeaters, the same people. There are not really 56,000 individuals, he said, but the same people are going through to make a total. It is like the people who ride the subway. They ride from day to day.

However it may be of the 56,000, that 30,000 of them are there because of violations of the liquor statutes. We plead with this department and point to the annual report of the department and we cannot see any evidence of any research or any attempt to formulate general principles of a new approach toward—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What are you talking about? Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Sopha: Just a moment, I have the floor—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I do not know if that is in order, Mr. Chairman. The hon. member has told us all this—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: On a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Proceed, but not repetitions.

Mr. Sopha: That is all right. I am repeating it to their good advantage. I am repeating it because the hon. Minister of Mines took the opportunity to distort what we have said and I want to correct the record. That goes for the next four years until we meet the test at the polls again. We will be seeing the same people over and over again for four years, but finally some day the ray of light and understanding will shine on this department and it will become a viable and important department of government, which it is not now and has not been.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2001 agreed to?

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I have not been on yet.

Since the hon. Minister of Mines has come into this, I was not going to speak but I have before me the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the headline is, "Crime Termed Major Challenge." Some of these statements I think should be put in the record.

An hon. member: Ah, ah.

Mr. Troy: What is the ah-ing about? It is the indifference, just as the hon. Minister of Mines has said, that we have in cases when policemen are attacked. People stand around, not doing anything, in fact encouraging the assailant to assault some policeman.

I can remember as a boy going to the aid of a policeman against quite a strong, husky man and I know it was quite an experience, but I would be willing to do it again if I had to. That is the great indifference that we have on the part of the public—kind, solid citizens who seem to think this does not touch them at all. But when you realize the more people who go to jail and the more people who go to reform institutions, the more taxes will have to be paid, it affects us all. When you realize too that in this city and across this country there are smut peddlers, and here in The Department of Treasury they allow these things without any sales tax to be put on the bookstalls, these things lead to crime. It is the indifference to the increase of it—

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Troy: —and again we talk of juvenile delinquency; they are no longer delinquents at all, they are young criminals.

Mr. Chairman: Order. I think the member is debating in the Attorney General's area of responsibility with this subject matter. There has been considerable latitude this afternoon.

Mr. Singer: Good enough for the hon. Minister of Mines.

Mr. Troy: The people who are in our jails and in our reform institutions are there because they committed a crime! And can we not talk of crime then, the cause that puts them there? Is that not right? Ask the hon. Attorney General. He will agree, I think.

An hon. member: Sure they will agree.

Mr. Troy: Ask the hon. Minister!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, if you agree not to repeat the statement.

Mr. Troy: I have finished with this, sir.

In a speech earlier in this House I suggested that there should be a committee, in fact this committee on youth should be enlarged to a committee on study of family life, because it is the indifference of the parents, as Edgar Hoover points out when the question was asked: Do you believe parents share the responsibility of the increase in crime among the young people? The answer is yes.

The study of numerous cases from all parts of the nation showed this, and the same thing will apply in this country. As you very well know, the Roach commission saw the spread of organized crime into Canada and the increase of crime. Criminals owned bars, restaurants, race tracks, and all those things—we will have the same effect here.

It says further:

Too many parents have made the mistake of failing to teach their children the doctrine of individual responsibility. These parents substitute self-indulgence for self-discipline.

Possibly, if they got the same treatment as the hon. member for Simcoe East said that these youngsters should get, these young punks in cars—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What was that?

Mr. Troy: Read the *Globe and Mail*; I will not repeat it here, there are ladies present.

Mr. MacDonald: It was an edifying comment.

Mr. Troy: To continue:

These parents substitute self-indulgence for self-discipline by giving children too much, too soon. As a consequence, they create citizens who reach maturity with a warped sense of values.

Certainly all we have to do is read our newspapers, see our films and then go to our bookstalls, we find that each is one of the sources of crime.

Since I possibly, as you, Mr. Chairman, said, have wandered away—

An hon. member: You really got lost.

Mr. Troy: I should say that I know something about institutions, also.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I notice in vote 2001, item nine, staff training and development; under that item there are

training fellowships to students in psychology and social work attending Ontario universities. Would scholarships be made available to students attending the University of Windsor? They have courses in sociology there.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, of course.

Mr. Newman: They would, thank you, sir.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question under item 10.

I see the John Howard Society of Toronto is granted \$20,000. I was wondering if he could advise me as to whether some of that money is then sent to the John Howard Society branch in Kingston, or whether the John Howard branch in Kingston receives any grant at all?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told that this is all for the John Howard Society of Toronto, but it is up to that society whether they wish to funnel some of it to the Kingston branch. I am not too sure whether they give them a grant or not, but most of them are self-sustaining. I have an idea they do get some money from the Toronto branch.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa East.

Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, may I first say a few words about one of the private training schools which operates under grants from this department? This is under item 10, vote 2001.

As president of the lay advisory board of St. Joseph's Industrial School in Alfred, I have been in a position to see the wonderful work done by the Christian Brothers in that institution over the years under great financial difficulties.

Mr. Chairman, may I make a point there? The hon. Minister of Mines talked about criticism made in this House which was not constructive. I read back the *Hansard* of the previous years where this problem was brought to the attention of the hon. Ministers and, unfortunately the hon. Ministers in those years have not done anything to correct the difficulties that exist in that institution. This problem was brought to the attention of this House, as I said, many times in the past few years.

I understand, however, Mr. Chairman, that there has been a change in the attitude by the hon. Minister and that he might perhaps tell us what is being done for St. Joseph's and the other private schools so that they may

continue to do their marvellous work on behalf of young delinquents in this province?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, we recognize in this department, of course, the wonderful work which is being done by St. Joseph's as is being done by the two other private schools operated by religious orders. They have had some difficulties with their financing in the past, both as to capital and current, at least two of them have, and we have in these past few months been conferring with them.

I think I can assure the hon. member that the result of these discussions will be mutually satisfactory to all concerned. I know that the boards of directors of the schools have expressed their satisfaction with the way things have been going in these conferences and I am sure the hon. member, being a member of the board, I think chairman of the lay board, has probably been informed of them.

Perhaps you would like me to read into the record a letter from them.

Mr. Racine: Yes, I would be very pleased, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am not too good bilingually and there are quite a few French words here, I think somebody deliberately did this.

This is dated January 24, 1964. It is a letter which is directed to me from the Christian Brothers in Ottawa:

Dear Mr. Grossman:

On behalf of Les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes—

Is that it?

—of Ottawa, the Christian Brothers of Ottawa—

Mr. Racine: May I say it for you, Mr. Minister? Les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Thank you. The letter continues:

Both Brother Gilles and the writer would like to express to you and Mr. Graham, and the other members of the department, their very deep appreciation for the kindness and consideration accorded to us at the meeting on Wednesday, January 8th, 1964. We found the meeting of great help and we believe a basis has been established that will lead to great improvement in the operation of St. Joseph's and the attainment of our mutual objectives.

We shall co-operate in every way possible with the department in solving the

many problems we face. In the meantime Mr. Levesque is working with your department officials to arrive at a solution which will be acceptable to the department and the three orders involved.

At the same time we can deal with our own current situation which, as you are aware, poses a problem in this year to meet our debt requirements. We look forward to discussing this further with you when the committee has reached a decision.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Brother Arsène, Superior.

I might add that at that meeting we appointed a sub-committee. They have met on a number of occasions with our officials and have submitted a report to us. We have it here and we will—as a result of this, as soon as the session adjourns, and we have the time to go into it—I think, come to a satisfactory and mutual arrangement with them.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister regarding these grants: Last night I mentioned that I felt that certain things ought to be done regarding building up staff and the hon. Minister of Mines got to his feet this afternoon and talked about the fine gentleman sitting over there. I think we all agree with him. All that we on this side of the House are anxious about is that these people get the kind of tools they need to work with.

I referred last night to the fact that you, sir, were very much like the chaps who were sent out by the pharaohs to make bricks without straw. We are asking our top staff in this department to do a job of reform without the psychiatrists, without the psychologists, without the social workers they need, and over this next period we must see that that staff is built.

Is there provision in these grants for our senior staff in the institutions to upgrade their ability, so that the people there can

get the kind of psychiatric training and training in penology they need in order to do their job efficiently? Is there a large amount here for students who come up through this whole field of penology, so that in days to come they can take their places as key people in the whole institutional life of the province?

Hon. Mr. Crossman: We think there is sufficient here. As a matter of fact, if there appears to be any indication that there are other students interested, over and above what this allows for, we would be very happy to look after them.

Mr. Young: Could the hon. Minister tell us how many students might be involved here?

Hon. Mr. Crossman: In this \$12,000?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, may we leave this until we resume the estimates?

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will resume these estimates and then go to the order paper and resume the Budget debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.35 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

Friday, March 13, 1964

Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1964

The House met at 10:30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, in the east gallery students from the Birchcliffe Public School, Scarborough; in the west gallery students from the Alexander Muir Public School and the Winona Drive Senior Public School, both of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), as follows:

Has the government acted on the recommendation of the standing committee that an appropriate committee be established to review Bill No. 37, The Operating Engineers Act and its regulations? If so, who have been appointed to the committee and when will it meet?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, as you will recall, I introduced The Operating Engineers Act, 1964, for first reading early in February. And I pointed out that we expected that there would be representations and recommendations on this bill, and that I was anxious that every group that had an interest in the legislation should have ample opportunity to study it and make their views known. With this mind, and considering the recommendation of the standing committee and the matters discussed before it, I have taken the review of this legislation out of the hands of the branch officials responsible for its drafting and I have established a legislative committee under my own chairmanship. The other members of this committee are Mr. J. B. Metzler, deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. T. Eberlee, assistant deputy Minister of Labour.

The committee met on Friday, March 6, with a delegation representing the committee

for the protection of The Operating Engineers Act. The committee for the protection of The Operating Engineers Act, for example, is made up of: first, the Ontario Provincial Council of the International Union of Operating Engineers representing stationary and hoisting engineers; second, Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers; third, the Institute of Power Engineers; fourth, the Canadian Union of Public Employees; fifth, the Ontario Hydro Employees Union; sixth, Canadian Union of Operating Engineers; seventh, United Packing House Workers; eighth, United Automobile Workers of America; ninth, United Steelworkers of America; tenth, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; eleventh, United Rubber Workers of America.

This group raised a number of matters pertaining to Bill No. 37 and its regulations. As a result certain principles were agreed upon. It is the intention of this organization to make a further written submission to be received by the committee prior to March 23.

Communications have been received from a number of groups and individuals, including the Institute of Power Engineers, in which they state their intention to submit briefs to this committee for our review and consideration. In addition I understand the Canadian Boiler Institute intends to meet with the committee next week to discuss their brief.

It appears that the organizations which have informed us of their intention to make presentation to this committee represent the major parties having an interest in the legislation.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, my second question is to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts).

On page 2896 of *Hansard* for April 26 of last year the hon. Prime Minister gave an undertaking that he would investigate what the rules are with regard to franking privileges on sizable mailings. Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to clarify those rules now for the future guidance of the members?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Yes, Mr. Speaker. The difficulty is that in fact

there are no rules. In our discussion of April 26 last this point was raised.

First of all, I think we should realize that it is not a franking privilege in this House, as it is in Ottawa. In other words, the federal government controls the post office and in Ottawa the mail is simply put in the box and the post office facilities are available to the member for nothing. In other words, no stamps are affixed. What happens in this House is that the mail of the members goes to the central post office and postage is paid in the usual fashion, but is paid out of the government account.

So there is a difference between the privilege we have in this House and the privilege in the House of Commons.

However, in reviewing what has happened over the years and trying to find some guide lines, I find there is nothing formal. What has happened over the years has been simply a matter of common sense on the part of the members.

Certainly this privilege is there to cover the large volume of mail the members have while the House is in session, and I think common sense would indicate that this privilege could be used for the distribution, within one's riding, of statements on issues of the day which the members might want to put into their ridings. I think it would be quite reasonable, too, for members to use this privilege to distribute various pieces of literature the government publishes which which might be of interest.

I am not referring specifically to the road maps, although that triggered this whole discussion, but I am thinking, as I have done in my day, of the distributing of various government publications that are of service. For instance, I have distributed government telephone directories to the legal fraternity in my own city so that instead of having to phone in here and go through a long procedure and tie up the switchboard, men who are in touch with the government frequently can just turn up the local directory. There are many publications from The Department of Health, for instance, that are of interest to people in the ridings.

I think really that what we have to do is use our common sense. This is the way it has functioned over the years, and apart from the odd discussion, such as we had last April and such as we had yesterday, these are the exceptions rather than the rule. If the privilege is abused, why then of course we will have to lay down, I suppose, some firm rules. I would hope that this would not be necessary. I think when the hon. members understand

that it is not a franking privilege such as one has in Ottawa, I think they would agree that with a little common sense we can do what we want to do and service the people in our ridings and not take advantage of this for functions which perhaps are not necessarily associated with the business of this Legislature or the affairs of the government.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Prime Minister a supplementary question to try to clarify this. Does the hon. Prime Minister envisage a mailing to every constituent within a member's riding as within the bounds of common sense in using this privilege?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Speaker, this is the difficulty. I do not know that I necessarily would, it would all depend on what the mailing was. I would think that any mailing of any material that referred to a political party rather than to the affairs of this Legislature would not be in order—even if one piece were mailed.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): What about a report, say, on what has gone on in the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think this might be reasonable. I do not think that it would be reasonable to mail to every householder in somebody's riding. I must look at what the ultimate effect of this would be, Mr. Speaker.

We have 108 members and this would mean, theoretically, that there would be 6.5 million pieces of mail. Taking the population of the province, not counting the children, theoretically we cover, in our membership in this House, every single individual in the province. Now let us say we all decide to send out a weekly report which we wrote ourselves. You can see immediately, Mr. Speaker, that we would end up in an impossible situation.

What I would like to avoid would be the necessity of saying arbitrarily it must be this number or that number. I think that members making speeches here might want to send out some sort of selective mailing list in their own riding, copies of a speech that might give their particular stand on the issues that we debate here. But I do not think it would be reasonable to expect the government to pay for a mailing to every individual in the member's riding, because as I say, carried to the ultimate that would amount to 4.5 million multiplied by five cents.

We would have to increase the postal facilities here in the Parliament buildings

because they are not geared to handle that sort of thing.

If it is necessary to put fixed limits on this, we will simply have to do it. I would hope that we would not because circumstances will vary. I would think that one large mailing during a session, or possibly two, on issues would do. Of course, the government does not pay for the reproduction or for the envelopes and that sort of thing—the members pay for that themselves—but if we use some common sense I think we can work it out.

If we do not and if we cannot, then we will simply have to lay down some hard-and-fast rules on which we will all operate. For many years we have managed to function without those rules. I think that we will continue to do so.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to take the opportunity to inform the House of an important step being taken under The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. This, I know, will be of considerable interest to all hon. members from rural constituencies, in view of the continuing shortage of water in some sections of the province, particularly in southwestern Ontario.

Following a survey of the province, our ARDA branch is recommending to the government of Canada that approval be given to the Whiteman's Creek project under a revised share of cost between the three levels of government—federal, provincial and municipal.

When this rural water conservation project was first submitted to the ARDA directorate in 1963, it was approved by the government of Ontario and the government of Canada on a cost-sharing basis of one-third provincial, one-third federal and one-third municipal—or equal contributions from all three levels of government.

In order that rural conservation programmes of this nature can be accelerated, due to the very serious drought situation in some rural areas, the government of Ontario is increasing its share to 37.5 per cent and requesting the government of Canada, through ARDA, to do the same. This will reduce the contribution of the municipalities to 25 per cent of the cost. This revised policy is in line with the federal-provincial policy of assisting municipalities in flood protection and water use.

The Whiteman's Creek project will provide for the establishment of three reservoirs and the acquisition of natural water storage areas in Brant and Oxford counties. Pre-

liminary engineering studies have been carried out to determine the location of the reservoirs, and for the use of certain marsh lands as natural storage areas. The estimated cost of the project is placed at \$1,116,000. I need not remind the House, Mr. Speaker, of the importance of this project, in view of the seriousness of the water shortage in areas which embrace most of our agricultural land.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I rise before the orders of the day to bring to the attention of this honourable House, two important days which are coming up. March 14, tomorrow, is Slovakia's independence day. Slovakia had a very brief existence as an independent nation. It came into existence on March 14, 1939. The second is Hungary's independence day, March 15.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this to the attention of the House because my riding has a fairly strong Hungarian community. I would like to briefly recall a bit of the history which led to this Hungarian independence day.

Mr. Speaker, the history of the Hungarian nation is a most colourful and stimulating one. It was during the reign of Hungary's first king, Stephen, in the early 1000's that the foundation of individual and national character was laid. The right of the individual to property, to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness, was recognized and protected. The characteristic aversion, the decided opposition of the Hungarians to conquest and the taking of other people's property, was definitely established and engraved into the minds of the Hungarians. To them, property must be protected from foreign invaders at all hazards.

In the ensuing 800 years Hungary fell on difficult days, and it was not until 1848 that the Hungarian poet, Alexander Potocky, wrote soul-stirring words which inspired young men, full of enthusiasm and intrepid energy, to follow that great freedom fighter and patriot, Louis Kossuth, to the fulfillment of another dream and desire, constitutional government for the Hungarian people.

This bloodless revolution of March 15, 1848 led to laws under which Hungary became a modern state. The government was vested in a ministry responsible to Parliament. All the inhabitants of the country were declared equal before the law. The privilege of nobility was abolished. The soil was declared free and the right of free worship was accorded to all. The utmost liberty of the press was obtained. The great mass of the people hailed with boundless enthusiasm this new government and the magnificent reforms.

Once again the Hungarian nation was reborn, with the doctrine that all men are equal, and the nation grew to its manhood with that doctrine as its guide. In its adherence to, and defence of, this doctrine, the Hungarian nation has struggled supremely and filled the pages of its history with brilliant deeds of valour and admirable patriotism.

Perhaps there is no other nation on earth which has struggled more and shed more blood than the Hungarian nation, for the principles of equality of man and the recognition of the rights of others.

During the 1000-odd years of her existence the Hungarian nation has never fought a war of conquest. The tragedy of 1956 still lives in the minds of many. It is with the fervent hope, that in the not-too-distant future Hungary will once again walk proudly with the free nations of the world, that I utter these words and bring them to the attention of this honourable House.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate the hon. members of the government and the hon. members on this side of the House with the words of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Here in the city of Toronto, indeed in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, are large numbers of many groups who come from all parts of the world. Two of the more significant groups are those of Slovakian descent and those of Hungarian descent. They will be celebrating in this community, perhaps with the largest rallies in the province of Ontario.

This evening, I shall be attending a gathering of the leaders of the Slovakian community who will meet at the beginning of a weekend of commemorative services. Slovakia is an outstanding example of a situation where the size of a nation is not the criterion for the desire of its people to be free. Slovakia, in terms of territorial size and in terms of population, is one of the smaller nations of the world. It has had a history of over a thousand years.

It was one of the cradles in the heart of Europe from which culture, language and literature spread to other parts. It has had a history of a desire of its people for freedom, which came about for a short period of time. Then, of course, as a result of the post-war period and events in Europe, the people there do not have the freedom now which they have striven for through the centuries. But their hope is the hope that has been expressed by the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

In respect of the celebration of Hungarian independence day, I recall with some emotion the eventful days of November, 1956. This government under the then leader, the hon. Leslie Frost, really sparked a movement to assist, within the limits of our jurisdiction, those people who, as a result of the events which took place, the revolution in Hungary, had to flee their homeland. I recall having been sent by this government, on behalf of the people of the province of Ontario, to Austria, to within 100 yards of that border, where the Hungarian refugees were crossing in tens of thousands. One of the brilliant pages in the history of this province, indeed of this nation, was the fact that tens of thousands of Hungarians were able to settle in Canada, in this province of Ontario.

No country in the world, with a comparable population, did more. Indeed, we did as much in this province as the United States, with its 20-fold population did in respect of them.

Seven years have gone by. The refugees of those days have become citizens. They have children who have been born in this province and they are now taking their place side by side with members of their community who arrived prior to them and with all members of this community. Though they will be celebrating independence day primarily on Sunday, their thoughts will turn to those days of November, 1956, and to their kinfolk whom they would wish to have the same type of freedom, the way of free men, that we in this nation are privileged to have.

So, I join wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, some time ago questions were asked of me respecting the operation of the Ontario municipal employees retirement system and the board and I now have filed with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the second annual report. I am bound by the legislation to present this report to you, sir, and to the hon. members of the House. At the present time the report is being printed in sufficient copies to be available to all the hon. members and also to the participants in the plan.

You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that The Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act, 1961-62, was given Royal Assent on April 18, 1962 and the regulation thereunder was filed on July 4 of that year. Under the regulation the board was authorized to

accept participation in the system from municipalities and local boards as of January 1, 1963. A firm of actuaries and a firm of chartered accountants were engaged by the board to develop the necessary methods, procedures and practices required to administer the Act and the regulation.

To provide for the increase in the membership of the system and to secure efficient and acceptable methods of remitting contributions and for payment of benefits, the board has accepted the recommendation of its consultants that electronic data processing equipment be used on a service bureau basis to provide the actuarial and accounting requirements of the system.

Much effort has been expended by the management and the staff of the system to familiarize the elected and appointed officials of the municipalities and local boards with the terms and conditions of the Act and the regulation. A brochure explaining the terms and conditions of the Act and the regulations has been distributed throughout the province. During the past year the officers of the system carried on voluminous correspondence with municipal officials, visited 114 different municipalities and local boards and attended many municipal conventions. In addition, the officials of many municipalities which had passed bylaws to provide pension benefits for employees discussed problems associated with the discontinuance of such existing pension plans with the officers of the finance branch of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Now, sir, as at December 31, 1963, the system was in effect in 311 municipalities and local boards involving a total of 9,863 individual employees. An analysis of the municipalities and local boards indicate that every county and every district in Ontario is represented in the membership of the system, with the exception of the districts of Manitoulin and Rainy River.

The municipalities which elected to participate ranged from the city of Windsor with approximately 1,000 members, to townships, villages and local boards of one or two members.

Almost 50 per cent of the municipalities and local boards which elected to participate have fewer than ten eligible employees and it is reasonable to assume that without the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System, the cost of corresponding pension benefits to such municipalities would have been prohibitive. Forty-eight per cent of the municipalities and most of the local boards which are in the system did not provide pension benefits to employees prior to the

enactment of the Act and many municipal employees who were not participating in a pension plan because of age, service or the nature of their employment, have for the first time become eligible for pension benefits.

During the year 1963, Mr. Speaker, the system had an income of almost \$5 million, within \$3,000 of that figure.

Now analyzing the financial situation, of course in its first year of operation, with the high expenses of forming the system and of purchasing the necessary equipment and so on and so forth, we have not shown a profit. Of course, profits will eventually accrue in the years ahead.

The fundamental principle, Mr. Speaker, behind the structure of this OMER system is the provision of an adequate and uniform level of pension benefits to the employees of the municipalities and the boards—regardless of the size or the location of the employer, or the age, sex or occupation of the employee, at uniform and stable rates of employer and employee contributions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, since the first of this year we have again added a considerable number of members to our plan and at the end of February, 1964, we had participation by 357 municipalities and local boards and we had a membership of 13,497. So that we have added about 3,500 members since the first of this year and from the comments which I have from the management of the system, I feel quite confident that before too long more of the municipalities and local boards of this province will take advantage of this very fine system of providing benefits for their employees.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: Fiftieth order: House in committee of supply; Mr. W. E. Johnston in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: On vote 2001:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 2001, I wonder if I could come again to the staff training?

I am thinking particularly of this training fellowship of \$12,000—am I right in that, in looking at the estimates for 1964-65? As I understand it, the province in giving these fellowships in some cases—I understand there have not been too many applicants for the

fellowships so there is no point in giving a large sum if you are not going to get people taking advantage of such a fellowship. The question I have—and I am sure the hon. Minister agrees with me on this—you can have all kinds of institutions, but it is a little like a ship, if you do not have a trained crew to sail the ship it is going to end up on the rocks or is not going to make very steady progress.

Several years ago we congratulated another Minister of Reform Institutions on initiating a programme of staff retraining. I recall from the last estimates the former Minister of Reform Institutions had reported that something over 100 of the staff were taking extension courses. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us his plans for retraining and also for getting trained staff? I am sure that he feels, in fact in his opening remarks he mentioned that, this is one of the key questions in giving vitality to the department.

Could the hon. Minister perhaps outline this a bit further to us?

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, I presume the hon. member is referring to getting some university-trained staff, is that what he is referring to?

Mr. Thompson: I am speaking of both. I noticed the hon. Minister had \$12,000 on training.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: \$12,000—bursaries for eight students.

Mr. Thompson: I am thinking of both university training to get university graduates to come into this field, as well as giving an opportunity to men who are already on the staff.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, yes, we have a very extensive in-service training programme. I do not think it is under this estimate, or under this vote, but we have an appropriation for the training of our own staff.

I was very much impressed, I might say, by the staff training courses which the department has been following. And briefly, training courses for male guards at our institutions and jails are conducted at the reformatory at Guelph. The courses are of five weeks' duration and accommodate 20 to 25 officers at a time. Since April 1, 1963, five courses have been completed and 123 officers successfully graduated.

Is that the information the hon. member wanted?

Mr. Thompson: That is part of it. I am just thinking of the whole broad concept of the hon. Minister on retraining and training. If I could just give some examples which I would think you might consider; I feel that, with your top officials, there might be an opportunity for a number of men to travel to other countries, for example. We should not only have Ministers going to other countries to study the procedures, but have top officials going there.

I would think that the hon. Minister might have some interchange in connection with probation—I have often felt that—probation services. The hon. Minister says they are not within his department? I admit that. Frankly, I am off this estimate a little bit but I am thinking of a department of corrections, because I see probation as being part of the integrated picture.

I am thinking of having people within institutions working outside the institution for a period, getting some understanding of what the parole officer or the rehabilitation officer does, and perhaps having a rehabilitation officer moving in to work within the institution for a period. In other words, let the personnel have a broad picture of what is being done in the rehabilitation treatment of each person.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I should say, of course, that I encourage every member of our staff to take these training courses; but I take it that the hon. member is making a specific point of having top officials travel to other jurisdictions and perhaps spending some time there.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister mentioned some five-week courses in the institution. I had wondered what his whole programme on this was.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Our whole programme, of course, is to get as many of our officials acquainted with what is going on in other jurisdictions. As a matter of fact there is constant flow of officials from other jurisdictions to Ontario, and *vice versa*. We are rather proud of the fact that the flow mostly is from other jurisdictions to study some of the new developments in our jurisdiction.

If the hon. member is suggesting—for example, I know that recently we made arrangements for three members of our top-echelon staff to go to Rutgers University to make a study there to find what they are doing by way of a cure for alcoholism. We had a couple of them up there a few weeks ago when we had our conference.

This is something which is constantly developing. Of course, it is a matter of time. We have certain programmes, in which all top officials of all the departments of government get together, I think it is, for two or three weeks to study each other's work and so on. I mean, there are certain limitations involved here. Certainly, wherever possible, we encourage every member of our staff, including top officials, to learn what is going on in other jurisdictions, and to exchange information.

Mr. Thompson: May I ask, so that we perhaps may get this a little more concrete, how many top officials last year went to conferences, and what conferences?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I could not give the hon. member that information right now. Obviously it is not a statistic we would keep on the record. I could tell him that there are quite a number of top officials who have.

Mr. Thompson: How many conferences in the past year, let me say in the past four years, outside this country, has the deputy Minister attended?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The deputy informs me that he has attended every one of them with the Minister, when the Minister has gone.

Mr. Thompson: How many has he attended outside of Canada in the past five years?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Four.

Mr. Thompson: I am making my point because—and I want to state this—of a misapprehension which perhaps might have been given. I do not think it was meant to be done intentionally on the part of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope). Once again I would like to say, as have other hon. members of our party, that we have a great respect for the civil servants working in this department. Our interest is in trying to find out the philosophy which comes from the government, in order that members of your department can do the finest job.

Swinging again from this, we have raised the question of top members going to conferences. I will look forward to getting a more detailed report of the top officials. I appreciate that you cannot give it to me at this time.

I still come back, and we have raised this before, to the fact that there are such drastic

needs for psychologists, for social workers, for psychiatrists. It seems such a paltry amount to me, to give fellowships of \$12,000 when your total operation is over \$25 million. Why is this?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told that even those which have been offered have not all been taken up. Of course, my hon. friend will appreciate the fact that this is a situation which applies not only in our department, not only in other departments of this government, but in all social agencies. There is a great shortage of this type of academically-trained professional staff.

This exists all across the continent, as a matter of fact. The private agencies, for example, the social service agencies—as my hon. friend no doubt knows—have even taken to recruiting the help of volunteer workers to do social work as such, even though they are not academically trained for it. There are a great number of people doing this sort of work, lay people you might call them, who have learned to do this work and do a wonderful job in the field. We are doing everything we possibly can to get as much qualified staff as we can.

Perhaps at this time it would be just as well to point out that, because certain comments were made earlier, that perhaps the philosophy of our department does not attract people. Well, I want to assure the hon. members that if it is not attractive to people, it is not the philosophy of the department. It is because it takes a great deal of dedication to remain interested in our work. I should not say remain interested but remain in our work, because it has its depressing periods. If any hon. member of this House will just spend a few days travelling to our institutions and spending some time there, he will appreciate that it means that many of these workers have to move to a location where there is an institution and perhaps live in that area. They have to spend all their time with this particular type of people — with offenders.

I was talking to a psychiatrist who is very prominent in this country, just a few weeks ago, in the hope that I could recruit him as a director of psychiatry. We discussed this at some great length, and he told me that we would have difficulty getting someone to take this job full-time. He said the main reason is that a psychiatrist finds a great deal of interest working among the general population. He begins to develop a sort of rapport between himself and his patients, and they depend upon him to keep them on a level basis. It is very interesting work, and

he says it will be very difficult to find psychiatrists who will dedicate their whole career to corrective work with penal institutions.

This is one of the problems. This we find is also all the way down the line, social workers and so on. This is all the more reason why the people we have doing this work in our institutions deserve a great deal of credit, because they can find—I do not like to use the words, more interesting work, because when you are helping people it is always interesting. They apparently find it satisfying when they know they are doing a good job, but it is not as varied or perhaps as colourful as they may find in other fields.

When I say this, I do not want to give the impression that I think the hon. members opposite have reflected upon the character or the ability of our staff. I do not mean this at all; but I do want to impress upon the hon. members that it is most important to give credit to those we can get, who are doing this job in spite of the fact that they do not find it, as I say, as interesting as they might if they were in private practice.

As a matter of fact, I think the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) mentioned the problems he had in this respect. Professional people usually like to be in a field where they can touch upon various aspects of life, rather than confine themselves to a particular area.

Mr. Thompson: Well, sir, I would like to follow up on this. I think, first of all, that two of the real reasons you do not get people are: (1) because of salary; and (2) because of the atmosphere of custodial care. I have talked to people who had thought of going into the challenging work of reforming the offender, people who had actually started in your institutions and had left them. It is unfair of me to generalize from the few who have left; but if I was to generalize, the general criticism they had was about the suffocating atmosphere of custodial approach and the lack of freedom to carry out a professional approach looking at the individual's needs.

I would say, sir, that if you would look into this, perhaps through a questionnaire—and I raise this to you because I am sure that you are not going to be just satisfied in getting the fellowship grants of \$12,000. Then, because people do not apply, you are not going to be satisfied with the answer that young Canadians do not have a crusading humanitarian spirit to accept the challenge and that is why they are not coming to your department.

I think you are the kind of man who is going to think deeper, to find out why they

are not choosing this particular department. You can look to other jurisdictions I mentioned previously, where a man was brought in—I am thinking of B.C.—J. E. Stevens who had been a professor at a university. He was brought in to take up the challenge of one area of the corrective field, and was told he had permission to make his own dynamic approach to it.

He recruited graduates from the university and they came willingly. I might say that I was one of those graduates who went to work with him at that time. I enjoyed it, and there was variety in the work. There was a great variety, everything including the sort written in the sensational book: *My Six Convicts*. This is a most stimulating field to get into. The thing is: Are you giving sufficient salary to these people? Why not pay a bit more to them, over and above, because it is such a complete work? Why not pay a higher salary for the social worker, for the psychologist and other professional staff? Why not pay the psychiatrist even more than he would get in industry? And I know they get a great deal in industry.

I suggest, sir, if you look at the motivation of why people are staying out of this department; if you sent a questionnaire to a percentage of the social workers in Ontario, asking them to give reasons why they have not chosen this field; and again that you were providing better salaries; I think then that you would get an answer to what you must solve, the problem of not attracting trained staff.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, normally I would not bother commenting on this, because I think we can go on with this forever because one thing I have found out about The Department of Reform Institutions—one reason why it is always so controversial—is because you are generally dealing in philosophies. You are dealing in an inexact science. You could get 500 psychiatrists and 500 psychologists and 500 social workers, and you could get different opinions from every one of them on any particular subject. There is no use in the hon. member getting up and saying that he does not reflect upon the staff of The Department of Reform Institutions then, two or three minutes later, talking about the suffocating atmosphere and the custodial approach. This is what I do take exception to.

Mr. Thompson: That is from the point of view—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There is no custodial approach as far as I have been able to ascer-

tain. Certainly most of my predecessors never did have that custodial approach. Most of the staff had never had it. Of course, there are many people within the treatment staff who will always feel that they would like to see less of a custodial—as they call it—and more of the reverse, but we must always keep in mind that the superintendent of an institution has a great responsibility to the public. If anything happens in that institution, it will not be the treatment staff who will have to take the responsibility; it will be the superintendent, who is worried about the security of his institution. This is generally—

Mr. Thompson: Why do you not make someone—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Now let me finish please. Just a moment now. This is the sort of dialogue which goes on in every jurisdiction — how much less custodial approach, or how much more of the reverse. I will say, having regard for what is being done in penology across this whole world, that Ontario can certainly never be regarded as having a department which has a custodial approach.

This is not the reason we are having difficulty getting some professional staff. I just pointed out earlier that every department of every government—

Mr. Thompson: How do you know?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: For the simple reason —this is what I am saying now—every social agency in North America, every department of every government, has difficulty getting this kind of staff because there is a shortage of trained staff. You just have to read the newspaper advertisements and the appeals at university levels and so on for this kind of staff.

We could not have this approach in our department, for example, when we get a person like Dr. Tadeusz Grygier who has been working doing research within our department. He has had the complete freedom of our department for three years. He has been working within the department in association with his work at the University of Toronto. Now he was going to leave Toronto to take a position in a university in the United States and when we offered him this job he was happy.

He said that the reason he took this job was because he found the atmosphere precisely the opposite to which the hon. member is referring. He liked the co-operation he got in the department. He liked the

approach they took to modern penology, right from the guards up, and this was one of the reasons he was happy to come and work in our department. I am very happy that we were able to recruit him for this, but he did not hesitate for a moment when we offered him this position with our department and he could have gotten more money in the United States for taking the same kind of work or other kind of work. He liked the attitude of the department.

As a matter of fact it could be argued, and I am not saying this is so but it could be argued, that the constant reference to the so-called “custodial” atmosphere of The Department of Reform Institutions being publicized may in itself discourage a lot of people. It may discourage a lot of people, the constant reference to it.

Mr. Thompson: I would like the hon. Minister to find out.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, the hon. member has the privilege, as I invited all the hon. members of this House, to go to any institution without warning. All they have to do is to identify themselves as a member of this Legislature. They can live there for a week if they like and find out for themselves. There may be some—

Mr. Thompson: I might take you up on that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Of course, and quite welcome! The hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) has done it; the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) has done it. I do not say that they lived there, but they have been in and have asked questions and so on—

Mr. Thompson: As long as they would let me out again—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am sure they will. I take this opportunity of appealing to the hon. members to please do this, so once and for all we will stop putting the stigma of a “custodial approach” on the people of my department, because they will be pleasantly surprised. It is exactly the opposite, exactly the opposite.

You are doing them an injustice, really you are, and I would strongly urge that between now and the next session hon. members do this, and do it without warning. Go in and satisfy themselves. Sit down and talk with the guard or the superintendent or any of them there. It is not too difficult for an intelligent man and all hon. members of this House are intelligent.

Have lunch with them there at the institution, find out about our meals and so on. Hon. members will soon find out what the approach is. I have no doubt that we have members within our department and members of the custodial staff—we have to call them that, this is the designation for a guard and so on—I have no doubt that there are a few of them who we would prefer would have a better outlook on some of these things, but you cannot have perfection. However, our department certainly has anything but a custodial approach.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, I think the point that I tried to make on Wednesday evening was this: that as long as we have the remnants, let us say—giving the hon. Minister credit for his attempt to get the institutions smaller—as long as we have the remnants of the large institutions the custodial emphasis must remain to a greater degree than the most of us would want to see it.

I think the key to getting clear of the custodial emphasis is in getting institutions into more viable form so that they are functionally in line with modern thinking. When this is done I think then we are on the way to getting the custodial emphasis eliminated and transferring entirely to the other emphasis which the hon. Minister would like to have.

Now following up the questions that have just been asked by the hon. member for Dovercourt, I would like to again emphasize what I emphasized on Wednesday night regarding this matter of staff.

I feel that at the head of each institution there must be an expert, just as we expect an expert to be at the head of each other kind of institution. I realize that this is not an easy thing to accomplish, but an expert working under a non-expert finds it a pretty frustrating business.

I am delighted to know that the school in Guelph is really stressing the upgrading of the qualifications of our staffs. I would hope that before too long the hon. Minister will be able to announce in this House that a qualified penologist or social worker, a person with proper qualifications, is at the head of every institution in this province. I know that the hon. Minister has this in mind.

In order to achieve this, the other thing that I mentioned as important—and I would like to know if the hon. Minister is thinking about it—is that while we admit the difficulty of getting qualified people, and also admit the shortage of such qualified people in this province and across the world, is the hon.

Minister seriously considering making university training available, free of cost, as far as it is necessary, to young people today, in order that they might qualify themselves for these jobs?

Now as I said before, it may be that a young person may have resources to take one, two or three years, whatever it may be, and then his resources may run out. But is the hon. Minister seriously thinking that if a young person is willing to enter this field, if he is willing to give a commitment that he will work year for year for the help given, is this department willing to grant these young people the expenses they need to get a full course in this field?

I have a couple of other questions, if I could get the answer to that one first.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, first I would like to correct the wrong impression, the misstatement of fact which I made a few moments ago. I think I said that our bursaries were under-subscribed. That is not the case. Our bursaries, I am told, have always been over-subscribed and we expect they will be this year. In which case, of course, I will attempt to see that anyone who has applied for these bursaries will be satisfied.

Of course we have another problem with these bursaries. I think the hon. Minister of Health mentioned that it was the same problem that they have. Just offering somebody a bursary and asking them to give you year for year does not mean that they will give year for year after they have had their education and our help, because there is no way of tying them to it.

As a matter of fact, even if there were any way of legally tying them to giving service to the department which helped them financially, that sort of person would be no good for this work. One does not expect to get good work from a person who has been forced to carry out a commitment that he does not want to carry out.

As to the question of providing the complete cost of an education for a person from this department; well I do not think that is possible because of the setup. Every department cannot be doing this.

I have been informed that this discussion has been going on in the civil service in a broad way. It could not happen with any particular department, in a broad way, because of the overall shortage of trained staff.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that in an area which is so vital as this one the time is here when special stress should

be laid here. I realize there are shortages in other places; but so many of our graduates go into private occupations and we want to attract them here. Many of them come out of university with heavy debts which they must recoup.

It seems that where the greatest need is, the greatest stress must be made. Since this is true, I would urge the hon. Minister that even though other departments may have to be taken into consideration here, that he urge upon his fellow Cabinet Ministers that this is an area of special need and therefore must have special consideration. I think there is justification for this kind of assistance at the university level, provided that the young people so helped are willing in their turn to commit themselves for a reasonable length of service within the department. I think this makes sense.

Now the second problem I want to raise is this: the hon. Minister indicated that it is difficult to get people to go into outlying areas where certain need exists. I recognize that forest camps and institutions of this nature are vital.

I notice in the figures that people from forestry and fishing constitute the smallest number of inmates. Now maybe they constitute the smallest number in our population too, but it almost seems that this is a healthy kind of an occupation for these people to go into as far as therapy is concerned.

But outside of these specialized institutions, I wonder if the hon. Minister should not give greater thought to concentrating these institutions around the large centres of population. I have in my hand a representation from the Elizabeth Fry Society, which no doubt the hon. Minister has seen, a criteria for prison location. I am not going to read it here, but their point of view is expressed here and it is the point of view that these institutions should be located near large centres of population where the very thing that the hon. Minister has put his finger upon will no longer be a factor—where there is interaction with universities. I think that is in the mind of the hon. Minister. So I think this ought to be stressed.

Now the third thing that I want to ask about is whether there is integration, as far as staff training is concerned, between The Department of Public Welfare, which has undertaken a good deal of staff training, and this department. There certainly must be a great deal of interlocking as far as training needs are concerned. I am wondering whether there is co-ordination here and whether more co-ordination might be effected.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I am informed this is presently under discussion.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to come to something which I think should be included in these general estimates. I suggest this to the hon. Minister because, frankly, I was disappointed in the reports on this department by the press. The press has at times criticized the apathy on the part of government toward penal reform, suggesting that it is because the people in institutions do not have a vote. I would like to point a finger to the press itself. I have looked, for example, at the hon. Minister's report, on which obviously a great deal of time has been spent. The reports in the press, certainly in the Metropolitan press, hardly mention a word of this.

I think yesterday I got a line in one of the papers about this discussion on trying to rehabilitate men and women, in which the paper said Frost is responsible for bigger institutions or something.

It seems to me that there is a great challenge in this work, and again I say it requires dedication. Our job is to be critical but I want to say again that I personally, and I am sure every hon. member of my party and of the other Opposition party, have a real admiration for the men who have dedicated themselves to this kind of work. There is a story to tell about these men and I am suggesting perhaps it is up to the hon. Minister. He has no estimates for public relations, and the good Lord knows the other departments are generous enough in supplying McKim with work to do. I am not saying that it should be McKim's, but I am suggesting that here is an area where you could generate enthusiasm to participate, pointing out the challenge. Some of the people, such as the deputy and other people, could be written up in the work being done. If you had an item here under public relations, even it came under McKim, I would still, with reservations, say go ahead on it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I thank the hon. member for that and I am glad he made that remark.

Vote 2001 agreed to.

On vote 2002:

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, I want to make a few remarks concerning those persons who come before our courts charged with sexual offences.

These people, many of them are sick people, are tried before the courts and frequently sent to our provincial institutions

or federal institutions as a punishment really. I think this is the only purpose—they are being punished for their illness. I think it is a most deplorable thing that we apparently have no facilities whatsoever to cope with this sort of sick person who can cause so much havoc in our society, both to innocent people who are attacked, and to himself and to his family.

The present procedure, as I understand it, is that if a man is charged with a sexual offence here can be a pretrial examination at one of the Ontario hospitals under the provisions of The Mental Hospitals Act. The individual is allowed to stay in that hospital for no longer than 60 days and he usually comes back with a note from the hospital that he is fit to stand trial and really little else is done.

They examine him, and in almost every case of which I have been made aware he comes back with a note advising that he is fit to stand trial. Then he is tried, and in those instances where the accused are found guilty, then they are sent off to one of the institutions.

There is the case, for instance, of a gentleman called Vladimir Hagland. He committed himself to an Ontario hospital in August of 1963, because he was concerned about the state of his mental health. The hospital came to the conclusion he was a dangerous man, but he was released. In November, 1963, his concern about himself was borne out, because he was charged with unlawful carnal knowledge of his daughter. Then he was recommitted at the request of his lawyer.

The same findings were made by the hospital and he was sent back again, with the same little note that he was fit to stand trial. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and in the normal procedure he was released after 18 months from Kingston.

The facilities in Kingston, as I am advised, are no better than in any of our provincial institutions. There is one psychiatrist available in Kingston for half a day a week and there is supposed to be a full-time psychologist. My advice is that there is not a full-time psychologist.

At Millbrook there is supposed to be a psychologist, and my advice is that there is not one on the staff there. I am further advised that it was originally intended that Millbrook was going to be some sort of a treatment centre, but in fact Millbrook provides very little treatment to this type of sick person.

I have made substantial inquiries and I have been unable to find that there are any

treatment facilities for this sort of person at Mercer, Burwash or at Guelph, or, in fact, in any of the provincial institutions.

I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that the Toronto psychiatric hospital has some 18 to 20 beds available for people to be examined. The occasional magistrate does bother to get a pretrial report, but there is a waiting list running into many hundreds, of people who want to get treatment at the Toronto psychiatric hospital.

I am sure the hon. Minister is aware, as well, of the outpatient portion of the Toronto psychiatric hospital, which is called the forensic clinic. The forensic clinic has a waiting list of some five months.

Usually, a magistrate before whom these persons are charged would be prepared not to commit this sort of individual to jail, or to one of the provincial institutions or to one of the federal institutions, if there was some basis for expecting that there would be medical treatment for these people.

Occasionally this has been arranged, where a special preference can be given for treatment under the forensic clinic. A magistrate can make an order and cut the waiting time short. I am advised by those people who have had substantial experience in this field, that where there is proper treatment given to this sort of person the recovery rates have been simply amazing.

When there is a conviction for one of these offences, usually the magistrate makes an order for treatment. It is my submission, Mr. Chairman, that the magistrate is just wasting his time, because no matter how seriously he believes treatment is needed there just are no facilities in this province to give this sort of person the kind of treatment he needs. There is no programme, there is no therapy, in any of our institutions.

There is the very serious problem of whether or not some of these persons should be released, whether the 18 months or two years does anything for them at all in these institutions. I am advised that there is no prerelease examination, so that no one really knows whether at the end of the term the individual concerned is any better than when he went in. As a matter of fact, most people who are aware of this situation really believe that many of these individuals are much worse than when they went in. After the expiry of the fixed period of time they are released; and they go back into society and can cause and do cause grievous harm to some of the people with whom they come in contact.

The best example of that, perhaps, is Dion,

and certainly this is not the fault of any of the authorities in this province. This took place in the province of Quebec. But it is that sort of tragedy, Mr. Chairman, the Dion tragedy—I think most of us are familiar with some of the details of that. It was given substantial publicity. It is that sort of tragedy which, I think, should alert us here in Ontario to setting up some method of treatment for these sick people who can cause so much harm and suffering in the community. I echo the plea made by my hon. colleague from Dovercourt, that we need very substantial research facilities. We need more money, as much money as can possibly be found, to do research into this type of illness; and we need treatment within our institutions.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, we need a new system of law for this type of person, because it is not enough to let a magistrate determine, in relation to the gravity of the offence, that a man should go to an institution for a month, or six months, or 18 months, or a year, or five years. There is no point in sending this sort of person to one of these institutions at all unless we are able to provide some sort of treatment facilities.

As I said earlier, these people are mentally ill. Just incarcerating them for a period of time does nothing to help to cure them. It may well be that all sentences for this type of offence should be indeterminate, and that the real test for release should be whether or not the mental illness has been cured. Where, with competent advice, the authorities come to the conclusion that the mental illness is not cured, surely, Mr. Chairman, it would be good for society if these people were not released again.

The problem in this whole field is that these are nasty sort of things. Very few people are prepared to talk about these matters in public. Lawyers, magistrates, all our law enforcement people, parliamentarians as well, seem to want to shy away from something that is not clean or is not nice. It is not pleasant to talk about it in parlour society. But this is a problem of the world in which we live, and we have got to face up to it, Mr. Chairman.

There have been all sorts of reports in the newspapers concerning these matters. There is a story which appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* written by Bill McGuffin, referring to the man I mentioned earlier, and to other men. A young lawyer who does a substantial amount of legal aid work, named Allan Minz, appearing for a man named Jenner in this sort of a matter, had this to say to the courts:

Facilities to treat these people just are

not available in Ontario, and until they are the problem will continue to be a festering sore on society. This man Jenner was on his second time around in custody in the Don Jail, which has no facilities at all available to handle such an offence. He did not receive any treatment for his first offence.

The forensic clinic informed his solicitor that it could not examine Jenner in jail. The clinic staff is booked solidly until the end of February.

People given suspended sentences by the court in order to visit the clinic must wait three months for an appointment. In some cases where a court suspects mental problems the accused can be given a 60-day remand for study and treatment at the Ontario Hospital at 999 Queen Street West.

The solicitor knew that this avenue would not help his client, because, as I mentioned earlier in my remarks, the hospital merely certifies whether or not the accused is fit or unfit to stand trial. Most of these people are fit to stand trial, even though they are suffering from this type of serious mental illness.

After the case was over, Magistrate Addison also expressed his personal sympathy for the problems of sexual offenders and the need for treatment of people like Jenner. But what can I do, he asked helplessly.

"Magistrate Thoburn sent two sex offenders to jail yesterday" reads the heading from another article which appeared in the *Toronto Telegram*. As the lawyer for one defendant described it the inadequacy of the present law is frightening. It goes on in some detail as to the offence. I am not going to read the detail, but it is a pretty gruesome sort of an event:

The lawyer told the magistrate the man had been sent to the Ontario Hospital for psychiatric examination and was reported dangerous but legally sane. "All you can do," the lawyer said to the magistrate, "is send him to jail for a while and when he gets out society is again at his mercy."

And he went to the penitentiary for two years. The other man got a lesser sentence. He went to jail for 18 months, so he arrived in one of our provincial institutions.

Mr. E. A. Dunlop (Forest Hill): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order? Surely this is a matter to be discussed under the Attorney General's (Mr. Roberts') estimates?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, with respect to my hon. friend, I cleared the way yesterday on this at the beginning of these estimates.

This is the sort of problem which falls athwart probably two or three departments—this department, The Attorney General's Department, and to some extent the department of the hon. Minister of Health. With the knowledge of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, I gave advance notice that I was going to make these remarks. The hon. Attorney General and I had a small chat on this as well. He said he did not mind where it was given, as long as it was not given twice—and I have no intention of delivering the same speech on two occasions.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is very kind of the hon. Attorney General to agree that it is all right to discuss it under my estimates. I am sure he is much more capable than I, though, to discuss those aspects of it which really have to do with the courts.

I think the hon. member's points, insofar as treatment or lack of it in the institutions is concerned, are certainly in order; but if he is going to go on at any great length in this aspect which has to do with law enforcement and the courts, really I am not competent to discuss that at all. I would prefer it if he did get to that point where I said I would be very pleased to hear his comments on it.

I do agree that when he mentioned it to me I agreed that there were some parts of it which perhaps did intermingle, but not to the extent which he is doing now. He has really been, up until this moment, speaking practically, with some slight exception, all on the matter of the way the courts handle these cases.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to separate this thing. When you get this sort of person who has to have some treatment by society, two things have to happen if society comes to the conclusion that some sort of criminal offence has taken place: He has to appear before the courts, and then the courts dispose of him.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Why do you not speak of it in the Budget debate, when you can go over the whole subject?

Mr. Singer: With great respect, I am three-quarters of the way through here, and I do not think there is any point in arguing over points of order. This is a matter which concerns us. Somewhere along the line I would hope that, as a result of my remarks and the remarks of many others who are

concerned with this, a joint Cabinet committee could sit and concern itself with this problem. Three hon. Ministers, at least, should be in on this: The hon. Minister of Health, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, and the hon. Attorney General.

No one of them is going to be able to do it by himself, because it overlaps the other's department. In any event, the magistrate's remark was, in sentencing the second man, "All I can do is to give his family some protection for a short period of time." The man went to jail for 18 months, and the magistrate's remarks were that there was no treatment facility available, in the provincial institution, which was going to change this man; and at the end of 18 months he will come back out into society and be at least as great a danger as he was when he went in.

In relation to this man Hagland whom I referred to before, Dr. Donald Anderson, the psychiatrist at the Ontario Hospital, wrote a letter saying:

He suffers a form of emotional disturbance which is very difficult to treat and the future outlook is poor.

As long as he is outside the confines of an institution it is likely that he will return to drinking, in which condition he could be extremely dangerous to others.

The magistrate agreed he could kill someone the next time. He likened Hagland's condition to that of Dion, the man who committed these offences in the province of Quebec.

For the magistrate and for the defence counsel, it is obvious that Hagland cannot go free. He must be taken out of society, but for how long? Sooner or later, said his lawyer, he must be released from prison. Society cannot be protected then. All you can do is put him in jail but that is only postponing the problem. The magistrate says, "What are we supposed to do?"

I urge the hon. Minister, along with his hon. colleagues, to give some answer to these magistrates, and to these repeated pleas made by lawyers in this very serious type of case.

One more reference to a newspaper clipping I have here, and I think the point has been sufficiently stated. It was again before Magistrate Thoburn, where a man pleaded guilty to a charge of indecent assault on a young girl. He admitted he had been molesting other young girls. "What can we do with these people?" asked the magistrate. The lawyer suggested the accused be kept until social workers and psychiatrists could examine him. "Well, I'll do that", said the

magistrate, "but I have never seen a report on a man yet that did not say he could be helped with some treatment. But what treatment, and who takes care of the victims?"

I say, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the very serious problems we have in our society today. I would urge as strongly as I can to this hon. Minister and to his other hon. colleagues whose departments overlap this responsibility, that they spend some time, as quickly as possible, trying to work out a joint solution to one of the most tragic problems which faces us.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. member for confirming what I had stated in my comments prior to the presentation of the estimates.

At that time I did say that, and I quote:

We are conscious of the need for a therapeutic atmosphere; and in consequence we intend, as far as we are able, to extend our clinical complex to provide treatment for specialized groups of behaviour problems. There is need for the clinical treatment of those offenders with patterns of sexual deviation. Scientific knowledge of the treatment of this type of behaviour, while still limited, has now reached the point where a clinical programme within our department is feasible. Plans for a new approach are currently being considered.

Vote 2002 agreed to.

On vote 2003:

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, there are questions I would like to raise here. In the first place, there is the matter of specialized institutions for disturbed children. There is a figure which has been given on the CBC, which I think I have correctly taken down, that 10 per cent of the disturbed children in our institutions occupy about 90 per cent of staff time and that 2 per cent of all inmates need specific psychiatric treatment regarding staff. We are told that there just is not time in Cobourg, and other institutions of this nature, for psychiatrists, in the time available to them, to do more than note and delineate the kind of treatment that is needed; they just do not have time to give the treatment.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would want to comment on what plans are being made for making specialized institutions adequate for this problem?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Is the hon. member referring to our training schools?

Mr. Young: The training schools.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Unfortunately, or fortunately, depending upon the way the hon. members of this House look at it, my original comments, which I intended to make before this House, finally reached the massive proportions of about three hours. I was going to go into this aspect of it as well, but because of not expecting to keep hon. members interested for three solid hours, I cut it down to the proportions which I did.

I had, in my original comments, pointed out how, as you begin to get smaller in your group, you find even within that group a smaller group that should be segregated. In addition, in order to get to the particular group dealing with the same problem and, this is almost an endless process—I hope I am making myself clear?

If you start off with 200 children and divide them into five categories, then within those five categories you may even find another five categories; this is the problem we have. You could go on endlessly this way, and this is what we are working to—hoping to finally get the ideal group and the ideal number. Whether that is practical, whether it is feasible in many ways, has yet to be seen. But we are constantly progressing in this respect.

We try to look after disturbed children in a special way. We try to keep them in their own group, insofar as the treatment people feel it is necessary. They are educated at their own age level, but even this is a problem. What do you do if you only have, say, three youngsters who are 15 years old with an IQ of, say, a nine-year-old—could you put them together? How about the difference in size and their sophistication in many ways? It is a most difficult problem.

I can assure the hon. member that we certainly have this constantly in mind. This is the sort of classification treatment we usually give for girls at the diagnostic centre; and for the boys for whom we are now planning a new centre along the same lines. But we will never be finished with this. We will always have to be making these changes, hoping that we are accomplishing as much as we should be expected to accomplish within the four corners of these various problems.

Mr. Young: This may be true, Mr. Chairman, but there must be a cut-off place. I admit that there always is a border line, but there must be a cut-off place which can be established, where certain children should be

segregated for this kind of specialized treatment. The matter of staff is the vital problem here, and I come back to my original contention that something should be done quickly to build up staff through various means. I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that he should again consider the matter of the payment for university courses for people who might be willing to enter this kind of field.

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister about the matter of children in foster homes. I am not just sure what the allowance is today—it was \$1.85 plus medical care and clothing, and this certainly is not adequate. Is this figure still the figure?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes.

Mr. Young: Then I would say that it is hardly adequate to look after this problem. I think the children's aid pays a bit more than this. Perhaps the hon. Minister should get together with the other department and try to work out more adequate payment for children's care.

I would like to say, in connection with this estimate, that I appreciate the statement of the hon. Minister that the apprenticeship training is being undertaken within the institutions. I think this is a step forward. I think all of us welcome that news and hope that it will move with all possible speed.

The other question I wanted to ask in connection with this estimate is the matter of Mercer Reformatory. We hear a great deal about the Mercer.

Some stories are, I think, a bit exaggerated. We hear about overcrowding there, about lack of fire escapes and other things. I have taken the trouble to check here and I find that it is not overcrowded. The hon. Minister gave us some figures the other day. And the fire escape problem, I think, is pretty well cured except for one small exception where, perhaps, there was some problem with the sewing room.

But the one thing that I think we want to know about is the speed with which Mercer is going to be replaced. I understand there are some plans for shifting the institution to some other location and bringing the 75-year-old institution up to date. I wonder if the hon. Minister would want to comment on the total situation regarding Mercer.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I inform the hon. member, and I hesitate to do so, because this has been said before for a number of years and I do not want it to sound like a repetitive record, there are plans

afoot. I am going to do everything possible to bring this to fruition this year, to replace this institution.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Is the Treasury board holding it up?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, I will say this, that the Treasury board, of course, holds up all departments in some of their programmes, else we would go broke in three easy stages in about six months.

I am corrected, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) says probably three months.

While I consider everything that we want to do is of utmost urgency and should get top priority, of course many of the other departments, if not all of them, feel the same way. The department of the hon. Attorney General, The Department of Public Welfare—well, all the departments.

You must produce a good case. I am trying to produce that case. I am trying to produce certain plans which may be helpful to bring this closer to fruition. That is all I can say at the present time.

Mr. Young: Well, then, the hon. Minister would not like to tell us, Mr. Chairman, that there is money in the estimates this year for what he hopes can happen. If there is no money there, then, of course, I would think his hope is just a hope and nothing else.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, the plans I have in mind will not necessarily require the money to be in the estimates. It may be possible to do it in such a fashion that we can go ahead even though the money is not in the estimates for this particular fiscal year.

Mr. Thompson: I would like again to mention, just in connection with institutions, I am thinking of the remarks made by my hon. friend with respect to disturbed children. In my own riding there was a Dovercourt club which was working with emotionally disturbed children. I think the hon. Minister is probably personally aware of this. They were taking referrals from the courts.

It is a voluntary group similar to the children's village in Ottawa. What interests me was the very intensive work that had to be done with these young people and the very highly skilled staff required. I would just like to say again with respect to these young people who are emotionally disturbed, I know of a couple of cases where they were sent to an institution. Now, I know the problems of trying to get staff. It seems to me that you have to be branching out to

find some way of encouraging more of these voluntary organizations, through substantial grants, to be doing this intensive work for you.

I would suspect that at your children's institutions there must be a number of emotionally disturbed children that really need intensive treatment, beyond just being kept in an institution. I only urge that you encourage the experiments that have been undertaken by voluntary agencies to work with these young people. It would certainly ease your load. I do not see how, in a big institution, you can possibly be doing this intensive work yourself.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Again, all I can say to the hon. member is that we are struggling with this. We know it is a problem, we are doing everything we can for the children.

It is very difficult, as the hon. member recognizes, it is always difficult in this field. But we are not giving up, we are advancing every year. I think you will find that within a reasonable time we will have advanced a few more steps in this respect.

But it will always be unsatisfactory, because there is so much to learn about human nature—motivations, behaviour, and so on. In the field of behaviour problems it is most difficult. We recognize the problem and we are going to do whatever we can.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to come to another area and that is in connection with people who are suffering from drug addiction. This is not so much the hon. Minister's concern, but with respect to drug addiction, it seems to me there is another drug on the market, and that is the drug of cigarettes.

There may come a time when we decide that this is going to be criminal. There is the same validity to make this criminal, in some ways, as the drugs which are now considered criminal.

However, I would suggest that really these people are sick, and it is most unfortunate that people suffering from drug addiction, are sent to custodial care. I appreciate that you are trying to start drug clinics for them. I also appreciate the terrible affliction that this is and the struggle to overcome it. The hon. Minister would say this is not his area, but I am thinking of the Don Jail, for example.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We do have a drug addiction clinic.

Mr. Thompson: I know you have a drug addiction clinic, but I have met with a group of people on several occasions who are trying

among themselves to overcome the habit of drug addiction using the principles of AA. They have told me of some of the treatment they are getting in the Don Jail, where the treatment is just immediate, total withdrawal. The attitude there is that it is a crime to have a degree of withdrawal. There is no understanding of this being a disease, a physical disease for them. I am drawing attention to this concept in the criminal law, so we have to have emphasis of punishment with respect to drug addiction. It seems to me there will be a day when our society will look with embarrassment at the lack of facilities in connection with the treatment of social diseases.

I am thinking particularly of drug addiction. I am hoping, sir, that your Mimico experiment can be advanced a great deal. I wonder if the hon. Minister can report on the Mimico situation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I think it would be interesting to the hon. member to know that our drug addiction clinic at Mimico—I will not go into all the details, but I think it would be interesting to know the following.

This clinic opened in 1956 and from the opening of the clinic to September 30, 1963, 370 patients were admitted. His colleague is not here, so I am safe to say you have to have some sort of motivation to get somebody prepared to take certain treatment for drugs.

This is one area where we were able to keep certain statistics which would help give us some facts. Of the 370, 31.1 per cent were considered free from addiction as of September 30, 1963. I think that is very hopeful. On 41.7 per cent, their addiction was confirmed, in other words they were still taking drugs. On 14.3 per cent, addiction was suspected and on 7.7 per cent their status was unknown—presumably they lost track of them. Three per cent had died and 2.2 per cent had been deported.

So of these 370 for the seven and a half years from January 8, 1956 to September 30, 1963, 31.1 per cent are considered, as of this date, cured. You never consider anybody cured until they die. You do not know what is going to happen. I think that is very encouraging.

Mr. Thompson: What is the staff situation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It can accommodate 25 patients and is considered a pilot unit.

Mr. Thompson: Not the staff.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is capable of expansion if experience shows the need of it. It

is self-contained, being a closed unit. Known drug addicts in our institutions throughout the province are screened by psychiatrists and psychologists for treatment. Professional staff consists of three psychiatrists, specializing in the treatment of addicts, three psychologists, one consultant specialist, one social worker, one medical officer and a nurse.

Mr. Thompson: They are not full time, are they?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The psychiatrists are not full time. We have the other figures if you want them.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in checking over the hon. Minister's annual report, one figure here struck me as being unusual, and I would like the hon. Minister to explain it. That is, concerning the number of prisoners who have escaped from various institutions. Apparently the number who have escaped, and evaded capture from Burwash, seems to be out of line with those in the other institutions. Of a total of 151 in all institutions, 93 escaped from Burwash. Is there some reason why so many more seem to have no desire to remain there, their full length of time?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, I am told that most of those at Burwash are the older and more experienced inmates. Many of them have been in federal penitentiaries before. Some of them escape in the knowledge they will be recaptured and then sent to Kingston, because of a particular legal peculiarity: If you get a certain sentence in Kingston penitentiary, of the same length of time you get in a reformatory, you could actually, with good conduct remission, serve less time than you do in a reformatory.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, do they prefer to change their place of accommodation; is that it?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Because of this particular aspect of it.

Mr. Newman: Now, in the public accounts I also—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Maybe they do not like our hotel.

Mr. Newman: In the public accounts I notice that approximately \$500,000 is spent on textiles. Are tenders requested for the supplying of textiles to the various institutions? I noticed only three companies which supply, and each one supplies approximately \$125,000 to \$150,000 worth.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told that tenders are called in all instances.

Mr. Newman: Is there anything in the tender requesting that this be Canadian-made textile?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, quite frankly, as a member of the government, I would be surprised if that were the case. We are not carrying on a vendetta against American products or other provinces' products. I am not speaking from information I have received. Presumably we would give preference to Canadian products, everything else being fairly equal. I know this is government policy.

Mr. Newman: One other question, Mr. Chairman, concerning sports equipment. The item is fairly small, it is only \$9,000. When I asked the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) concerning the purchase of sports equipment, he told me he always was able to purchase it at the cheapest possible price and he listed a series of companies from which they were purchased. If the hon. Minister of Labour is able to buy it cheaper than this department, I think that this department should look into the hon. Minister of Labour's source of supply and purchase from that source, rather than the source indicated here.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Are you suggesting we are paying more for it?

Mr. Newman: I would assume that either one or other of the two departments is paying more, because they both cannot be paying the same amount.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Which vote are you referring to?

Mr. Newman: Well, this will be under 2003. I am referring to page T8 of your public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Is the hon. member referring to a total figure and comparing it with what The Department of Labour purchased?

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister of Labour has assured me that he bought at the cheapest possible price. It is a different source of supply, so they both could not be the cheapest possible.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, well, I will look into that. It seems like a very good point.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister mentioned that

there was certain preference for Kingston over Burwash. I wonder if he could state whether anything is being done about this, so that there would not be this desire to escape to be sent to Kingston?

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Mr. Chairman, this would also be a matter for the federal government. We could not do anything about it.

Mr. Braithwaite: Has the hon. Minister made any approach to the federal government on the matter?

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Not yet. This has come to my attention recently because of an article in a newspaper. I discussed this with my officials and got the information. As a matter of fact I have it tagged here, so that within a reasonable time I will get in touch with the federal department. There may be very good legal reasons with which I am not acquainted at the moment. But I intend to pursue this and find out about it.

Mr. Braithwaite: Just one final question. Would the hon. Minister know whether—a fact I have been told—serving time in Kingston is supposed to be easier than at, say, Burwash? I am wondering if the hon. Minister has any comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have heard that. I have not visited Kingston yet. I intend to do it and find out, although if it happens to be a fact that does not necessarily mean that we are going to make it so-called “easier” than another jurisdiction. We treat inmates as we think they should be treated, and of course we are not in competition for these customers to give them easier treatment.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, under this vote, about the institution at Elliot Lake. I find that I cannot speak about this institution without commending, to a degree, both this hon. Minister and the previous Minister of Reform Institutions. I have to mention—I certainly want to mention—that part of the success and efficiency which has been developed in this institution comes from their appointments and the people they have found to run this institution. A gentleman there who is well known to me, who is the superintendent, Mr. Blake Masecar, is a person of the stature that I mention. He is the type of person who should be in these institutions. In this case he is very admirable and a person of stature.

In connection with this, I might mention that two or three weeks ago I was at a meet-

ing with him—and I hasten to say, for his protection, it was a church meeting. He had a phone call to the effect that two or three inmates had escaped. This threw the whole body of the meeting into quite a flurry, and the only person who was not excited was Mr. Masecar. I suggested that I take over the chairmanship of his meeting and he said, “Oh no, these guys will be home before I am.” Which is bearing out the remarks of the hon. Minister of yesterday to the effect that the minimum security arrangements in these institutions is working, at least, in Elliot Lake.

It also bears out something else. It bears out the idea that Elliot Lake is well suited to this particular type of institution. Along with those remarks, I would like to suggest that it has been very informative, since I have been in this House, to have a look back in *Hansard* and find some of the remarkable and outstanding speeches of the various Ministers having to do with efforts which were going to take place in their departments in connection with Elliot Lake.

I do not intend to read a great deal of *Hansard* into this record. I do not intend to dwell on it at all, but I would like to suggest that at one point I found a mention to the effect that the institution at Elliot Lake could develop into an institution which would house something like 250 people.

As hon. members have already heard, the institution at Elliot Lake can accommodate 52 people. At this point it is accommodating something less than that. I would like to point out, in this connection, that there are plenty of buildings, lots of room, all kinds of facilities there for more people, and for an extension of this institution's facilities. Along this line I will mention that I found, in The Department of Public Works estimates, a suggestion, and I will not—yes, I could read it. This is found in “New Quota Projects Requested”. For Elliot Lake—“request the purchase of buildings presently in use and to build additional buildings, construct sewage treatment plant.”

I would like to ask the hon. Minister in this connection if he has plans to enlarge this particular institution. Along with that I can only suggest that there never was a time or a place when an expression of support could be more important than right now in connection with Elliot Lake. A definite move along this line, which would result in expression of support for the town and municipality of Elliot Lake, could not happen at a more auspicious time, or under better circumstances than now.

I would like the hon. Minister to comment if he can.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. member for his comments about the operation of the institution itself, but in so far as putting up a larger, newer building is concerned, I would refer the hon. member to some comments which were made by other hon. members on the other side of the House, and in my own speech.

The hon. member for Dovercourt, the hon. member for Yorkview, the hon. member for York South and some of the others, spoke on the advisability of locating institutions in the best places. That is, where they are near certain facilities like psychiatric hospitals and similar services, and also to keep institutions as small as possible. So, having this in mind, I would rather not give an opinion at this time.

It is my intention to visit Elliot Lake after the session, as I intend to visit many of the others with some of my officials and go into all these matters and come to a conclusion at that time.

Mr. Farquhar: Just one further small point, Mr. Chairman. I realize, as do the hon. members of the House, that we do not approach reform institutions on the basis of what the institution can do for a community. I hope I did not suggest that. We have to look at reform institutions on the basis of what a community can do for an institution, rather.

Further along this line, while it may not be within the terms of reference or within your plan to enlarge an institution, I would suggest that there are many other places within the same community in which another small institution could be placed.

I am sure that the hon. Minister is aware of the facilities there in large buildings, in large dormitories, in at least eight different mining properties. Just further from that, we, and I will speak for the citizens of Elliot Lake, will be tickled to death to entertain the hon. Minister on his visit there, and we will look forward to this. Thank you.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if, in view of what has just been said, I should just read into the record the recommendations of the Elizabeth Fry Society, which I mentioned and which at that time I did not take time to read into the record. We do find this point of view expressed from time to time. While the hon. member has just said that the inmate needs more consideration than the location or the town, at the same time

I think we are tending very often to ask that certain institutions be located within our own ridings, and perhaps to the detriment of the people to be treated.

This is a criteria for prison location which I would like to put on the record. It is signed by W. T. McGrath, executive secretary to the Canadian Corrections Association, and it has been circulated, as I said, by the Elizabeth Fry Society:

The urban location is desirable for these reasons. It is easier to attract and hold competent staff in this setting. Few senior people, or those with professional training, will choose to live in isolated locations. The urban setting prevents the staff from becoming in-grown.

There are opportunities for staff to get the stimulation for discussion with other experts in their own and related fields. Extension and similar courses can be arranged easily through the university, if there is one, or through the use of specialist staffs available in the urban setting.

Part-time staffs from the community can be utilized to supplement the work of the institutional staff. Community facilities such as clinics, hospitals, technical schools, universities and churches may be used for the inmates. Such facilities are becoming increasingly available in most areas.

The prison can be used for field placement of university students. Included would be students in medicine, psychiatry, social work, psychology, law, sociology, theology, architecture and dietary science. The institution and the university, if there is one, can work together conveniently in research.

Visiting by relatives of inmates is easier in the more accessible location. Many of the inmates will probably come from the city itself.

Community contact such as exchange visiting, employment interviews, sports, theatrical productions, and the use of institutional facilities by the community are facilitated. Prerelease planning is easier near the large centres, because many of the inmates will probably come from that city and because after-care, placement, and employment agencies are more accessible.

Although land costs may be higher, operating costs are likely to be less. For example, the cost of transportation of prisoners is less, since many of them will probably come from the city.

Supply and repair services are also much

more available. These comments do not apply, of course, to reforestation and similar camps which must be located at the place where the work is being done.

I bring that to the attention of the House and I think it just makes sense, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would ask a question of the hon. Minister on the district jails. I wonder if the hon. Minister will tell us how his department fits into the operation of these jails and just what is meant by district jails?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: These are jails which are established in unorganized districts where there is no municipal organization to operate a city or a county jail, and the department takes this responsibility.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate the definition of district jails, and I am wondering if they are of higher standard than the county jails. I think you will recall, about four years ago, that Munro Johnson had written in the *Toronto Daily Star*. He had done a survey of 500 county jails and he had shown that the salary for the guards was \$1.50, I think it was \$1.58½. I wonder what salary the hon. Minister provides for the guards in the jails, and I wonder what is the average educational background of these guards?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told the same qualifications apply in respect of staff, and the same salary schedule, as in all the other reform institutions.

Mr. Thompson: Could I just have that clarified, sir? What is the salary for a guard to start with?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think I gave that last night—\$3,600 to \$4,400.

Mr. Thompson: It would seem to me that the district jails are really the sort of out-runners at this time—for the hon. Minister suggest that delicate negotiations are taking place now in connection with some county jails. They are also probably the pioneer experiments for the change which will take place with the implementation of the Fauteux report, if it is implemented as we hope it will be. It is because of this, sir, that I am wondering, because you have the responsibility of these district jails, I presume, because of necessity, because of the fact that the northern areas at that time, or some time ago, could not afford to provide staff and facilities; and you have held on to them ever since. I think when the turnover takes place

you may, I assume, be moving to take over the county jails.

I am wondering if you are doing any experiments with the district jails, such as classification and so on?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, we expect to experiment in all our jails, in all our institutions. We are constantly doing it. But I should point out one thing that the hon. member should keep in mind, that there is no financial assistance going to anybody in those unorganized territories for the administration of justice. All that sort of thing which goes to the counties to help them toward the cost of keeping the county jails. So it is not quite the same thing in so far as the financial problem is concerned.

Mr. Thompson: But the hon. Minister says experiments are being carried out. Could he give us some examples of what is being done?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I was not referring to district jails specifically. I was making a general statement to the hon. member that we were constantly experimenting and there are only so many things can be done in a 24-hour day. The matter of doing something about the district jails, quite frankly, has not occurred to me at this time. I shall keep what the hon. member said in mind and look into this. It is worthy of consideration.

Vote 2003 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: That completes the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves that the committee of supply rise and report it has come to certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The 24th order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, the burden of my Budget address was made earlier this week in the House and

I shall be exceedingly, perhaps refreshingly, brief. Indeed I assure the hon. members that someone else will certainly adjourn this debate.

It is understood, I think, that before the Budget is passed in this House specific grievances of individual members should be attended to. The grievance to which I wish to refer is both specific, in my own case, and general and critical in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

Mr. Speaker, I have been deluged by calls and letters from my riding, located in the municipality of Scarborough, on the hospital problem in Scarborough General Hospital; and equally deluged by letters from old age pensioners on their inability to pay the increase in the Ontario Hospital Services Commission premium.

I wish, therefore, in rapid summary, to make these remarks to the House.

Since the estimates of The Department of Health, which are now some three weeks past, statements of unchallengeable authority have been issued by doctors, specialist heads of departments of hospitals, the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, the chairman of boards of governors of all the major hospitals in the Toronto area, the superintendents of those hospitals; all of them enunciating a critical and growing shortage of hospital beds.

Second, there has been a survey of Metropolitan Toronto members of this Legislature, of all political parties, and I think it instructive to note that Conservatives, Liberals and New Democrats alike voiced the urgency and expressed the wish for a solution.

Third, there has come to light actual individual cases of death and unnecessarily aggravated illness due to the hospital bed shortage.

Fourth, possible alternatives have been offered to this government; alternatives ranging from the utilization of residence nurses' living quarters, to the offer by the registered nursing homes of beds for convalescent and chronic care.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there are dire predictions by hospital authorities of the increasing probability of loss of life—I cannot over-emphasize that—with each passing day.

Now, Mr. Speaker, without wishing to be provocative, I think that in the light of all those facts over the last three weeks it is in order to ask the following questions:

When is this House to receive a statement from the hon. Minister of Health (Mr.

Dymond) or from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts)? Surely this Legislature is entitled to such a statement, and surely it amounts to gross negligence contributing to great public anxiety, for the present silence to be maintained. I say that such irresponsibility is not the hallmark of responsible government action.

Second, why must we hazard an appalling human tragedy before the hospital bed jam is broken? Why is it necessary in this society to be motivated only by the most overwhelming crisis before the necessary measures are taken?

Third, Mr. Speaker, surely a solution of the present emergency lies now, and lies only, in the hands of the provincial government. Whatever sum is needed, and whatever percentage of overall bed cost that sum may form, must be granted by this government, and granted as soon as it is humanly possible to do so.

To that end, I have simply this proposition to make: There should be a meeting convened, within the next 72 hours at the latest, by the hon. Minister of Health, of the chairmen of all boards of governors of hospitals in the Metropolitan Toronto area, of representatives of the federal government and of the Metropolitan government, to draft an immediate plan and solution, and present it to this Legislature for approval, if possible, in the forthcoming week.

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time to expand upon the present system of legal aid in our province of Ontario.

As you are no doubt aware, in May of 1963 a series of resolutions was filed by the County of York Law Association, and certain recommendations were made in the brief presented to this government. One of the main recommendations in that brief was that a commission be appointed by this government to investigate the legal aid programme as presently constituted. A good example of how this Conservative government reacts to constructive suggestions is that on Monday of this week a joint committee to study the legal aid plan was begun. Since that time several briefs have been presented and the committee has started to decide on the briefs presented to it.

The legal aid plan, as presently constituted in Ontario, is woefully inadequate. The lawyers donate their services to the scheme, and perhaps they are not as responsible in their approach to the scheme as they might be. The other problem with the legal aid

plan, as presently in force in our province, is that the means test is too restrictive. To qualify for legal aid one must earn less than \$1,700 annually, if single, and \$2,500 if married.

As a law student, I was quite active in the legal aid plan in the county of York and this activity continued after graduation. But there came a time, Mr. Speaker, when many of us who were active in the programme found that it was the same group each day and each week which was participating, whereas other lawyers were inclined to stand back and watch the proceedings, and point to the plan as being an overwhelming success, without participating in it.

It is not to be believed, Mr. Speaker, that the programme as presently constituted cannot be made effective. A good example of how effective a good programme can be under this system is in York North. In York North a series of lawyers cover the magistrates' courts in Richmond Hill and Newmarket. In conjunction with the magistrate, O. S. Hollinrake, these lawyers have decided that every day a criminal magistrate's court is held in this particular area, one of their members will be in court.

Before the proceedings begin, Mr. Speaker, the magistrate makes it known to all the accused persons in court that there is a legal aid solicitor available in the court, that he is there for their benefit, and if they have any problems or any concern as to whether they are eligible, they have the opportunity to request, of this solicitor, what their rights are. The fact that this magistrate makes such a statement is quite gratifying to see, because in our province at the present time, whether it is because some of these magistrates have an over-heavy workload or any other reason, they are very disinclined to make accused persons aware of what their rights really are, particularly directed to legal aid.

The example being set in York North, however, is the exception rather than the rule. I have spoken to several different lawyer members of this House and they have indicated to me that in their ridings the same problem is prevalent, and that the lawyers are not taking an active interest in the legal aid programme.

With reference to the county of York plan, I feel it would be remiss of me not to commend Mr. John Weisdorf, who is the assistant director of the Ontario plan and who personally has the problem of making sure that all the indigents in York county, who are eligible for legal aid, are represented by legal aid solicitors.

In 1962 in York county, legal aid solicitors defended 719 accused persons and Mr. Weisdorf personally defended 200 of these. This, then, is an average of some four cases a week, and no matter how eminent a counsel may be, this workload is too overwhelming. Perhaps if the profession would be a little more receptive to the legal aid plan, we would not have the problem with which Mr. Weisdorf is faced.

Having pointed out the major shortcomings, particularly the lack of participation by the profession and secondly the means test, what then are the answers to the problem? First of all, we could hope that all the lawyers in Ontario would say, "All right, we will take it upon ourselves to make the plan successful as it presently stands." However, I think that this is a rather forlorn hope, having regard to what has happened in the past.

So then we should make reference to some other plans which are in operation. The first plan that comes to mind is the New York City Legal Aid Society. It has a staff of 80 full-time attorneys whose job it is to represent indigents; and the means test in New York city refers to a single person who makes less than \$3,400 annually and a married person who makes less than \$4,400 annually. The society is managed by a board of directors, and these directors are nominated and elected by those who contribute through the plan itself.

In 1962, the legal aid society had a budget of some \$750,000, of which \$200,000 was contributed by lawyers themselves, a further \$200,000 by public contribution and \$100,000 by the city of New York. The society received good publicity. It was well recognized by all accused and indicated to them by the courts what their rights were under the plan, and the bulk of them took advantage of it. Sixty thousand criminal cases and 40,000 civil cases were handled by legal aid lawyers in New York in 1962.

The English system is another example of what can be done if the profession and the government work hand in hand. Criminal legal aid in England is provided by statute. The main forte of it, Mr. Speaker, is that every accused person, whether he is charged on the spot, or by summons, is given or has attached to the summons specific examples as to whether he would be eligible for legal aid. It is then brought forth and made known to the accused what his rights are under the plan, and he then must apply to the court to have him participate in the plan. If he in fact qualifies, the court then takes it upon itself to direct a lawyer to act for this person.

Since the costs are paid for by the government on a tariff plan whereby 85 per cent of the fee is guaranteed by the government, most solicitors and barristers are in the plan. The accused then has a good choice in selecting his own solicitor to act for him.

Mr. Eagleson moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, on Monday we will proceed with the estimates for The Department of Highways, to be followed by The Department of Energy Resources, to be followed by The

Department of Travel and Publicity. We will have a night session Monday and Tuesday nights.

For the information of the hon. members, it does not appear to me that we will complete our tasks here by Easter. So I would think we would probably adjourn on March 25 to come back on April 6, which I believe is the Monday, or perhaps April 7, after Easter week.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.00 o'clock, p.m.

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